"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,412. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FIND 'MONA LISA,' ARREST ROBBER

Picture Recovered in Florence Officially Identified as Da Vinci Masterpiece.

REVENGE IS THIEF'S PLEA

Wanted to Compensate Italy for Napoleon's Looting of Art Treasures.

BUT OFFERED IT FOR SALE

Italian Prisoner a Former Employe at the Louvre—Picture to Go Back to France at Once.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The Government to-night received a dispatch from Florence containing the information that the "Mona Lisa," popularly known as "La Joconde" and "La Gioconda," the celebrated picture that was stolen from the Louvre, Paris, in August, 1911, had been recovered in that city. Prof. L. Credaro, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, announced the fact in the lobby of the Italian Parliament. There is no doubt as to the picture's authenticity, for it has been identified by Dr. Conrado Ricci, General Director of Fine Arts at the Ministry of Public Instruction, who is one of the most competent art critics in Italy. It is now in the Prefecture of Police at Florence. The man who stole it is under arrest.

The French Embassy here has been notified and it is understood that the Italian Government will restore the picture to France without delay.

The police had been informed that the picture was hidden in Milan, but, failing to find it, they directed their inquiries in Florence. There they learned that a "Mona Lisa" had been offered to a local dealer of antiques, who had informed Dr. Poggi, Director of the art galleries at Florence. He, in turn, communicated with Dr. Ricci in Rome, and he went to Florence and identified the work as Leonardo da Vinci's great masterpiece.

The man who had offered it for sale and who meanwhile had been kept under the closest observation, was promptly arrested. He proved to be an Italian who had lived in Paris, and gave his name as Vincenzo Perugia. He declared that he stole the picture out of spite against France, adding that he wanted to restore it to his native country as compensation for all the works of art stolen from Italy by Napoleon I.

Picture Offered to Dealer.

Signor Geri, the well-known art dealer of Florence to whom the picture was offered, gave in an interview to-day an account of how the picture was recovered.

"Some time ago," he said, "I received from Paris a letter the writer of which said: 'The stolen work of Leonardo da Vinci is in my possession. I think it fitting that it should be given back to Italy, seeing that its painter was an Italian. My dream is to give back this masterpiece to the land from which it came and to the country that inspired it.'"

"Can you show me this letter?" Signor Geri was asked. "No," said he, "the letter is in the hands of Commendatore Ricci, together with all the other documents concerning the case, but I remember very well how it ran. It was signed simply 'Leonard' and dated Paris, Nov. 29.

"At first I thought it was a note from a madman. I recollected, however, that when the picture disappeared Commendatore Ricci said it would be impossible to sell it and that in all probability the thief would give himself away. It occurred to me, therefore, that it might not be altogether improbable that somebody really was offering the famous masterpiece to me. The more I thought of the letter the more it seemed to me worth while following it up.

"Before doing anything, however, I decided to communicate with Commendatore Poggi, who at first was skeptical. We finally decided, however, that it would be advisable to see the picture, and I wrote Leonard saying I would willingly buy the picture, but must see it before I could fix any price. I added that naturally I wanted to make sure the work was genuine, and could do so only by examining it.

Recei Jubilant Over Recovery.

"An answer came immediately, asking me to go to Paris. I told him I could not, and, after communicating again with Commendatore Poggi and Leonard, we arranged to meet him in Milan on Dec. 22. No reply was received to my letter making this appointment, but a few days ago a man suddenly appeared in my office at Florence. The rest you know already.

"Commendatore Recci was jubilant over the recovery of the masterpiece. As soon as he saw the picture in the room at the small hotel he was astounded by the beauty of the work and convinced it really was the original 'Mona Lisa.' He succeeded in having the panel conveyed to the Uffizi Galleries, saying comparisons would have to be made.

"Meanwhile he telegraphed to Rome

Continued on Page 4.

CARNEGIE NOMINATES ROOT.

Says He Is the Logical Man for the Republicans to Name in 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Andrew Carnegie said to-day that Senator Root of New York was the logical Republican candidate for President in 1916. Mr. Carnegie called at the White House to express his regret at the President's illness. He talked with Secretary Tumulty on general matters for half an hour.

A question as to Mr. Carnegie's views on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Mr. Root called forth Mr. Carnegie's reference to the next election.

"On one occasion during the Administration of President Roosevelt," said Mr. Carnegie, "I was at the White House talking to the President in company with Mr. Root. A question arose involving some point about which the President was perplexed. Mr. Root immediately offered to get the references relating to the subject. While he was out of the room, I referred to his great abilities. 'Mr. Carnegie,' snapped the President, 'he is the wisest man in public life.'

"Later Senator Root visited England, where he was a guest of my friend Lord Morley. Lord Morley visited me later in this country, and in talking about Mr. Root he said he was the ablest American he had ever met. You can now put me down as the third man making that assertion. The only trouble with Mr. Root is that he is too modest. I regard him as the strongest possible man for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. He could get the nomination easily."

"Suppose a primary law is passed?"

"That would make no difference," replied Mr. Carnegie, laughing. "I would vote for him in the primaries and he would be nominated in the primaries."

Mr. Carnegie was questioned about business conditions.

"They are splendid," he said. "This talk of panic and oppression is tommyrot."

UPSIDE DOWN IN THE AIR.

Aviator Grabbed an Upright and Jumped When Near Ground.

Von Higleman Figlemassy, an aviator, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon when the aeroplane in which he was circling about 100 feet above the aviation field at Oakwood Heights, S. I., turned turtle and fell. When the biplane began to slide down the air the aviator, who was not strapped in, realized that he had lost control. He grabbed hold of an upright, and managed to hold on until the machine was near the earth. Then he jumped clear and landed on the soft marshy ground about five feet from his broken aeroplane. He was cut and bruised, but he did not go to the hospital. Dr. James Devlin attended to him.

Moving-picture men were at work on the field getting films of aviation feats. Two or three other aviators were in the air at the time of the accident. Harry Bingham Young and Figlemassy went up to give a speed trial to their aeroplanes. The moving-picture operators were busy taking pictures of some of those already in the air, and so as not to interfere with them Brown and Figlemassy headed out over the bay. For a time they flew close to the water, speeding up their engines and circling about, putting the aeroplanes through their paces.

After half an hour of this work Brown turned his aeroplane toward the field. Figlemassy circled out over the water and then turned and followed Brown. He was headed for the field when something went wrong, his machine pitched forward, and in descending turned completely over. Brown was flying away from the spot and he knew nothing of the accident until he had gone a long distance, when in turning he found he was alone in the air.

MRS. YOUNG'S FOES OUT.

Five Off School Board—Mrs. Young Might Consent to Return.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The resignations of five members of the School Board who are said to have voted against the re-election of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as Superintendent, were accepted to-night by Mayor Harrison to take effect at once. In accepting the resignations, Mayor Harrison said that he would remove other opponents of Mrs. Young if he had the power.

Mrs. Young intimated that she would consent to return as Superintendent of Schools if John D. Shoop, the newly elected Superintendent, should resign and she could be assured of the support of the entire board.

No incident in recent politics has caused such excitement as the forced retirement of Mrs. Young, and the subject is bound to assume importance in the Aldermanic elections next Spring.

Barratt O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, has suggested a strike of school children as a protest against the action of the School Board, and club women say the mass meeting called for to-morrow night will have a large attendance.

REMOVE UNIVERSITY HEAD.

Regents of University of Washington Oust Dr. Kane.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 12.—President Thomas F. Kane of the University of Washington was removed from office to-day by the Board of Regents, who unanimously adopted a resolution declaring the office vacant.

The action was the climax of an agitation that has lasted three years, in which a majority of the faculty and students are said to have aligned themselves against President Kane.

A report is current that President Woodrow Wilson has been asked to recommend a man whom he thinks competent to become head of the university.

President Kane has been at the head of the State University at Seattle for ten years. Previously he had been professor of Latin for three years. Before going to the institution he had taught in Lewis College and Olivet College. He is a native of Indiana and a graduate of De Pauw University.

SOFT ANSWERS FROM A PRESIDENT
Don't turn away her wrath;
She's Alltogether Rubber and
No blood shall stain her path;
Yet she'll beat you in a thousand ways—
She'll surely win the vote;
For Alltogether Rubber stays;
Your President—goes out.
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schultz's.—Adv.

BOMB BY EXPRESS KILLS GIRL CLERK

Two Others Injured When Miss Anusewitz Opened Parcel in Office.

SENDER WELL DESCRIBED

He Gave Fictitious Address and Sent Machine to Bottling Company from Bowery Office.

All last night Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty and more than fifty of his best detectives were busily searching the city for the sender of a little brown pasteboard package shipped through an express company to the office of the O. K. Bottling Company at 528 and 530 West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday morning and containing an infernal machine which wrecked the office and brought a horrible death to 18-year-old Ida Anusewitz, a stenographer employed there, and injuries to two other employes.

So terrific was the explosion, which could be heard a block away, that every particle of physical evidence connected with the infernal package itself was blown into undecipherable smithereens in the mangled mass of twisted and torn wreckage that formed the office after the young girl had opened the harmless-looking brown express parcel. The total annihilation of all the physical evidence made the explosion the most baffling of any that have yet busied the local detective bureau.

But last night, after devoting his every energy to the case all day, Deputy Commissioner Dougherty—Acting Commissioner in the absence of Commissioner Waldo and First Deputy McKay—announced that he had something far better to guide him to a solution of the case than any leftover clues in the infernal package itself. He had traced the package to a branch office of the Adams Express Company at 151 Bowery, where it was received, and he had a good clear description of the man, apparently an Italian, who left it there.

Beyond that it was admitted the police were in the dark. They could fix upon no motive whatsoever for the sending of the infernal machine, nor decide, amid several conflicting leads and theories, for whom the death-bringing package was really intended when it got into the hands of the little stenographer whose first business place was her last.

It seemed clear, however, that the package had certainly not been meant for her.

Ida Anusewitz was the least-known person in the tragedy of which she became the centre. For some forty minutes after the terrible explosion no one even knew whose little daughter she was or where she lived. They traced her through a library card in a book she had been reading. And two hours later Nathan Anusewitz, hurrying from his little jewelry shop at 35 Clinton Street to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and bending over a featureless little body in a back room there, recognized the slight, childish frame of the young stenographer as that of his daughter by a little pair of earrings he had fashioned for her. There was no other way to recognize her.

Owner Not in the Office.

William H. Callanan, the owner and proprietor of the O. K. Bottling Company, for whom the likeliest of the police theories seems to indicate the bomb was intended, perhaps by some business rival, narrowly escaped the death that fell upon the young stenographer. Under ordinary circumstances he himself would have opened the death-bearing package; but yesterday morning he stopped a few minutes to talk to a friend at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, from where he heard the sound of the explosion.

It was about 9:15 o'clock in the morning when an expressman shoved his head through the street door of the little office in the broad one-story building that contains the office, stables, and plant of the bottling works, and shouted that he had an express package to be signed for. In the office at the time were only the manager, Thomas McCabe, who has been employed there for the last twenty-seven years, and the girl stenographer, who had been employd there for about a year and a half. McCabe took the package, a small parcel about the size of a cigar box, 10 inches by 8 by 6, wrapped in brown paper and tied with brown cord.

He hardly looked at it as he placed it upon his desk inside a wicker cage in the office and turned to sign the receipt book where the expressman pointed his finger.

A few minutes later he saw the girl stenographer, who opened the mail when Mr. Callanan chanced to be away, fingering the cord around the express package. She untied it and McCabe watched her, expecting, as he said afterward, to see her draw from some souvenir holiday calendar, which he made up his mind to ask for for his family at home.

And then, as the girl touched the lid of the manilla-colored pasteboard box, still partly wrapped in the brown paper covering, there was a deafening explosion, a roar that puffed out the windows and seemed to pull the ceiling downward and the walls inward. McCabe picked himself up in a corner of the room to find splintered and twisted wreckage raining all around and smoke whirling in rapid clouds through the shattered framework of the window glass and door that gave upon Thirty-eighth Street.

On the floor, with her head wedged under the iron safe, about seven feet from the little upright desk on which she had been opening the package, he saw the form of the girl stenographer. Bleeding from a cut in his forehead which he did not even know he had sustained and joined a moment later by Michael Ryan, the stableman, also bleeding from face and hands where a shower of puffed-out window glass had struck him in the stable behind the little office, McCabe rushed over to the prostrate form and lifted it up. It was a terrible sight. The body was warm with life, but little of the flesh of the face remained. There was a great gaping gash in her left side—almost half of it was blown away.

Bits of Bomb in Walls.

Her right hand was completely blown off, and three fingers were gone from her left hand. Fragments of her corset were wedged with strands of her hair. Tiny threads of very fine copper wire from the bomb were deep in the woodwork of the walls and in the ceiling. The little desk at which she had been sitting was shattered into bits. In the largest piece that remained of it gaped a hole nearly a foot in diameter, where the infernal machine had lain. Bits of iron from the latticed work of the office cage lay twisted and torn amid a litter of finely torn paper everywhere.

McCabe and Ryan, joined by William Miller of 534 West Thirty-eighth Street, who had heard the explosion, carried the girl into the office of the Ward Storage Company, where Miller was employed, and Policeman Kohler, who had run up from the corner of Tenth Avenue, telephoned for an ambulance. Dr.

Continued on Page 2.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY
Mellowed by another, milder—at leading hotels, cafes, clubs. Laurier Distg. Co., N. Y.—Adv.

Another "Girl of To-day" Section
It will contain sixty-one additional pictures of typical girls selected by seven famous artists and reproduced by the beautiful rotogravure process that created such a sensation in the Christmas number.
WITH TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

THE COLONY CLUB TO MOVE UPTOWN

Noted Women's Organization Has Outgrown Luxurious Home at 120-124 Madison Av.

The Colony Club, the largest women's club in the country, has outgrown its present quarters in Madison Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, and has decided to find a new home further uptown, nearer the social centre of the city. In order to expedite matters and effect the removal as early as possible, it was voted at a meeting of the Finance Committee, of which Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold is Chairman, early this week to put the present clubhouse on the market, and it is understood that the members of the committee, as well as the officers, prefer that an absolute sale of the property be made rather than a lease for a number of years.

With the removal definitely determined upon, the next question of interest to the members is a suitable location. Several plots are under consideration. A majority of them are between Fiftieth and Sixtieth Streets and Madison and Park Avenues. The prevailing opinion, so far as it has crystallized in the Board of Governors, seems to favor a site in the lower 50s, nearer Park than Fifth Avenue For one thing, a larger plot at a cheaper price can be acquired a block or two east of Fifth Avenue than close to that thoroughfare, while the many improvements, particularly in Park Avenue, make that thoroughfare a rival of Fifth Avenue in social prestige.

Although the chief reason for the projected removal is the need of more room, the rapid business invasion in Madison Avenue, below Thirty-fourth Street, has also been a contributing factor. On the southwest corner of Thirtieth Street, opposite the club, is a twelve-story building, and on the southeast corner, diagonally opposite, a twenty-story building has just been finished. On the blocks immediately north and south are several other tall structures, and the side streets have virtually ceased to be private residential thoroughfares.

Club's Membership Filled.

The club's membership, limited to 600, has long been filled, and there has been for some time a big waiting list. In addition there is a large non-resident membership list, so that the total membership is not far from 1,000. For several months it has been recognized that it would be impossible to admit more members, and at many of the recent receptions and entertainments the rooms have been overcrowded. It is a great tribute to the successful management of a large club organized exclusively for and by women on the lines of the most up-to-date men's club, that in a little more than six years it has actually outgrown its luxurious quarters.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who is credited with having been the chief organizer of the Colony Club, has been its President from the start, and Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, has been the Treasurer from the opening year. In addition to these the other officers now are Mrs. Richard Irvin and Miss Mary Parsons, Vice Presidents, and Miss Ruth V. Twombly, Secretary. The Finance Committee, upon which will devolve the chief responsibility in selecting the new site, consists of Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Chairman; Mrs. Heber Reginald Bishop and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard. Miss Caroline De Forest is Chairman of the Music Committee. Mrs. Francis Higginson Cabot is Chairman of the Athletic Committee, and Miss Beatrice Bend is Chairman of the Library and Art Committee. All these and all members of the Board of Governors, which also includes Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Mrs. Charles Howland Russell, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Miss Mabel Choate, Miss Mary Fuller Harris, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and Miss Florence M. Rhett.

The Colony Club occupies a plot fronting 74 feet at 120 to 124 Madison Avenue. On the immediate corner is an old residence which is for sale. The club building is a six-story structure, although it looks but four stories from the outside. Architecturally, it is one of the finest buildings in the city. It was designed by McKim, Mead & White, and its artistic features are chiefly due to Stanford White. In style it is of the old Colonial type, of dull red brick, and the row of thin white columns in front supporting an iron-railed balcony at the second floor adds a strikingly characteristic finish to the façade.

The Luxurious Interior.

The interior decorations and furnishings were prepared, and to a large extent designed, by Miss Elsie De Wolfe, and it is said to be the most tastefully furnished clubhouse in the country. It contains practically everything that the most fastidious men's club would desire, except a café and bar. Everything except one room is of the Colonial type, and much of the furniture consists of genuine old pieces obtained by Miss De Wolfe in this country and abroad. The single room that differs from all others is a private dining room, which is finished in the French style, the colors being pink and gray. On the upper floor is a large gymnasium, with an immense swimming pool about sixty feet long, one of the largest swimming pools in America. In addition there is an excellent squash court and a running track, while the large assembly room on the second floor occupies the entire front of the house. There are also a number of sleeping rooms.

The property is assessed by the city for tax purposes at $400,000, but the entire cost of the house, with the land, probably exceeded $500,000.

The Finance Committee has placed the property in the hands of Douglas L. Elliman to sell. He was not inclined to discuss the matter yesterday, but he intimated that negotiations had already been opened with another large club to purchase the Colony Club. Unless some such sale is made, the property will probably find its way into the hands of mercantile building operators.

For the new home a plot of at least 100 feet front is deemed necessary, as the officers desire to devote nearly twice as much room to gymnasium uses and a larger running and more squash courts will be provided. When the clubhouse is sold, it will be with the understanding that the members are not to move out until the new home is completed, but the Finance Committee would like to see that accomplished, if possible, within a year.

The club has always had an Advisory Committee of men, and the late J. Pierpont Morgan was on this board until his death. The members now are Frank L. Polk and Richard H. Williams.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM for coughs, colds and croup. At all druggists.—Adv.

VERMONT DISABLED BY BROKEN SHAFT

Water Floods the Battleship's Compartments as the Result of Accident at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet, sent a wireless dispatch to the Navy Yard to-day, reporting that the battleship Vermont broke her starboard main shaft yesterday morning at 3:45 o'clock, when about 1,200 miles from Hampton Roads and 600 miles from Bermuda. The accident was such a serious one that several compartments were flooded, but the skin of the ship and structural parts were not injured.

A diver sent down found her hull intact and the propeller strut uninjured. The shafting and propeller were still in place. The Vermont will proceed slowly to her destination, making eight knots an hour, the Delaware acting as her convoy and the colliers Jason and Orion keeping with them.

At 8 o'clock last night the Vermont was in latitude 35.41 and longitude 52.24. She should arrive with her companion ships at Hampton Roads on Dec. 17 or 18.

Admiral Badger, in his message, expressed the opinion that she would reach port safely and that there was no cause for any anxiety.

The Wyoming, Arkansas, Florida and Utah, which sailed on Nov. 30 from Naples, Italy, and Villefranche, France, are on their way to New York, while the Connecticut, Kansas and Ohio, of the Fourth Division of the fleet, are making for Guantanamo, whence they will proceed to Vera Cruz to reinforce the squadron under Admiral Fletcher now stationed in Mexican waters.

The Vermont left Marseilles on Dec. 1 for Norfolk and joined the rest of the fleet at Gibraltar.

Mechanical experts at the Navy Department believe the Vermont's stern tube shaft is broken, and they think injury must also have been done to the bulkhead, in view of water flooding her compartments.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP WYOMING, (by wireless telegraph to Siasconsett, Mass.,) Dec. 12.—The American warships returning from their visit to European ports were off the south of Newfoundland at 8 o'clock last night, at which hour they were 1,030 miles from New York.

Perfect weather prevailed.

BRIDAL CAR IN CRASH.

Chauffeur, Aiding Newlyweds' Escape, Killed by Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 12.—In aiding Mr. and Mrs. Abram Holcombe, who had just been married at Pluckemin last night, to escape from a wedding party which had been playing the usual pranks customary at a country wedding, George Slassett, a chauffeur, lost his life.

Slassett drove his car headlong into a team of horses, and the pole of the wagon pierced Slassett's body. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock on the lonely road about five miles from Somerville. Slassett was rushed to the Somerville Hospital, but he died this morning.

Holcombe received a severe wound on his left leg, and it was necessary to take nine stitches in it. He was also badly cut about the face. Mrs. Holcombe, who was Miss Inez Compton, was thrown from the car over the radiator and under the horses, one of which was so badly injured that it had to be shot. Mrs. Holcombe escaped serious injury. The team was driven by Asher Smith, an employe of William Moore.

WON'T PUBLISH CHRISTMAS.

British Newspapers, Including The Times, Not to Appear That Day.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Sheffield Telegraph announces the unanimous decision of the English press, including The London Times, to suspend publication on Christmas Day.

Last year The Times appeared for postal subscribers only, but this year it has definitely associated with every other English newspaper, morning and evening, in an agreement not to appear on Christmas Day.

Last year it was said that more than a million workers engaged in the publication and distribution of newspapers enjoyed a real Christmas Day for the first time.

P. B. STRONG REMARRIED.

Ex-Army Captain and His New Wife Arrive in Boston from Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of a former Mayor of New York and former husband of May Yohe, the divorced wife of Lord Francis Hope, arrived in Boston to-day on the Arabic from Liverpool.

According to a manifest given to the immigration officials, he was accompanied by his wife. On the ship's register the pair were listed as "Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ashley."

It was not generally known that Strong had married since the first Mrs. Strong divorced him several years ago. The couple refused to be interviewed and were among the first to leave the ship. They went to the South Station, where they took a train for New York.

Strong caused a sensation several years ago when he left the army and went to Tokio with May Yohe. Several years later he abandoned the actress in Japan.

POLAND WATER FOR HEALTH. Foremost water for half a century. Absolutely pure.—Adv.

FLETCHER STOPS FIGHTING AT TAMPICO ON THREAT OF WARSHIPS OPENING FIRE; OIL PORT IS HARD PRESSED BY REBELS

ALL GLYNN BILLS PASS IN A RUSH

The Legislature Adopts Every Measure Championed by the Executive and Adjourns.

WILL BE SIGNED TO-DAY

Unanimous Vote on Some of the Measures—$160,000 to Pay for Sulzer Impeachment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—After enacting the entire programme of legislation recommended by Gov. Glynn, the extraordinary session of the Legislature adjourned sine die at 8 o'clock to-night. It has been the most eventful session of the lawmaking body in this State, for it staged the first impeachment of a Governor in New York. It has been one of the stormiest of legislative sessions, too, but it wound up in perfect harmony after passing more constructive legislation in a week than other Legislatures have enacted in an entire session. He also thanked the legislators, telling them they had made history in more ways than one, and said he would sign the bills to-morrow.

This has been a big day at the Capitol. The feature of the day's work was the passage of the Workmen's Compensation bill and three companion measures in both houses of the Legislature. In the Senate the bill was passed by a vote of 35 to 0, all the Democratic members present and some Republicans voting for it. In the Assembly the bill was passed by unanimous vote under a rapid roll call. In each house the measure was debated for only about two hours before being rushed to final passage. Few of the lawmakers, in fact, had any adequate knowledge of the provisions of this important bill when they voted to make it a law.

Clean Slate for Glynn.

The Assembly wound up its work with the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation bill. Before this measure was taken up for final consideration the Assembly had passed all of the important electoral reforms urged by the Governor. The Direct Primaries bill and the Massachusetts Ballot bill—about which a storm had gathered whenever they came up in the legislative halls since Hughes was Governor—were passed virtually without debate. The Direct Primary bill was passed by unanimous vote and the other with four dissenting votes.

In its closing moments the Legislature appropriated about $1,500,000 to wipe out deficiencies in departments, pay the cost of the Sulzer impeachment trial, and give the Glynn administration an opportunity to start the new year with a clean financial slate.

Gov. Glynn, who remained at the Capitol to-night, sent word to the Senate desk that he desired to sign the bills at once. He also sent an invitation to both houses, asking the legislators to stop at the Executive Chamber after adjournment.

About 100 Senators and Assemblymen called on the Governor as they were leaving the Capitol. They found him beaming with satisfaction. He was congratulated by Acting Lieut. Gov. Wagner.

"Gentlemen," said the Governor, "I want to thank you for this call to bid me an official good-bye for this session. We have made history in more ways than one, and I believe that of all the weeks of this long session this week will live most vitally in the history of New York's Legislature of recent years, and for this reason: We have guaranteed the people of the State freedom of speech, but until we passed the laws that we did pass this week we have never given the people freedom of vote, either in primaries or on election day. And we have given to the poor man, the laboring man, freedom from the wolf of privation, and we have given to his widow assurance that she will not become an object of charity, and his children assurance that they will not become inmates of a poorhouse.

Extols Compensation Act.

"I have been in politics since I was 25 years of age. I have always fought for what I thought was the right thing, but I never fought for a thing in my life in which I took so much interest and as much pride as this workmen's compensation act. Most men think more probably of the direct primary act, but I don't. I want to thank every member of the Legislature, Democratic, Republican and Progressive, for the aid that you have given me in making history this week."

The Workmen's Compensation bill was put on its final passage in the Senate as soon as that body convened this afternon. The Senate did not have a quorum present at any time during the debate. The question was not raised by the opposition.

Senator Walters of Onondaga, one of the opponents of the bill, said that no copy of it had been placed on his desk, and made the charge that the Senate was called upon to vote on a bill of vital importance to employers without knowing what its contents were. Copies had been distributed, Mr. Wagner said, and at his request a copy of the bill was given to Senator Walters.

Objection to the method of pushing the bill was made by Senator Sage of Albany. The bill was of great importance, he said, yet the Senators had little knowledge of it. He expressed the belief that it was unwise to pass such legislation without deliberation.

Tammany Bearing Gifts.

"I fear Tammany bearing Christmas gifts such as this," said Senator Sage. "I am opposed to the passage of this bill at this session."

Minority Leader Brown said he favored workmen's compensations, but it did not follow, he said that he would vote for any bill that was offered. He characterized the passage of the measure at this time as a grave impropriety. The rate of compensation, Senator Brown said, placed the manufacturers of the State at great disadvantage in competition.

The arguments of Senator Brown were answered by Senator McClelland of New York, who said the bill was in the interest of humanity and was fair to employer and employe. Telegrams protesting against hasty action were read by Senator Walters. He said the messages came from employers of thousands in Syracuse.

Senator Cullen was called to preside

Continued on Page 5.

LAKE SHORE TRAIN WRECK.

Flier Derailed at Wickliffe, Ohio—One Reported Killed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Dec. 13.—Passenger train No. 16 of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad was derailed by a split rail at Wickliffe, about eighteen miles east of here, just before midnight. Three relief trains have been dispatched to the scene from here.

A member of the train crew is reported killed and several others are said to be injured.

Train No. 16 has five coaches and left Cleveland at 10:51 P. M.

Lake Shore train, No. 16, is known as the New York and New England Express on the Hudson Division of the New York Central. It is a fast train running between Chicago and New York, making but one stop on the Hudson Division. It usually carries six or seven coaches.

WILSON'S COLD BETTER.

Guards Against Change of Temperature—May Attend Gridiron Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Wilson was better to-day, and only strict orders from his physician, Dr. Grayson, kept him from attending to a part of his correspondence. Dr. Grayson is determined that the President shall avoid as far as possible any change of temperature until his cold is still further improved. He remained in bed all day.

The President hopes to attend the first of the season's Gridiron dinners to-morrow, but Dr. Grayson refuses to consent to his doing so until he knows the President's condition to-morrow morning. In the meantime all engagements have been canceled until Monday.

$14,000 FOR MRS. GAILLARD.

House Votes to Pay Officer's Widow One Year's Salary of Husband.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In recognition of the distinguished services of the late Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission the House to-day passed a bill to appropriate $14,000, the equivalent of a year's salary of a Commissioner, for Mrs. Gaillard.

Representative Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, presented the bill and it was passed immediately.

BOY SCOUTS LEAD BLIND.

Volunteers Will Guide the Sightless to Peary Lecture.

The Boy Scouts of America in Brooklyn have never responded with more readiness to a call for service than to one which has just been issued by Commissioner Willis B. Holcombe, the executive head of the organization in Brooklyn. Mr. Holcombe has asked for volunteers to do an unusual "good turn" on Wednesday next.

On that day Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the north pole, will lecture to the blind at the Museum of Natural History, Manhattan. Commissioner Holcombe has received from the Curator of the Museum a list of the names of blind people who have expressed a wish to attend the lecture. Volunteers have been called for among the Brooklyn Scouts to call for the blind at their homes, escort them to the lecture hall, and return with them. The scouts are volunteering for the unusual service almost to a "man."

FOOT FRONT WORTH $600.

Faulty Survey Left Mrs. Shaw with a Narrow Strip of Land.

The title to a strip of land one foot wide on the south side of Fifty-fourth Street, west of Lexington Avenue, was the sole New York estate left by Jane R. Shaw of Brantford, Canada, who died on Nov. 30, 1894. In the appraisal of her estate, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, the land was valued at $600. The value of Mrs. Shaw's estate outside of New York was not given.

The foot of land was at one time part of a larger tract owned by Mrs. Shaw. Some years prior to her death, however, she sold the tract, but, through a faulty survey, a strip one foot wide was not included in the deed, and remained the property of Mrs. Shaw, and when letters ancillary were taken out in this State for the conveyance of the property, it became necessary that the land be appraised.

WIFE TO PAY HIM $10 A WEEK

The Wynns Separate, but They're Still Good Friends.

After fourteen years of married life, John Wynn and his wife of Greenwood Avenue, Far Rockaway, have agreed to live apart, but instead of his binding himself to pay her a regular allowance, she has bound herself to pay him a sum weekly.

This amicable agreement was reached shortly after the Wynns decided on separation. They did not get on well together, but as neither relished the prospect of a squabble in the courts, they thought it best to part friends. The trouble was in the money. He had nothing, and she had $75,000, but as this tidy sum had been the fortune he settled on her shortly after their marriage, both believed that he was entitled to some of it.

So yesterday they filed with the County Clerk an agreement whereby she was to pay him $10 a week during her lifetime, and bequeath him $100 a month in the event of his surviving her. He is 60, and she is 43. Mrs. Wynn has gone to her mother's home in Yonkers, and on Tuesday Mr. Wynn will sail for Virginia. Just to show that there is no hard feeling, she will be at the pier to wish him bon voyage.

SEE THE MOST GLORIOUS PART OF OUR COUNTRY—CALIFORNIA.
Visit California, the part of our country most blessed by nature. Every warm weather sport awaits you there. It is less than three days from Chicago or St. Louis on the "GOLDEN STATE LIMITED," via Rock Island Lines. New all-steel Pullman equipment—entire train, baggage to observation car, through without change between Chicago and Los Angeles—via direct route of lowest altitudes. For interesting information write J. H. PARMELEE, L.P.A., Dearborn, New York.—Adv.

American Admiral Acts to Prevent Loss of Life and Property.

FOREIGNERS IN PERIL

Shells from the Rebel Artillery Were Falling in the Streets of the City.

HUERTA GUNBOAT IN ACTION

The Bravo Keeps the Assailants in Check During a Day of Fierce Combat.

REBELS HOLD OIL TANKS

In Control of Pearson, Waters-Pierce, and Huasteca Plants in Suburbs.

TRANSPORT FOR REFUGEES

Sumner, at Fletcher's Request, Ordered to Tampico with 10,000 Rations and Accommodations for 500.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12.—Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander of the American naval forces in Mexican waters, to-day ordered the rebels and Federals fighting at Tampico to cease firing, theatening to open upon them with the guns of the gunboat Wheeling if he was not obeyed. Both sides complied with the order.

This information is contained in a dispatch received to-night by Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, from Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock of the British cruiser Berwick, which is lying off Tampico.

The Federals hold the centre of the town and the water front.

Rear Admiral Fletcher has ordered foreigners to take refuge on board ships or to congregate on the water front, where they will be under the protection of his guns.

Artillery Duel Was Severe.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12.—After two days of fighting, the 2,000 Federals in Tampico, protected by the shells of the gunboat Bravo more than by their own efforts, late to-day were waiting a forward movement of the rebels or some other manoeuvre that might decide the fate of the seaport.

How many rebels are engaged in the attack upon Tampico is not known here, but it is estimated that their number is at least twice that of the Federals, and their operations indicate that they expect more men from Victoria, which lies halfway between Tampico and Monterey to the north.

Rebels Hold the Railroad Yards.

The rebels, who are in possession of the railroad yards and shops and large stores of material and equipment, have detached from their lines enough men to undertake the repair of the railroad north and west from Tampico toward Victoria. The damage that has been done to this line, while enough to prevent the operation of trains, is not so great that it will long delay a resumption of traffic. Most of the destroyed bridges being small ones, they can be easily replaced. Repairs to the road southward from Victoria also are being rushed, and it is not improbable that the rebels will be able to transport fresh troops and additional artillery supplies in time to use them at Tampico before the Government can get reinforcements to the port.

Occasional shells fell in the heart of the city of Tampico during the day, and bullets from rifles and machine guns were numerous enough to make it advisable that all residents not engaged in the operations seek cover. For the most part the firing was limited to the artillery of the rebels and the guns of the Bravo.

Oil Tanks in Rebels' Possession.

The rebels hold the area between Tampico proper and the coast, including Dona Cecilia and Arbol Grande, suburbs, where are located the storage oil tanks of the Waters-Pierce Company, the Cowdray interests and the Huateca Company. The Waters-Pierce refinery is at Arbol Grande. The Cowdrays also have a refinery there, but it is not yet in operation.

According to reports received here, the rebels have not damaged any property, but the firing, especially that from the Federal gunboat Bravo and a few Federal cannon, endangers the tanks and the refinery of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

The Federals have their positions in that part of the city bounded on two sides by the Panuco River, (which is really the city's harbor,) the canal running into it. Just above Dona Cecilia lies the Bravo. The rebels are utilizing a hill some hundred feet behind in attempting to plant shells on the gunboat, which in turn is trying to render their positions untenable. To the west or east of the city the Federals have a de-

fense in the Tanesi River, which also flows into the Panuco, a stream not easily crossed.

Communication Open to the West.

Trains entering Tampico from the west do so over a drawbridge, which the Federals are keeping open. No rebels have yet appeared on that side of the city, to the wonderment of the Government observers. The track of this railroad has been repaired, and two trainloads of refugees were taken out of the town to-day. The failure of the rebels to throw out of commission this line, which extends to San Luis Potosi, before the beginning of their attacks has enabled the Government materially to strengthen the garrison at Tampico. Three trainloads of troops were run into the town from the west.

The meagre information available here indicates that the Federals at Tampico will be able to do nothing more than sustain the rebel attacks, but it appears likely that so long as the Bravo has ammunition they will be able to delay the capture of the town.

It is not believed likely here that the 800 men, who the War Office says, left Vera Cruz to-day for Tampico will be able to enter the town as the rebels hold the banks of the river.

The loss of life in the fighting at Tampico has probably not been great.

SENDS AID TO TAMPICO.

Federal Commander at Vera Cruz Dispatches 600 Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 12.—Although John Lind had advices late this afternoon that fighting was still going on at Tampico, Gen. Maass has a report that this morning the Federals, aided greatly by the guns of the Bravo, repulsed the rebels, inflicting great loss on them, and did not expect another serious attack. This message was sent by Gen. Morales.

Notwithstanding this report, Gen. Maass dispatched to Tampico this afternoon the gunboats Zaragoza and Progreso, carrying rifles, cannon, and ammunition and 600 soldiers.

The Morro Castle, which arrived here to-day, will go to Tampico tomorrow to help in taking care of the refugees there. Mr. Miller, the American Consul there, advised Washington that England and Germany had merchant vessels there to attend to the needs of their nationals.

The rebels around Tampico are commanded by Gens. Lucio Blanco Castro and Villareal. The former was wounded during the battle.

Among the passengers on the Morro Castle were Capt. Albert P. Niblack and Capt. Foote, who will relieve Capt. Edwin E. Capehart of the United States battleship Michigan and Capt. C. J. Oliver of the New Hampshire.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 12.—The United States naval supply ship Culgoa sailed to-day for Tampico and the steamer Morro Castle is preparing to follow tomorrow to taken on board refugees. The steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie is expected to arrive here to-morrow from Tampico with 500 refugees, a majority of them Germans.

WASHINGTON NOT SURPRISED.

Fletcher's Order to Tampico Combatants Was to be Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—While no comment was obtainable to-night on the report that Rear Admiral Fletcher had ordered both factions to cease firing at Tampico on pain of cannon shots from the American gunboat Wheeling, news of the Admiral's order caused no surprise in Washington.

While the Navy Department had been reticent on the subject, word that a neutral zone had been established was interpreted from the first as an indirect advantage for the rebels. It was suggested at the time that the course of the battle probably would end with firing into or across the neutral zone, and that Admiral Fletcher would be compelled to take strong measures to protect foreigners.

The establishment of a neutral zone by a third party and the maintenance of its neutrality by the threat of armed interference is not new in the history of diplomacy. President Taft, in the course of the first Mexican revolution, realized that he would have been within his rights to compel combatants south of the Rio Grande to cease firing in order to protect American lives on American territory.

He said in his message to Congress that he could have made his order good by firing on both sides indiscriminately. For reasons of humanity, however, no such course was followed.

In the Nicaraguan revolt a few years ago American naval officers in command off Bluefields made the city neutral, forbade fighting within its limits, and enforced the order against both sides. In the Orient the navies of the civilized world often have established and maintained neutral zones by threats of force.

In Mexico, during the revolution of 1860, Capt. Jarvis of the United States ship Savannah took up the subject of protection for American non-combatants with Gen. Miramon and upon the rebels' suggestion an American flag was hoisted on every American residence to warn the Miramon gunners against firing in that direction.

The most striking illustration of the right of a country to enforce its demands for the protection of the lives and property of its citizens was afforded by the destruction of the Nicaraguan town of San Juan de Nicaragua in 1854 by the United States ship Cyane.

In that case the so-called Zone of Mosquito claimed sovereignty over the town which the United States recognized as Nicaraguan. The American Minister was insulted and American property was destroyed in defiance of warnings from the American naval commander. Under orders from Washington, the Cyane returned to San Juan and destroyed the little place in the course of a bombardment.

Benham's Warning to Brazilians.

Other incidents of this character occurred at the beginning of September, 1903, when a Brazilian naval squadron, composed of the warships Aquidaban, Jupiter, and Republica, and several merchant vessels that had been seized, revolted under command of Admiral José Custodio de Mello and assumed control of the inner harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

Out of this grew the famous incident in which the late Rear Admiral Benham of the American Navy figured. On Jan. 29, 1894, a few months after this revolt began, Admiral Benham, who had just taken command of the naval forces at Rio de Janeiro, gave notice of his intention to protect all American ships, proceeding to or discharging at the docks, and caused an insurgent vessel, which had fired at the boat of an American ship, to abstain from further acts of molestation by giving evidence of his purpose to return the fire and sink her if she persisted.

Admiral Benham acted within his instructions from the American Government, and his action, which was approved by the other foreign naval commanders there, caused the Brazilian insurgents to abstain from further interference with commerce.

On Jan. 30, 1894, Admiral Benham sent this note to Admiral Da Gama of Brazil:

> In no case have I interfered in the slightest way with the military operations of either side in the contest now going on, nor is it my intention to do so. . . . American vessels must not be interfered with in any way in their movements in going to the wharves or about the harbor, it being understood, however, that they must take the consequence of getting in the line of fire where legitimate hostilities are actually in progress.

Previous to this firing had been going on between the loyal Brazilian forts and the rebel squadron. On Oct. 1, 1893, the commanders of the American, English, Italian, Portuguese, and French naval forces at Rio de Janeiro, acting upon the concurrent advice of their diplomatic representatives, notified Admiral de Mello, who had threatened to bombard the city, that they would use force, if necessary, to prevent it.

Hope [illegible] Won't Follow.

[illegible]

situation may be regarded as grave, it is hoped that no serious complications will follow Admiral Fletcher's order to both sides to stop firing. On the face of it, it does not seem much more serious than the revelations recently contained in Gen. Bliss's report that he had threatened to cross the Rio Grande unless rebel depredations ended.

The size of the contending forces at Tampico, however, the importance of the oil region to both sides, and the fact that a formal attack was in progress, tends to emphasize the significance of American interference. The ordinary proceedure of international law, as set forth by John Bassett Moore, counsellor of the State Department, in his work on precedents, leaves alien non-combatants at the scene of conflict little better off than natives of the attacked city.

It is only by common consent, when the combatants are themselves entitled to respect, that aliens are given any special advantages. But the great powers have nearly always insisted on protection for their nationals in the periodic revolts and struggles in minor countries.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12. — Secretary Daniels, who was a guest at the dinner here to-night of the North Carolina Society, read a dispatch from Mexico City telling of Admiral Fletcher's stopping the firing at Tampico, but said he did not care to make any comment on his action until the Admiral was heard from.

The Secretary said Admiral Fletcher had been kept in Mexican waters beyond his time because President Wilson and the Secretary had the utmost confidence in the Admiral's discretion.

CONFIDENCE IN FLETCHER.

Admiral Has a High Reputation for Coolness and Efficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher has been on duty in command of the division of the Atlantic battleship fleet at Vera Cruz since last February, when his division was ordered from Guantanamo to that Mexican port, immediately after the assassination of Madero, for the protection of American residents in Mexico. When he first went there his flagship was the Vermont, which he had brought to a very high state of efficiency in battle practice, and later his broad pennant was transferred to the battleship Louisiana, and subsequently to the Rhode Island.

Admiral Fletcher is recognized as one of the most efficient officers in the navy. He is a fine ordnance officer, has seen service in all parts of the world, commanded the battleship Minnesota on the voyage around the world of the Atlantic battleship fleet, and has done duty on the General Board of the Navy and the Joint Army and Navy Board, and has served as aid to the Secretary of the Navy for material.

He is a clean-cut, determined, conservative officer, who belongs to the American naval type that does not jump in until it is necessary, but is always ready when action is required.

No officer of the navy understands international law better than Admiral Fletcher, who has for months been studying the regulations having to do with the complications in Mexico. He has been in constant touch with the Secretary of the Navy and has repeatedly exchanged views with that official as to the course to be pursued for the protection of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico when occasion should arise.

While Admiral Fletcher is governed by instructions, in a general way, he was depended upon in an emergency to do the right thing. He was not instructed to land marines at Tampico in any specific emergency, but he had authority to do so if he judged it to be advisable. Since the fighting began he has had 150 marines up the river ready to enforce the neutrality of the foreign zone.

The battleship Rhode Island, Admiral Fletcher's flagship, was unable to cross the bar into Tampico Harbor, and is anchored ten miles out from the city. When the situation became critical, the Admiral transferred his flag from the Rhode Island to the little armored cruiser Tacoma, which draws only 15½ feet of water, and with the little gunboat Wheeling, which draws 15 feet, and the Chester, which draws 16 feet, proceeded directly up the Tamesi River into the city limits of Tampico.

The present situation at Tampico became acute on Dec. 9. On that day the United States scout cruiser Chester and the gunboat Wheeling left Vera Cruz under rush orders to proceed to Tampico, where Admiral Fletcher reported by wireless telegraphy from the Rhode Island the capture by rebels of the small town of Altamira, twenty miles away.

The rebel attack on Tampico began a little before noon on Dec. 10. The American Consul, C. A. Miller, sent a wireless message saying that a force of 4,000 rebels threatened an attack. The battleship Louisiana was then ordered to Tampico from Vera Cruz.

Rear Admiral Fletcher made preparations to take on board his vessels all foreigners and to land marines if it appeared necessary. It is understood that the Captain of the German Cruiser Bremen conferred with Rear Admiral Fletcher on this question and gave assurance that he would act in complete harmony with the American Admiral's desires.

Admiral Fletcher before to-day's battle took a firm stand and told both sides that no property must be destroyed and no foreign lives endangered.

TRANSPORT TO AID REFUGEES.

Garrison Orders Sumner Sent to Tampico—Accommodations for 500.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Navy Department received but one dispatch to-day from Rear Admiral Fletcher, who is on the cruiser Tacoma in the Tamesi River, close to Tampico. He reported that the fight between the Federal garrison and the attacking Constitutionalists army was still in progress, and that large numbers of refugees were under protection of the guns of the Tacoma, Wheeling, and Chester, which were well up in the river near the town.

There were, according to Admiral Fletcher's dispatch, 150 refugees on the United States cruisers, 150 on the British chartered steamer Logician, 350 on the German steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and 500 on shore in the neutral zone.

The position of the United States vessels in the river and the neutral zone had restricted the fighting to the western suburbs of the city. The Constitutionalists, under cover of the American ships, and flanked by the neutral zone, had occupied the entire region between the beach along the east bank of the river up to the city. Admiral Fletcher, through Consul Canada at Vera Cruz, informed the State Department that the condition of the refugees on shore was one that required immediate relief from the Government. They were sheltered in huts and warehouses in a swamp and suffering for lack of water and good. As far as possible the United States ships were assisting them, but in a few days it would be a very difficult matter to render them adequate aid.

In the meantime the fighting was coming closer and shots were continually falling in the town.

Secretary Bryan requested the Secretary of War, if an army transport was available, to send it at once to Tampico for the relief of the refugees.

Secretary Garrison immediately sent orders to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Southern Department, to dispatch the transport Sumner from Galveston to Tampico with all haste possible. The orders were to take two medical officers, a detachment of hospital stewards, and 10,000 rations with sufficient provision for sleeping accommodations for 500 persons.

SPANIARDS IN A PANIC.

Carranza's Threat of Executions Stirs Their Minister to Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12.—The news reached here to-day that a party of more than 100 Spaniards had left Chihuahua for Torreon, frightened by the threats of Gen. Villa, and that the Spanish Vice Consul, Pio Laguera, at Monterey was preparing to engage a special train to take the Spaniards from that city to the capital.

The situation of the Spaniards throughout the country is causing the gravest concern. The Spanish Minister, Bernardo Cologan y Cologan, conferred with Minister Moheno to-day regarding the situation.

General alarm has been caused by the wide circulation of a proclamation signed "Carranza," in which the Spaniards are sharply criticised because they have taken up arms and assisted the Federals at Torreon and other points in the republic during the fights with the rebels. The circular states that Gen. Carranza proposes to execute summarily all Spaniards captured with arms in their hands, as well as those who have assisted President Huerta in any manner.

There are many Spaniards in the country, and the fact that they are widely scattered makes their protection very difficult. The deepest concern is felt at the Spanish Legation. Officials here said to-day that it was not unlikely that Gen. Velasco would send a Federal detachment northward to meet the Spaniards coming from Chihuahua. The desert character of the country is sure to make the suffering of the caravan terrible, water being at widely distant points.

Gen. Blanquet said to-night that he had not decided whether Gen. Velasco would be instructed to take Chihuahua or Durango next. He said that the further movement of Velasco depended upon conditions in the north.

Official reports received here to-night indicate that sharp fighting continued at Tampico throughout the day and that the Federals five times repulsed the rebel assaults. The fighting was in progress at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when an official dispatch from Tampico reported that Federal reinforcements numbering 250 reached the city aboard a Mexican gunboat, under command of Col. Garcia Lugo, and landed at Dona Cecilia. Lugo's men are veterans of the Morelos campaign and good fighters.

Private telegrams received here say that Admiral Fletcher issued a stern warning to the rebels and Federals to respect foreign property.

Gen. Joaquin Maass, Jr., who is moving northward from Tuxpam toward Tampico, with 2,000 men, has reached the Tamiahua oil district, where Gen. Candido Aguilar recently had his headquarters. He reports that he saw no rebels and believes that all of them have gone to participate in the attack on Tampico.

Rebels Threatening Monterey.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12.—That the rebels appear confident enough of their strength to consider an attack on Monterey, even after using large numbers of their men in the campaign about Tampico, is indicated by the news received to-day.

Rebels have appeared in large numbers about Monterey, and the garrison there is preparing to resist them. The rebels have begun to extend the operation of the railway northward from Victoria, and on Thursday they were known to be running trains as far as Montemoreles, which is well across the State line in Nuevo Leon, of which Monterey is the capital.

To the south of San Luis Potosi the Federal garrison has thrown up intrenchments within as well as without the city, and reports from Zacatecas tell of the beating back toward that city of a force which had been sent northward repairing the Central Railway toward Presnillo, on the way to Torreon.

The Federals had made considerable progress when they were attacked yesterday and driven southward. The track they had rebuilt was again destroyed by the rebel General, Panfilo Natera's men, who had gone south from Torreon.

There was some uneasiness in Zacatecas last night on account of delay in paying the Federal troops, but it did not reach the proportions of a mutiny. At Monterey possible trouble was averted by securing money from citizens by what was officially classed as a forded loan.

The reported reoccupation of Torreon by the Federals is a subject of speculation here. Gen. Velasco's report of yesterday that he had retaken the town is the only news that has been received in the capital, and some persons are indulging in the suspicion that the recapture of Torreon may have been a rebel ruse. It is pointed out that it would be a simple matter to bottle up the Federals in Torreon, and that a final rush upon the city by Gen. Villa, if successful, would add to his stores many guns and a quantity of ammunition.

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COSTA RICA BLOCKS COWDRAY OIL PLANS

Congress Refuses to Ratify Terms of His Proposed Concession.

FEARS FELT FOR ECUADOR

British Expect an American Attempt to Upset Murray Grant in That Country.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 13.—Lord Cowdray's firm to-day admitted that the Congress of Costa Rica had refused to ratify the oil contract negotiated with the Pearson interests.

The successive failure of the Colombian and Costa Rican contracts, says The Daily Mail, raises the question whether an attempt will now be made by interested parties to upset Lord Murray's oil concession in Ecuador, which gives his firm the right to exploit the whole country by sections.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Speaking of the failure of the Pearson oil concessions in Costa Rica and Colombia, a member of the firm said to-day:

"We shall not go back to any of the countries which have rejected our offers unless we are requested to do so.

"Regarding the reports that Lord Murray of Elibank hopes to reopen negotiations in connection with the Colombian concessions, we shall not take any further action except on the invitation of the Government of Colombia. It is now a serious question whether or not our opponents by their opposition have raised the price of the concessions to such a point that they will not be profitable to any one."

PANAMA, Dec. 12.—Lord Murray of Elibank, partner of Lord Cowdray in various enterprises in the Republic of Colombia and other parts of South America, arrived at Panama to-day on his way to New York.

When questioned as to the alleged pressure brought by Washington to bear upon the Colombian Government, Lord Murray replied that the matter was a delicate one and it would be improper to discuss it publicly at the present time.

He said he considered it of the greatest interest to international commerce in the Caribbean Sea that the long standing difficulty between the United States and Colombia should be settled in accordance with the interests and the honor of the two nations concerned.

In regard to the policy of construction reported to have been followed by American Lord Murray admitted having met with competition from powerful American interests, but he thought this was only natural. He contradicted the report that the Pearson concern was hostile to Canal interests. On the contrary, he said, it was friendly.

"I withdrew from the contract with Colombia," Lord Murray said, "owing to the raising of external questions and to the unprecedented state of parties in the Colombian Congress, although a representative committee of the Chamber had presented a unanimous report in its favor, and public opinion in Bogota likewise was favorable to it.

"Another reason for the withdrawal of the contract was the exceptional modification I introduced into the original contract which had prejudiced my negotiations with other Governments. I have made it clear on behalf of Lord Cowdray and my other partners that the future of the contract depends solely on the initiative of the Colombian Government and Congress, and not upon ourselves."

Asked whether he had signed contracts for improving Colombian ports, Lord Murray replied:

"Under a contract with the Colombian Government our engineers are now making surveys at Buenaventura and will shortly proceed to Cartagena, Barranquilla and Tumaco are also under consideration, but I am not in a position to say whether these port works will be actually carried out."

CLOSING IN ON OJINAGA.

Rebels in Force Prepare for Attack —May Cut Mercado Off.

OJINAGA, Mexico, Dec. 12.—The full strength of the rebel army is reported to be approaching Ojinaga, with the purpose of capturing the place by siege or assault. From 3,000 to 5,000 rebels are in the vicinity, awaiting reinforcements under Gen. Francisco Villa, who is to start from Chihuahua.

The 4,000 Federal troops in Ojinaga are menaced by rebels on three sides, while on the fourth the river separates them from the United States. They have taken every possible precaution to prevent a surprise. Gen. Mercado, however, was absent from the fort all day, having left town with 1,000 soldiers to escort more refugees en route from Chihuahua. It was reported that the rebels were trying to cut him off from his base.

A rebel report sent from Presidio to Juarez said:

"Gen. Orozco is anxious as to the fate of Gen. Mercado. He fears that Mercado has been cut off by the rebels and will be unable to return to Ojinaga."

Since the Federal troops, including the volunteers under Gen. Orozco, have been supplied with food from the United States, they have shown more confidence in the prospect of resisting the rebels.

More refugees crossed to Presidio today, and more provisions were brought over from the American side. Gen. Luis Terrazas left Presidio for Marfa. He had received no advices as to the fate of his son, who was reported to have been taken from the British Vice Consulate at Chihuahua and imprisoned.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 12.—Reports were received at the commander's quarters in Juarez to-night from secret agents at Presidio and Ojinaga saying that the Federal column under Gen. Salvador Mercado was in full retreat toward Ojinaga, with the rebels in close pursuit. The fight between Federals and rebels is said to have started at La Mula Pass and to have continued to the border. Mercado is reported to have abandoned his artillery and to have told his men to look out for themselves.

Refugees who have been held in Ojinaga were to-day permitted to cross to the American side, but were detained by the United States troops pending a medical inspection. At La Jetas, a short distance below Ojinaga, a large number of refugees and Federal soldiers attempted to cross the river, but were stopped by the United States patrols.

Four troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry are being rushed from here to Presidio to prevent any disorders.

MORMONS LOSE $10,000,000.

Colonists Forced to Abandon Their Properties in Northern Mexico.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12.—The revolution in Mexico has cost Mormon colonists from the United States more than $10,000,000. This was the statement credited to-day to President Joseph Smith of the Mormon Church, who is here on his return from a visit to the refugees in Arizona and Southern California.

President Smith says he favors a plan for the exiled colonists settling where they now are instead of returning to Mexico.

"The flower of our colonies was in Mexico," President Smith said. "Our people had labored there for a quarter of a century and achieved wonderful results. They were forced to give up whole towns and cities—their houses and churches, all to the value of more than $10,000,000."

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Gonzales

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—Minister and Mrs. Gonzales met the members of the American colony this evening at a reception given in their honor by the American Club. Among the guests was [illegible] Wainwright.

BOMB BY EXPRESS KILLS GIRL CLERK

Continued from Page 1.

Lowsley of Bellevue Hospital tried to bind up some of the girl's terrible wounds when he arrived, but she died while he was working over her.

Mr. Callanan, the girl's employer, had heard the explosion from the Tenth Avenue corner, where he was talking to a friend, Paddy Kane. A few minutes before Miss Anusewitz had passed them and nodded to her employer. Then they heard a loud explosion.

"There goes a sure enough tire!" said Callanan.

"Why, it's in your place," cried Kane, pointing to Callanan's building. They saw clouds of smoke-like dust pouring out of the office window, and Callanan started on a run. He reached the office just as McCabe and his two helpers were lifting the girl's mangled body from the floor.

Capt. Conboy and the detectives of the West Thirty-eighth Street Station were soon on the scene making an investigation of the wreckage left by the explosion.

It was a long time before they could even learn the name of the dead girl. In the office she had been known only as "Miss Ida." Then, underneath a veritable powder of torn bits of paper and crumbled plaster, one of the detectives found a library card, and another found a copy of the book the girl had been reading, "The Penitent," by Réné Bazin. The card was issued by the East Houston Street branch of the Public Library, and bore the name of Ida Anusewitz, and her address, 37 Clinton Street.

At that address the police presently communicated with Nathan Anusewitz, and told him to hurry to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where the girl's body had been removed. With his son-in-law, Samuel Silverelet of 865 East 172d Street, and two other friends, Moses Raabe of 690 East 158th Street and Isidore Nemse of 28 Clinton Street, the father hastened to the police station. He shook his head when they drew back the black cover from the changed face of the dead girl. Then he looked again.

Identified by Earrings.

"The little earrings which I made for her," he moaned, and then he broke down. He had recognized the chipped diamond earrings the girl wore.

Presently he told the police his daughter had also worn a ring with a set diamond of about an eighth of a karat. A detective was sent back to the scene of the explosion, and presently, amid the débris there, he found one of the girl's fingers, with the ring upon it. But the stone had been torn away by the force of the explosion and the metal of the ring flattened into an ellipse.

When the father's friends had in some measure quieted him, he told the detectives that his daughter was 18 years old, the second youngest of his eight children. She had been graduated about a year and a half ago from the Washington Irving High School, and this was the first position she ever held.

She was a good girl, he said, and spent her evenings reading books from the library or at the Educational Alliance, and sometimes teaching children folk dances on the east side. And then he remembered that she had brought tickets to go to "Tannhauser" with a girl friend last night. Her mother at home had for a long time been bedridden.

"What will she say when the child does not come home?" he said piteously.

"How can we conceal it from the mother? The opera must end some time."

The father could think of no possible explanation that would bear out the supposition that the infernal machine had been intended for the girl. He said that she had no men friends or sweethearts, and he had never heard of any one with whom she had quarreled.

Meanwhile a thorough search had been set on foot at the scene of the explosion, both for clues in the debris and for motives that might have led to the crime.

Inspector of Combustibles Owen Egan, who examined the bomb that figured in the murder of Grace Taylor last year and in the bomb sent to the home of Judge Otto A. Rosalsky—in the latter of which cases Egan lost one of his fingers when the bomb exploded—made what examination he could of the infernal machine yesterday. There was little to examine, though. The paper that had wrapped it was torn into shreads so tiny that they defied any attempt to reassemble them and piece together the address. Of the box, only a few small pieces of torn pasteboard remained; and there was not a scrap of writing or mark of identification on any one of them. Nowhere, according to Egan, was there a trace of lead or iron or other metal slugs that might have been contained in the machine.

Imbedded in the ceiling, however, he found two pieces of zinc such as are contained in dry batteries, and in the walls, pinning strands of the girl's hair deep in the woodwork, he found extremely fine bits of copper wire, which he said had also come from the bomb. Egan found, too, eight pieces of greenish glass amid the débris three-eighths of an inch thick, and on inquiry he learned that no glass of that thickness had been used in the bottling plant or in the office. He concluded that the glass must have been a bottle of about eight ounces capacity, and that it might have contained nitroglycerine or some other explosive fluid. There was nowhere a drop of fluid left about the glass or elsewhere in the office.

"I cannot say what was the nature of the explosive, except that it seems to have been an electro-chemical bomb," said Inspector Egan last evening. "The explosive may have been either dynamite or nitroglycerine, which explodes with downward force, as was the case here. A great jagged hole was torn in the desk where the package rested. On the other hand, the force of the explosion was also great in other directions, not a window or door escaping the concussion. I consider the bomb very similar to that which killed Grace Taylor, and that sent to Judge Rosalsky, both of which the bomb-maker, Herman Klotz, some time ago confessed he had sent when he himself was dying from the effects of a premature explosion in his secret workshop in the Bronx."

Then he added that there was really too little evidence to warrant any conclusion.

Meanwhile, however, Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty had started the investigation from a different angle, and was directing his detectives by telephone in all parts of the city. McCabe, the manager of the O. K. Bottling Company, had been able to recall at first only that the expressman who left the package had pointed to the ninth line on his receipt sheet. Considering the early hour of delivery, Dougherty decided that an expressman who could have delivered eight other packages by 9:15 o'clock must probably be employed by one of the larger express companies. The very first inquiries he made brought results.

The detectives found that a package had been delivered to the O. K. Bottling Company from the depot of the Adams Express Company, at 242 West Forty-seventh Street. George L. Cole, manager of the depot, however, could not tell where the package came from until the return of the drivers, G. Lohman, who had delivered it, and the sheet book in which that record was kept. When Lohman arrived it was found that the package had been sent to the West Forty-seventh Street depot of the express company from its branch at 151 Bowery. Thither Dougherty at once dispatched detectives.

Clerk Recalls the Sender.

Again the clue was a fertile one—the best Dougherty was destined to strike in the course of the day. Moe Andrews, a clerk employed there, a wide-awake young man of about 25 years, recalled the package as soon as it was described to him. By looking up his records, to refresh his memory, he found that the package had been brought to the branch office at 4 o'clock on the previous afternoon. It was addressed in ink, in written characters, in the middle of the top, to the "O. K. Bottling Company, 530 West Thirty-eighth Street." In the upper right hand corner of the brown wrapping paper was written, as he recalled, "Surprise Ind. Co., 239 Battery Place."

Andrews remembered the case for two reasons, he said. In the first place, he recalled that it had been brought into the office by a young man, apparently an Italian, rather poorly dressed, somewhere between a clerk and a driver, it seemed to him. Despite the very cold weather, the man wore no overcoat.

"I remember I asked him whether he wanted to pay for the expressage here, and he answered that he did. I told him it would cost 20 cents. He paid the money and went out."

The second reason for Andrews's recollection of the case was that he noticed the address, "239 Battery Place," in the upper right hand corner of the package, and he knew that there was no such address. As a matter of fact, Battery Place extends only from 1 to 39. But that, the clerk felt, was no concern of his. So he took the man's package and the express fare, and, after lying in the Bowery office till midnight, the parcel was sent up to the Forty-seventh Street depot.

Andrews gave the police a description of the man who, he said, brought the package to his office. The police would not give out that description last night, but Deputy Commissioner Dougherty expressed himself as better satisfied with such a clue to go on than with any clue that might have been saved from the infernal machine itself. His men took Andrews along with them on their search through the city last night in the hope that he might be able to point out, as he said he felt he could, the sender of the bomb.

After the excitement had somewhat died down at the scene of the explosion McCabe, the manager of the place, thought he could recall that, besides being addressed to the O. K. Bottling Company, the package had borne in the upper right-hand corner the address 23 State Street.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty at once sent detectives to that address. They found 21 and 24 State Street, but there was no 23 State Street. A building at 23 State Street, Brooklyn, was found to be a boarding house for Spanish sailors, run by José Villa, who has lived there for many years. Upon requestioning Andrews, the express clerk who received the package, however, the police were sure that the package had carried no such address. They concluded that McCabe had pieced that address together by recalling the figures 2 and 3 of the address at 239 Battery Place and then associating State Street with Battery Place, which adjoins it.

No Motive Clear.

In their search for motives that might have led to the sending of the bomb and that might throw certain light upon the person for whom intended, under the non-committal address of the "O. K. Bottling Company," the police were completely baffled yesterday. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty admitted that much. He said he had completely eliminated in his own mind the possibility of the bomb having been sent to the Anusewitz girl.

William H. Callahan, the owner of the building and proprietor of the O. K. Bottling Company, has lived in the neighborhood for fifty-two years, twenty-seven of them spent in this very business and building. He said yesterday that he knew of no enemy he had made in all that time. He said he had had no trouble with his employes, and that he could not account in the least for the sending of a bomb to his office.

In the neighborhood, too, it was said that Callahan was not known to have a single enemy.

It was learned, according to the police, that two years ago Callanan was sued for $25,000 damages by an employe who was injured by an exploding syphon in his place. The employe lost his suit, however, and since then, it was said, had patched up his differences with Callanan. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty said last night that the man's name and address were known to him, and that he as well as other persons would be looked up by the police. It was the detectives' belief, however, that the man in question would scarcely possess the necessary imagination and ingenuity for the manufacture and shipment of such a bomb. At present, they said, he was a harmless sort of lounger and wanderer.

Although Callanan denied that he had had any trouble with his employes, his foreman, Frank Ferro, who has been in his employ for twenty years, said yesterday that he had recently discharged an Italian employed among the other Italian workmen in the bottling shop. The man, said Ferro, complained that in shoveling coal he got coal dust into his throat.

"I told him if he didn't want to shovel coal, he knew what he could do," said Ferro, "and on Saturday, he went away. But we had no trouble at all. I knew the man only as 'John.' He worked here during the Summer, having come to the shop to ask for a job."

Both Ferro and Callanan said John could scarcely be connected in connection with the bomb case. And when Deputy Commissioner Dougherty was asked last night, he replied: "Nix on John."

It was also learned that several wagon helpers had been laid off in a time of slack trade some weeks ago. But these, too, left without trouble.

According to the police, they were at first told at the Callanan office that Miss Anusewitz had been employed there five or six months. Later, on consulting the books of the firm, they found she had been employed there a year and a half. At first, according to Capt. Conboy, she was employed as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper and a son of Mr. Callanan as bookkeeper. Later the father and son disagreed, and the son left his father's employ, the girl taking his place. The son is now employed in a steamship ticket exchange office at 1,123 Broadway. According to the police, the differences between the father and son, never very serious, were since adjusted, and the son himself was on hand at the father's shop to assist him later in the day yesterday.

The elimination of apparently all other theories as to motive left only the one that the sending of the bomb to the O. K. Bottling Company had been executed through motives of business rivalry. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty said last evening that as far as he could learn the business of the firm had been chiefly on the west side, although a short time ago he recalled seeing a wagon of the O. K. Bottling Company on the east side, too. He would express no opinion of the possible theory that some business rival had chosen this means of wrecking Callanan's place.

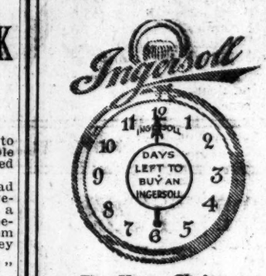
"There certainly is no reason to suppose," he said, however, "that any one would send a bomb of this sort addressed to the firm if he intended merely to harm the girl or any other person in particular. Unless he knew who ordinarily opened the mail and packages of the firm the sender of a bomb so addressed could have had no particular person in view."

The manager at the branch express office, at 151 Bowery, explained last night that an average of 225 packages were received there daily. Sixty per cent. of these, he said were received between 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, and 40 per cent. between 4:30 and 6 in the evening. The package containing the bomb weighed 4 pounds, so registered on the books of the office. The receipt was made out in the name of the Surprise Ind. Co. of 239 Battery Place.

Commissioner Dougherty said last night that there was no such concern as the Surprise Ind. Co. He suggested that the word Surprise might have been put on the package in grim token of the surprise it actually contained.

"I shall remain on the job all night," said Dougherty, "although he did not seem to entertain much hope of making an arrest in the case last night. "The case is a very puzzling one, but nothing is a mystery where you have a description of the man wanted, as we now have. It is a very good description, too."

Mr. Dougherty will have several of his detectives on hand at the autopsy which will be held to-day.



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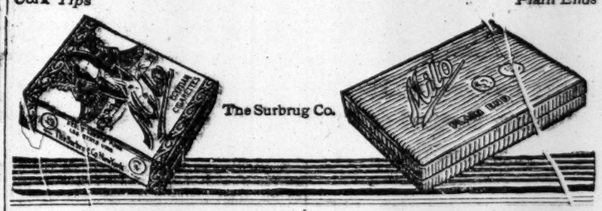

The Surbrug Co.

PANAMA CHAFES AT DELAY.

Permanent Rule of Zone Pressing—No Goethals-Metcalfe Split.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 12.—An editorial from an American newspaper received here, deploring the trouble between Col. Goethals and Commissioner Metcalfe, aroused much discussion here last night. There are no signs of such trouble at the Isthmus. Mr. Metcalfe says he knows of no friction whatever. Col. Goethals, as usual, has nothing to say.

Everywhere the need of permanent organization is manifested. The delay is causing apprehension as to the future, and the uncertainty tends to disorganization in spite of the efficient department heads.

It is felt that Washington should act promptly or the delay will be costly, and that if there is friction it is centred at the capital. The opinion is expressed that politics should be kept out of the Canal Zone in the interest of efficiency.

The emergency dams and the Miraflores locks have been completed. Final tests, to be carried on for ten days, will begin Dec. 15.

M. C. Rerdell, Judge of the Zone since 1905, has resigned and left for New Orleans yesterday. He is succeeded by J. W. Thompson of Raleigh, N. C. The geologist of the Zone, Donald F. Macdonald, has also resigned, and sailed for New York on the steamer Panama yesterday.

Fram Cannot Pass Gatun Cableways

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 12.—Capt. Nilsen of the Fram is disappointed that his plans to pass through the Gatun locks had to be given up. The masts are too high to pass the cableways there so he has abandoned his intention to go through the canal and may leave for San Francisco via Cape Horn.

PLAN ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT.

Democratic Organizations Hold Meetings—Committee Appointed.

Representatives of several organizations who are opposed to Tammany Hall met last night at Healy's Restaurant, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, and discussed how a fight against Tammany should be carried on. The Cleveland Democracy, the Empire State Democracy, and the Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian League were represented.

John F. Cowan, Commissioner of Records, said that the various associations opposed to Tammany should unite along the lines laid down by John Purroy Mitchel in his campaign speeches. William J. Lee, supervisor of the city's playgrounds; Samuel Katzner, J. J. McDonald, former Alderman of the Twenty-third District, and Col. Robert M. Townsend, also spoke, and urged that an independent organization should be formed that would represent the real Democratic voters of the community and would do away with Tammany.

A Committee on Plan and Scope was formed to take up the fight. This committee will report to the various organizations represented at last night's meeting. Richard Weldon, President of the Samuel J. Tilden Club, presided. Another meeting will be held in a few days.

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"Quick-Look" JOHN DAVID Bulletin

The Well Dressed New Yorker Edited by Beaunash

ALL London is a-twitter over a slashingly dashing Greatcoat—the "Cromwell." We, who glue our eye to the peephole of Fashion, are first in town to espouse it. Cut of fleecy-soft Blanketings, plaid-backed, in Green, Gray and Brown interplays of colors. Narrowish shoulders, unflattened collar, as well as unstiffened lapels, swishy amplitude of skirt, straight-drop sleeves, slash pockets, buttons up right-and-tight to chin. $30 to $45. Others Tailored by Stein-Bloch. $20 to $60

*

New Haven Slump Cancels Orders for Pearl Necklaces

A well-known New York man had picked out a fine necklace for his fiance for Christmas, but the New Haven slump hit him.

No dividends!! No pearls!!

But he saw an ad. for **SKOOKUM** apples by the box, and it solved his problem. A box of **SKOOKUM**, Red Spitzenbergs or Winesaps makes rubies look pale. The Yellow Newtowns will outshine pearls.

SKOOKUM means bully. Your friends will say "bully" when they get a box of handsome **SKOOKUM** apples for Christmas.

Drop us a postal, or phone Rector 877.

Northwestern Fruit Exchange,
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"SKOOKUM" apples, by the box, may be secured from any of our branch stores, or orders may be sent to our downtown branch, 130 Chambers Street.
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We Suggest Music Rolls for a Christmas Gift

THE *most welcome* gift you could bestow on the owner of a Pianola or player-piano would be music-rolls.

Come to Aeolian Hall and purchase one of our beautiful Gift Certificates, in denominations from $2.50 to $25.00, or buy the rolls themselves, if you prefer. The Gift Certificates may be presented as cash at any convenient time, for rolls of any style.

The Aeolian Company is the largest manufacturer of music-rolls in the world. At Aeolian Hall you can secure the finest rolls on the market, in the greatest assortment, to fit all standard makes of player-pianos.

A Splendid Gift would be a Circulating Library Subscription—one year, $25—or a Home Library, of $50 or $100 worth of music, payable in small instalments.

The Victor department, at Aeolian Hall, is the largest and finest in New York

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THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

The securing of real good and efficient household help is always accomplished through an advertisement in the Want columns of

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FEAR OF 'HIGH COURT' FORCED THEIR GIFTS

Graft Inquiry Develops Frank Testimony by Sandbagged Contractors.

DREADED ALBANY RING

Meant by Campaign Contributions to Influence Public Officials Who Had Power to Harass Them.

James E. Flood, President, and John B. Davis, Treasurer, of the Flood & Van Wirt Enginering and Contracting Company, State highway and barge canal contractors of Glens Falls, testified yesterday in District Attorney Whitman's John Doe graft investigation before Chief Magistrate McAdoo that they had authorized the payment of large sums of money to the Democratic State Committee to influence the action of public officials.

Mr. Whitman at once pulled a little tighter the net in which he is entangling public officials, contractors, and politicians. It seemed more likely than ever that eventually he would, as he planned, establish general conspiracy. When the special Supreme Court Grand Jury reconvenes next week there are likely to be developments.

Contractors who desired State work under the Dix administration, according to the testimony of John B. Davis, needed to "stand in well" with the "High Court at Albany." This "court," Mr. Whitmon brought out in his cross-examination, was composed of the officials of the Department of Public Works and officials of the Department of Highways. Superior to this "court," according to the belief of Davis, was the Democratic State Committee with which Norman E. Mack, George M. Palmer, Everett P. Fowler, and Arthur A. McLean have been associated for years. Fowler and McLean are under indictment.

"Why did you send checks to the Democratic State Committee when you had State road contracts?" asked District Attorney Whitman, in the course of his examination of Davis.

Mr. Davis hesitated, then smilled, but seemed unable to answer the question. The District Attorney looked at him sharply. Then Davis replied:

"I thought it well to have a friend at court."

"What court?" asked the District Attorney quickly.

"The high court at Albany."

"You mean the Department of Public Works and the State Highway Department?"

"That's it exactly," replied the witness.

"And you gave this money to the Democrats when you were not interested in their party?"

"Yes, because the powers over us wanted it."

"Who, the Department of Public Works and the State Highway Commission?" asked the District Attorney.

"Well, the Democratic State Committee. I thought they could control the departments in Albany."

"Then you did give money to influence the action of public officials?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you know that was a crime?"

"No, I didn't."

"When William J. Morrissey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, asked your firm for a contribution of $1,500, did you regard that as a demand from a public officer?"

"I did, Sir."

"And did Mr. Van Wirt, the member of your firm who had the talk with Morrissey, so regard it?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you wouldn't have indorsed the contribution of $1,500 if it hadn't been a demand?"

"No, Sir."

Evidence brought out at yesterday's inquiry had much to do with the Department of Public Works of which Duncan W. Peck is the Superintendent and of which William J. Morrissey is the Deputy Superintendent. Morrissey, it developed yesterday, failed as a contractor on the barge canal before he became Deputy Superintendent of Public Works. It was on the "advice" of Morrissey, it was brought out in the testimony, that the Flood & Van Wirt Company saw fit to send its last check of $1,500 to George M. Palmer.

Van Wirt Told of Hold-up.

The third member of this corporation, Dudley E. Van Wirt, already has testified before the Grand Jury as well as in the John Doe proceedings. It was Van Wirt who paved the way for yesterday's surprising testimony. Van Wirt, before the Grand Jury, testified to a bold hold-up.

"I will not use Van Wirt's words," said District Attorney Whitman in court yesterday while he was questioning Van Wirt's associates. "They were too strong."

Eight contractors testified yesterday and all of them told stories which cast light on the methods used by the Democrats in gathering contributions. A number of additional unlisted contributions were discovered.

Mr. Whitman showed by one of these contractors that the practice of shaking down contractors was not limited to the Dix Administration. It went on even in the Administration of Gov. Hughes. John C. Bradley, a contractor, of Corning, N. Y., swore that one Jerry Finch of Glens Falls approached him in Rochester in 1908 and asked him to contribute a fourth of the profit made on a State road. This, he said, was just before the second election of Gov. Hughes. Frederick Skene, the contractor said, was then the State Engineer and had charge of road building. It was recalled that Gov. Hughes was the only Republican who was elected in the first Hughes campaign. The Highway Department and the Department of Public Works remained Democratic strongholds, and it was these departments that the contractors had to deal with. Things changed with the re-election of Gov. Hughes, when Skene was defeated by Williams. Moreover, under Gov. Hughes the State highways were removed from the control of the State Engineer. A commission was formed to take charge of all work on the roads.

In the course of the session interesting testimony was given by Charles R. Rauber, member of the contracting firm of Whitmore, Rauber & Vincinus, Incorporated, who said that it cost him $500 to be nominated as one of the Democratic Presidential Electors in 1908. Rauber made out his check for $500 on Feb. 27, 1908. Oddly enough, the Electors were not selected until the Fall of that year. Rauber did not explain why his check was sent [illegible] months before he was nominated. He was a "sucker," he said, for giving $500. He found out later, he said, that most of the would-be Electors paid only $200.

Charles R. Foley, Deputy Commissioner of Highways under C. Gordon Reel, not now in the department, also figured in yesterday's testimony. It appeared that Foley had so much patronage at his disposal that he called contractors on the telephone and told them he had State work for them. Under Foley the repair contracts went out to contractors without public advertising or letting. The contractors got the figures from the Highway Department's engineers. One of the contractors, a brother of State Excise Commissioner Farley, testified that he introduced nimself to Foley and got a repair contract for $25,000 without any trouble.

All of the men who testified yesterday came in answer to subpoenas. The testimony showed that District Attorney Whitman's dragnet had caught many contractors who never had come to the attention of John A. Hennessy or other investigators.

Committee Wanted Three Per Cent.

The first witness yesterday was John C. Bradley of Corning. Regarding an interview with Jerry Finch, the Democratic "Bagman" in 1908, Bradley said:

"I had some roads in Steuben County, under State Engineer Skene, in 1908. It was just about the time that Gov. Hughes came up for re-election that Jerry Finch approached me in Powers's Hotel in Rochester. I was in a partnership then—Bradley & Nolan. I had finished my road and I thought I was being summoned to Rochester by the Division Engineer, but Finch approached me instead.

"We talked about my road. The contract was for $50,000, and there was $5,000 due me on the final payment. Finch came up to me and told me that he was authorized by the Democratic State Committee to collect 3 per cent. on my contract. That amounted to $1,500. That was too much, but I told him I would give $1,000, and my firm paid the money. My profit was about $4,000."

"Hence you gave one-fourth of your profit to Finch at a time when your final payment of $5,000 was still unpaid?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"That's right," replied Bradley.

Flood and Davis of the Flood & Van Wirt Company, the witnesses who followed Bradley, had signed immunity waivers before coming into the courtroom. Flood is a man of about 60, and Davis is a man of middle age. They were both impressive witnesses.

Dudley E. Van Wirt, their business associate, had testified to sending four checks to the Democratic State Committee, one payable to Mack, and three payable to Fowler. The checks were for $500, $500, $2,000, and $1,500. The Flood & Van Wirt Company had highway contracts amounting to $250,000, and one $260,000 barge canal contract. The second $500 contribution was sent to Palmer, and the check was signed with the corporation name.

Mr. Whitman wanted to know what conversation Flood had had with Van Wirt regarding the four contributions. At first the contractor hedged. When Mr. Whitman repeated his questions in different forms, however, the contractor acknowledged that he knew about the contributions, and that he had sanctioned them because he believed it was "good business policy."

"Thought it Wise" to Give.

"I thought it was wise," he said, "because it would make us strong with the organization in Albany."

Q.—What organization? A.—The Democratic organization.

Q.—Did you mean the public officials? A.—With all the departments.

Q.—Was your first contribution of $500 given to add to your strength with the Highway Department? A.—I suppose that was the motive of Mr. Van Wirt.

When the first and second contributions were sent by Van Wirt his firm had only highway contracts. On Sept. 26, 1912, however, the big contract on the barge canal was awarded. The third check, amounting to $2,000, was sent four days after the letting of this contract. It was the examination regarding this and the following check for $1,500 which produced most of the fire at the investigation. It appears that Everett P. Fowler asked Van Wirt to give $3,500 on this occasion, but got only $2,000. Ten days later, however, $1,500 was added. Mr. Whitman thought it was significant that this added $1,500 should make the total $3,500, the amount that Fowler had desired in the first instance. This $1,500 was solicited by Deputy Superintendent Morrissey of the Department of Public Works.

Q.—Why did Van Wirt give the $2,000 check? A.—That was wanted for the Sulzer campaign, I believe. It was good policy to give it.

Q.—Why was it good policy? A.—Because they might make trouble. There are forty ways of making trouble for a contractor.

Mr. Whitman asked the witness to tell how a contractor could be harrassed. One way, Flood said, was to hold up estimates. Another way, he said, was to make the contractor do extra work. He explained that the road engineers placed stakes along each side of a projected road. By these stakes, he said, the height of the new road was determined. A road might be wholly completed, he said, and the Inspectors might come along and demand that a deeper excavation be made. Such an order, he said, would necessitate double work and would be a great loss to the contractor.

Q.—And you were afraid they would do something like that to you, weren't you? A.—Yes, we were afraid they would.

Q.—Didn't you believe they would? A.—Yes, I am inclined to believe I did.

Having gained this admission the District Attorney turned to the conversation between Morrissey and Van Wirt in the office of Commissioner of Public Work Peck.

Q.—Why did you give that $1,500 contribution after your partner had talked with Morrissey? A.—Well, Mr. Van Wirt said he had been advised by Mr. Morrissey that it would be good policy. I had nothing to do with it. He did not ask me whether he should give the money.

Q.—But didn't you think it rather singular that the Deputy Superintendent of Public Works should advise Mr. Van Wirt to give up $1,500? A.—I think he advised him as a friend and not as a public official.

Q.—Do you think a friend advises one to part with money? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Suppose that Van Wirt had testified that Morrissey himself had failed and that he advised payment to escape the same experience, what would you say to that? A.—I never heard it in that language.

The District Attorney, it was learned later, referred to Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., which firm obtained three contracts on the barge canal for $2,500,000. William J. Morrissey, the man referred to in the testimony, son of John Morrissey, a former Tammany leader, was a member of that firm.

Flood said that he was a Republican, and that he did not want his own name to appear as a contributor to the Democratic State Committee. A little later he said that he wished that Dix had been nominated for the Presidency at the Baltimore convention. He voted for William Sulzer for Governor.

Q.—If you didn't want it known that your corporation had contributed, how did you expect to have it help you? A.—O, Mr. Van Wirt could explain that.

Flood said that he had no idea in the world that it was a crime for a corporation to contribute to a campaign fund or give money in the name of a person other than the real contributor, or to accept a contribution under such conditions. He appeared as unconcerned over his admissions as if he had merely given his name and address.

Q.—Did you know that not one of your four contributions ever appeared in the official lists filed with the Secretary of State? A.—No, I didn't know that. I supposed they were.

Q.—Now, if Van Wirt testified that money was paid to influence the action of public officials, was he telling the truth? A.—I believe he was.

Q.—And would you have paid $5,000 if it had been demanded? A.—I would have stood for it, but I would have kicked.

It was just after Flood had left the stand that Davis gave his sensational testimony bringing in the "High Court of Albany." Davis spoke almost without reserve. He was prodded just once by Mr. Whitman. Like Flood, he said that he did not have any idea that crimes were being committed when the checks were sent to Mack and Palmer.

Easy to Get Repair Work.

The appearance of Tracy Farley, brother of the State Excise Commissioner, cause a little surprise among those in the court room. Farley said that he was active in Democratic politics in Broome County and in Binghamton, his home.

Regarding his repair contracts amounting to $25,000, Farley told this story in reply to questions by Assistant District Attorney Clark:

"I heard of some repair work in Broome County and I went up to Albany to see about it. That was in 1912. I didn't know Foley, but I introduced myself. I did not talk to my brother about the work at all. Foley introduced me to a man who showed me the specifications, and I read the specifications for an hour or two. Then I went back and told Foley that if he was willing to let me have the specifications I'd do the work. He asked me a lot about my business and finally said I could have the job. Some of the contracts were canceled afterward."

Mr. Clark questioned the witness.

Q.—Did you contribute in 1912? A.—Yes, sent $400 to McLean or to the State Committee. I have destroyed the check.

Q.—Why did you send this money? A.—I presume what influenced me was that I was doing a large amount of State work.

Patrick Conley, a contractor of ten years' standing, of Ithaca, said that Foley had called him on the telephone and told him he had a repair job for him.

"He told me to come up and get the contract," testified Conley.

"That was very easy, wasn't it?" said Mr. Clark.

"Yes, very easy," replied the witness.

Conley gave $150 to the State Committee after getting his repair contract and an additional $100 to the Broome County Committee. He did not wait to be solicited.

Q.—Why did you give it to the State Committee? A.—Because I knew the custom.

Q.—What custom? A.—Why, I had heard that contractors who olled the roads had to oil the State Committee, too.

The courtroom was thrown into laughter at this remark.

William F. Cogley, the seventh witness, said that he had been city engineer of Utica for a number of years. He was a candidate for appointment as Second Deputy Highway Commissioner. He expected to be appointed by Reel, he said. The job went to Edward Doran. He got $54,000 in repair work from Foley.

Q.—How did you get it? A.—I demanded it and got it. I went to Foley and demanded patronage. I felt that I had been done and I expected to get work.

Q.—Did you see John E. Consalus? A.—Yes, but I don't remember what he said.

Q.—Didn't you seek his help? A.—No, I didn't need it. I thought I could go right to headquarters.

Cogley said that he sent $350 to McLean in October, 1912. He had destroyed the check. He gave his money, he explained, both because of business policy and because of party loyalty.

Then came Charles R. Rauber, the last witness, who told of paying $500 for the honor of being a candidate for Presidential Elector in 1908, when the ticket was defeated.

Rauber said that he wasn't fortunate enough to get repair contracts from Foley without bidding. He got contracts for $65,000 in the open market, he said, as well as road construction contracts for $65,000. He contributed $1,800 to the Democratic State Committee on Oct. 18, 1912, he said, at Fowler's solicitation.

"Fowler came to my office and said he had me booked for $1,800," testified Rauber. "I asked him what the others were giving, and after I talked with the other members of our firm we agreed to give $1,800. I gave my check and the firm reimbursed me. I sent the money to McLean."

Q.—Why did you send it to McLean? A.—I thought it would be credited if I did that.

Q.—And did you know that it was never listed? A.—No, I did not.

Rauber said that $25,000 of his money had been tied up since last Fall, more than a year ago. His roads, he said, had been completed and all inspections had been passed successfully. He had tried to see State Highway Commissioner Carlisle about the delay but had found that Carlisle was too busy to be seen. He had spoken to a Deputy, he said, and the Deputy had promised to look the matter up.

The next John Doe hearing has been set for next Tuesday afternoon. The special Grand Jury will meet on the day following.

GREAT MEADOW PIPE FRAIL.

Witness at Collins Trial Also Says It Was Covered with Stone.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, Dec. 12.—Three New York City men, John Morrison, salesman for the Central oFundry Company; William Holland, an employe of the same company, and William McClintock of the R. W. Hunt Engineering Company, were witnesses to-day at the trial of Cornelius V. Collins and Michael Fitzgerald, charged with grand larceny in connection with the construction of the Great Meadow prison water system.

Morrison testified that the pipe was properly laid. McClintock said that the pipe used was not strong enough for the pressure caused by the sharp angles at which it was laid.

Holland said he found these angles in the line of pipe laid by Fitzgerald and noticed it was covered with rock in several places. He said he called Fitzgerald's attention to this, and told him the rock should be removed and earth put over the pipe. He said Fitzgerald told him he "intended to get around to it later" and cover the pipe with earth.

Gas Kills Veteran and His Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Clasped in each others' arms, John Dempster, 72 years old, a veteran of the civil war and a retired sea captain, and his sixty-five-year-old wife were found dead to-day from the effects of illuminating gas. John Jackson, 74 years old, who served in the army with Dempster, discovered the bodies. The police believe the dead man accidentally failed to light or to turn off a gas fixture after he had placed a coin in the meter.

LAST APPEARANCE
At Carnegie Hall, MONDAY Evening, December 15, at 8:15 P. M.
Great public demand has caused
DR.
Montessori
to consent to a Second Lecture.
Carnegie Hall Box Office Open Sunday (To-morrow)
Seats 50c, 75c, $1 and a few at $1.50.
Mail orders promptly filled.
Order now and be sure of your seat.
Hundreds were turned away from the first lecture.
Auspices of Montessori Educational Association.

NEW YORK TIMES.—Dr. Maria Montessori lectured on her method of education last night to an audience that filled Carnegie Hall. More than 1,000 persons were turned away. The lecture last night, it was supposed, would be Dr. Montessori's only public appearance in this city, but so much interest has been manifested that she will deliver a second lecture in Carnegie Hall on Monday, Dec. 15.

NEW YORK SUN.—Carnegie Hall held one of the largest audiences in its history last night. It was an audience of mothers and fathers who were eager to hear Dr. Montessori explain how she was able to make children advance rapidly in learning, make them polite, self-reliant, and charming by giving them complete liberty and without rewards or punishment.

Dr. Montessori delivered her lecture in Italian, but Miss Anne George, one of her pupils in the Montessori method, translated. The lecture lasted more than two hours, but the audience listened with perfect attention and there were bursts of applause frequently.

A series of moving pictures brought the Houses of Childhood before the eyes of last night's audience, and the little folk were displayed in the different stages of their advancement.

When all is said and done!

Saks Overcoats at $20 & $25

¶ You have doubtless read and re-read many advertisements this season on clothes—ours and others.

¶ You have been plastered with big type and reasoned with in small type.

¶ You have been appealed to in plain figures and plied with reductions more reprehensible than real.

¶ You have seen argument exhausted and horse sense so depleted that it was barely able to get around.

¶ You have been bored with fabric and fashion and fit, and surfeited with dissertations on style.

¶ You have seen the Tariff made a party to the most pettifogging performances that ever disgraced the public prints.

¶ And you have often wondered how some houses which feature nine foot men ever could fit a modest five foot nine like you.

But don't forget, that when all is said and done it is the clothes that count!

¶ And so long as it is the clothes which count, just so long will Saks clothes retain their leadership for service, sanity and style.

¶ Meanwhile, permit us modestly to remind you that a Saks overcoat at $20 or $25 is the overcoat for you.

Today in the Saks Christmas Bazaar

8400 Men's 50 & 75c Silk Scarfs } **28c**

The assortment consists of repps, satins and various style silks in an incredible display of rich stripes, artistic figure designs and clever combinations. It is a great chance to buy a dozen scarfs for a purely nominal figure.

300 Men's $6.50 to $12 Bath Robes } **$4.95**

300 pure wool blanket robes, the designs being bright figures on rich dark grounds. The balance left after the maker's Christmas orders were filled, or you never could buy them at such an attractive figure as this.

150 Men's Motor Fur Coats
Reduced today from $30 to } **$19.50**

Big, double-breasted, shawl collar motor models, with a wide sweep of skirt. Made of black Manchurian dog, brown wallaby and gray goat, with brown sherling collar. Full lined with worsted cloth.

Men's Sterling Silver Gifts

Cigarette Cases, hand-engraved, to hold cigarettes at both sides. Gold lined. Value $9.50 — **$6.50**

Cigar Cases, plain or etched. Value $7.50, at — **$4.50**

Pocket Knives, plain, etched or engraved. Bright or oxidized. Value $2.00 — **95c**

Clutch Pencils, plain or engine turned. Value $1.00, at — **65c**

Solid Gold Knives, plain, engine turned or engraved. Roman or English finish. Value $4.50 — **$2.50**

Mocha Gloves today at $1.15

2,400 pairs—that is our answer to the demand for blue gray Mochas this Christmas. For weeks past we have had this shipment in course of preparation and today it is here—one of the most beautiful selections of fine Mocha gloves ever assembled.

Soft velvet finish, blue gray Mocha gloves, pique sewn and Paris point backs. Made by one of the most enterprising makers in the business, and perfect to the finger tips, every pair of them. **Main Floor**

Two specials for Men today

Men's Wool Sweater Coats values $4.50 to $6.50 at $2.95

Men's Plain and Two Tone Silk Hose at 29c.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely separate from Fifth Avenue Store

Reduced Prices (Today) Saturday

Men's Silk Lined Suits
SIZES 34 TO 42 CHEST
Of blue, black or gray hair line cassimere, brown or gray checked velour, gray mixed worsted, brown or gray Scotch tweed, also navy serge.
Hand Tailored Suits, lined with silk serge.
25.00 *Heretofore $35.00*

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats
NEW WINTER MODELS, 34 TO 44 CHEST
Highest grade Rock mill vicuna in blue, black or Oxford, lined throughout with Skinner satin, custom tailored
21.50 Regular price $35.00

Hand Tailored Suits
FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST
Of imported fabrics, in English blue, brown or green colorings, Cambridge gray, vicuna, tartan or club checks, also Scotch tweed, navy serge or cheviot, three or four button sack models, flap or patch pockets.
20.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $40.00

Chinchilla Overcoats
FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST
High Grade Chinchilla—Plaid Back
Single or double-breasted, semi-form fitting models, in navy, Oxford or brown, yoke and sleeves satin lined.
18.50 *Heretofore $24.50*

Useful Holiday Gifts
For Men and Young Men at Special Prices

Men's Silk Shirts
Of heavy tub silk, with satin stripe, in neat or novelty stripes. Regular price $6.00 **3.85**

Men's Silk Crepe Pajamas
Fancy silk crepe Pajamas, in lavender, blue, tan or white, all sizes. Regular price $8.00 **3.95**

Men's Knitted Silk Ties
Of pure thread silk in a large range of French or wide end four-in-hands in bias or cross stripes. Regular price $1.50 to $2.50 **.85**

Evening Dress Mufflers
Pure thread silk, crochet or accordion knitted in all white, pearl or black and white. Regular price $7.50 **5.00**

English Angora Golf Jackets
Men's London made Angora Golf, Motoring and Sport Jackets, in green, purple, tan or blue, solid or combination colors. Value $12.00 and $15.00 **7.95**

Men's Mocha Gloves
Of genuine gray mocha, PXM sewn, broad cut hand and English cut thumbs. Regular price $2.00 **1.35**

Silk Sox, Tie and Handkerchief Sets
Pure thread silk sox, silk handkerchief and four-in-hand open end tie to match. Packed in Holiday Boxes. Set in box **1.75**

Men's Silk Sox—*Hand Emb'd Clox*
Two toned pure thread silk in black and white, black and navy, black and purple, with self or black hand embroidered clox, also black, tan, navy or gray, with self or white clox. Value $1.35. 3 pair for $2.50 **.85**

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

NOTHING REMARKABLE

There is nothing remarkable about constructing a building.

But there is something remarkable about constructing a building in such a manner as to obviate the expenditure of an unnecessary dollar or an unnecessary hour.

For in these days of fierce competition, time and money are the things that count.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

JAMES BRYCE PAYS TRIBUTE TO ROOT

Ex-Ambassador Asserts He Was the Greatest Secretary United States Ever Had.

EXTOLS AMERICAN PEOPLE

Relations Between England and This Country Never Friendlier Than at Present, He Says.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sir Edward Grey, presiding at a dinner given by the National Liberal Club to James Bryce to-night, paid a warm eulogy to the former Ambassador. Referring to Mr. Bryce's work at Washington in promoting, maintaining, and developing the good will between the two nations, Sir Edward said:

"Mr. Bryce went to Washington from a sense of public duty. He was attracted to it by the fact that he had great knowledge and great affection for the people of the country to which he was going as Ambassador.

"Mr. Bryce had one of the greatest gifts which an Ambassador could have for being successful in his mission—he understood the people to whom he was going as Ambassador, and he liked them. He wished them well, and he had the wonderful faculty of conveying to them, while he was among them, the impression of his own goodwill and the good-will felt in his own country toward them. That was a great service for any man to have rendered in any country as Ambassador. Between ourselves and the United States it was a gift that we especially appropriate and welcome."

Mr. Bryce, in replying, spoke of the cordial friendship and kindliness with which he was received by three successive Presidents of the United States. Elihu Root, he said, he regarded as the greatest and best Secretary the United States ever had. The United States, he said, was at present in an era of change; the people had their minds full of political and social problems, and they were bent upon trying to solve those problems with a zeal and energy which he never had seen equaled during the forty-five years he had known the country.

In the United States he said, there was that which they might call a spirit of social reform, and it was extremely active. There never was a time when the condition of the people and the duty of the rich toward the masses was so strong, so active, so moving a principle in politics as at the present moment in the United States.

"They are making many experiments which are well worthy of our study, just as many things we are doing are worthy of their study also," he said.

Mr. Bryce added that he would beg his hearers to keep their minds and their eyes fixed upon what was being done in the United States, because he was sure England had much to learn from the experiments being tried over there.

SAY CHANLER WAS NOT SHOT

Only Resting from Strain, His Friends Assert.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Reports concerning William Astor Chanler's injury today showed that he was merely suffering from muscular strain and was in a hospital only for rest. Denials come from all quarters that his injury was caused by a bullet or was received in the company of Pugilist Willie Lewis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found Lewis to-day in a small roadhouse called Père Goujon, twenty miles outside Paris on the banks of the River Oise, recovering from the effects of a gunshot wound in the foot. With him were a pugilist, Frank Moran, and the sculptor, McAdams, who was executing a bust of Chanler at the time of his injury. The owner of the roadhouse is named Paul, who is a bartender of an all-night Montmartre café frequented by Americans. Lewis said he received his wound while target shooting at the roadhouse. He, Moran, McAdams, and Paul said that Chanler never visited the place. McAdams and Paul added that they had visited Chanler at the American Hospital at Neuilly on Wednesday.

McAdams asked THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent whether the story cabled to America said that Chanler was injured by an auto. He was answered affirmatively, and remarked: "That's good enough."

Asked what he meant, he replied: "'Tis a point of honor with me to say no more now. Some day I will tell you."

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality.

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

FLEET FOR PANAMA, BUT NO EXHIBIT

Plan for Exposition Building at San Francisco Virtually Killed in Reichstag.

ONLY KAISER CAN REVIVE

At the Same Time, Promise Is Definitely Made That Ships Will Attend Canal Opening.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The bill appropriating $500,000 for an official German building at the San Francisco Exposition, duly came up in the Reichstag to-day, and in the confusion attending the suspension of the sitting, adjournment being taken until Jan. 13, Herr Raempff, the Speaker of the House, announced that the bill had been withdrawn. Later, it was announced that the Speaker's declaration was an error and that the matter would come up again after the recess. It is believed, however, that nothing but the personal intervention of the Kaiser now can resurrect the project.

The German Government undoubtedly with the view of assauging American disappointment, seized upon this afternoon as a suitable moment for notifying officially Ambassador Gerard of its acceptance of the United States's invitation to take part in the international naval review at Hampton Roads and the parade through the Panama Canal to San Francisco. The Foreign Office sent word to the embassy to this effect a few hours after the San Francisco bill had been sidetracked in the Reichstag. The number of ships that will represent Germany at the opening of the canal will be announced later. As was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES several months ago, it is likely that either the Kaiser's sailor son, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, or his Majesty's brother, Prince Henry, will head the squadron.

What virtually may be considered the obsequies of the San Francisco Exposition bill in the Reichstag today consisted of a formal report of last night's proceedings of the Budget Committee by Herr Bassermann, leader of the National Liberal Party and one of the warm advocates of the bill. Herr Bassermann argued that Germany was making a grave political mistake in refraining from participation, notwithstanding that the Foreign Office was not of that opinion. He reminded the House that oCunt von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, had recommended it most urgently, and declared that it was unusual for such a recommendation to be ignored.

The Liberal leader divulged that the Government had pleaded poverty as an excuse, "confidential representations" to that effect having been made to the Budget Committee by the Minister of Finance, who doubtless pointed out that at this time, when the Empire was arranging to spend $250,000,000 on the army and $2,500,000 on a new yacht for the Kaiser, it could not afford $500,000 for the San Francisco Fair. Another interesting revelation made on behalf of the Government was that the Anglo-German agreement, which has resulted in both England and Germany boycotting the exposition, came about on the initiative of Great Britain.

The Government-controlled Lokal Anzeiger gives front-page space to-night to a venemous attack on President Wilson, former President Roosevelt, America, and Americans in general. It accuses Mr. Wilson of telling an untruth in connection with his crusade against the invasion of South America by European capital and alleges that Col. Roosevelt is spreading tales to the disadvantage of Germany in South America. It asserts that diplomatic assurances to the contrary notwithstand the United States, is bent on the economic conquest and subjugation of Mexico.

The tirade attacks the United States for urging the nations of Europe to participate in an event commemorating the completion of the Panama Canal "at a moment when Wilson and Roosevelt have banded together to exploit the canal among the nations of South America at the expense of these of Europe." The editorial concludes as follows:

"We really know of no reason why we should show ourselves exceptionally accommodating to the United States Government or to the American nation. The laws of the United States are conceived mainly for the purpose of aggravating Europe. To snip aigrettes from the hats of lady tourists is simply ruthlessness. To dictate to our shipping companies how many wireless operators and physicians their ships must carry is ill-mannered. The terms in which the overwhelming majority of American writers and newspaper men discuss us would arouse our indignation if they did not reveal an indescribably amusing lack of knowledge and intelligence."

URGES BRITAIN TO EXHIBIT.

Germany's Abstention Should Not Affect Her, Says Daily Mail.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Daily Mail, editorially commenting on Germany's decision against exhibiting at the Panama Exposition, says:

"We do not think that a reiteration by the German Government of its intention not to participate officially in the Panama exhibition need alter the case for the revision by the British Government of its attitude in the matter. There are indeed, special reasons which do not apply to Germany, but which make it highly desirable that Great Britain should be able to hoist the Union Jack at San Francisco over a British Government exhibit.

"Christmas Eve next year will see the celebration of a century of peace between Great Britain and the United States and, as if to strengthen the bonds of friendship already existing between the two peoples, the United States Government has by adopting a new tariff, opened up a road for the further development of British trade on the other side of the Atlantic."

The Daily Chronicle comments similarly, urging the participation of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand in the exhibition as an argument in favor of Great Britain revising its decision.

United States to Exhibit at Leipsic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Wilson has decided to recommend to Congress an appropriation of $50,000 for participation by the United States in the International Exposition of Graphic Arts to be held in Leipsic.

FIND 'MONA LISA,' ARREST ROBBER

Continued from Page 1.

to the Fine Arts Department and immediately left for Florence. Together with Commendatore Poggi we made an exhaustive examination and recognized the sovereign beauty of the celebrated painting and the number and seal of the Louvre, which were seen at the back of the panel."

MILAN, Dec. 12.—It is stated that Perugia was in the service of a well-known firm of picture cleaners and restorers in Paris, the very firm, in fact, that had the contract for cleaning the Louvre pictures. From remarks which Perugia dropped the Florence police have formed the theory that he was engaged in cleaning or touching up the picture when it occurred to him to takeit away with him.

THIEF'S STORY OF HIS CRIME.

Perugia Tells How He Was Tempted to Take the Picture.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Milan gives Vincenzo Perugia's own account of how he stole the "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre. In answer to questions by an examining magistrate he said:

"Man ytimes while working in the Louvre I stopped before da Vinci's picture and was humiliated to see it there on foreign soil. I wasn't attached to the Louvre for long, but I remained on friendly terms with my old working companions and I continued to visit the museum, where I was well known. I thought it would be a great thing for Italy were I to present the wonderful fasterpiece to her, so I planned the theft.

"The abstraction of the picture was a very simple matter. I had only to choose an opportune moment and a mere twist would put the picture in my hands. The idea took possession of me and I decided to take the step.

"One morning I joined my fellow decorators at the Louvre, exchanged a few words with them and quietly stole away. I entered the salon in which the picture hung. The salon was deserted. The picture smiled down on me. In a moment I had snatched it from the wall.

"I deposited the frame on the staircase and slipped the panel under my blouse. It was all done in a few seconds. Nobody had seen me, nobody suspected me. I walked out without rousing any suspicion."

M. Réné Viviani, the new Minister of Fine Arts, on learning the news of the recovery of the "Mona Lisa," said:

"I am delighted. The loss of 'La Joconde' was more than a national one. It was felt all over the world. We shall get into touch with the Italian Government at once and make arrangements for the picture to be conveyed safely home. Then we shall restore it to its place in the Louvre."

Special editions of the newspapers were quickly circulated and are being bought eagerly by the crowds in the cafés and on the boulevards. At first, the news was received with incredulity, for reports of the discovery of the picture have been circulated frequently. It is reported that the picture was traced and the arrest of the thief effected by French detectives, but this cannot be confirmed to-night.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Florence dealer, Geri, it is believed, will be entitled to claim rewards amounting to 240,000 francs, ($48,000,) offered by the Society of Friends of the Louvre and the Paris newspapers for the recovery of "Mona Lisa."

M. J.T. Homolle, who was Director of the Louvre when "Mona Lisa" was stolen and who was suspended by the French Cabinet because of the loss of the painting, was overcome with joy when he learned of its recovery.

"It will fill with gladness the hearts of all the true artists of the world," he said. "I believe, and I think my belief will be shared by the public, that the theft was the act of a cunning madman. His misdeed and the preposterous explanation he gives seems to prove it."

Henry Marcel, Director General of the French National Museum, also expressed the view that the theft was the work of a madman.

"Whatever grievances Italy might have had," said he, "have been freely forgiven long ago, and besides, Italy owes much to France. If the experts' examination proves the picture to be authentic, we will restore it to its familiar place and guard it so that theft will be impossible."

ROME, Dec. 12.—All Rome rejoices at the finding of "Mona Lisa." King Victor Emmanuel was among the first to be informed. The news spread through the Court and caused the greatest gratification.

The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, conveyed the information to Pope Pius when he was making his evening report. The pontiff said:

"I am very happy that such a priceless treasure, after all, is not lost to the world and the French nation."

The French Ambassador expressed his thanks to the Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti; the Foreign Minister, Marquis di San Giuliano, and the Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Credaro, of the notifications he had received regarding details of the recovery of the picture. He said that the French Government and the French people would feel the deepest gratitude for the promptitude of the Italian Government and its generosity in desiring to return the masterpiece to the Salon Carré in the Louvre, rendered historic and sacred by its presence.

When the Minister of Public Instruction was informed that the picture had been found he sent Dr. Corrado Ricci, Director General of Fine Arts, to investigate.

The news of the discovery of "Mona Lisa" spread in the Chamber of Deputies, where Extremist members were engaged in fisticuffs in an endeavor to prevent a vote on the election of a Nationalist Deputy for Rome. The disorder ceased immediaitely. The Deputies surrounded the Minister of Public Instruction, who exhibited a telegram which he had received from Dr. Ricci confirming the statement he had already made by telephone.

All laughed at the defense of the thief. Some of them remarked that Napoleon's deeds were too antiquated to constitute grounds for feuds. If it were not so Italy would quarrel with the whole world, as all countries had stolen masterpieces from her, not excluding the United States. The famous "Ascoli Cope," stolen from the Cathedral at Ascoli, which was returned by J. Pierpont Morgan, was cited, however, as an instance of American generosity.

Signor Credaro announced that Italy would apply the same generosity, as he had immediately notified the French Ambassador, Camille Barrère, of the discovery of the painting. He added:

"'Mona Lisa' will be delivered to the Ambassador with a solemnity worthy Leonardo da Vinci and a spirit of happiness worthy of 'Mona Lisa's' smile. Although the masterpiece is dear to all Italians as one of the best productions of the genius of their race, we will willingly return it to its foster country, which has regretted its loss so bitterly, as a fresh pledge of friendship and brotherhood between the two great Latin nations."

Strangely enough, the painting is in an almost perfect state of preservation, notwithstanding the vicissitudes it must have undergone. Perugia, although he has not made a complete confession, has admitted that he concealed it under the false bottom of a trunk, or fixed it beand the canvas of a worthless sketch.

HOW "MONA LIZA" VANISHED.

Many Stories and Theories Circulated—History of the Picture.

It was with such particularity that the story that the "Mona Lisa" was not stolen, but was destroyed by carelessness while being cleaned, was told and retold, that it came to be generally believed. Artists especially credited it, and there are several in New York who for many months have asserted that they were in possession of all the details of the accident.

Various happenings have seemed to bear out this theory. The attitude of the French Government was from the first mysterious—the entire truth, it appeared evident, was not being told. The disappearance of the picture has been followed by the death of two of the high officials chiefly concerned, and it has been whispered that remorse over the loss of "La Gioconda" hastened their end.

Another story, that the actual theft took place long before Aug. 21, 1911, the date of the disappearance of the picture from the Louvre, was put into circulation. It was said that the original had been replaced by a copy, and that when the officials discovered this they evolved the story of the robbery. This yarn was rather circumstantially told, but there appeared to be little to support it except some vivid imaginations.

The lack of otive has always been the stumbling block in the way of the story of robbery. It would hardly be possible to sell the "Mona Lisa" in a lunatic asylum full of millionaires. One might as well attempt to dispose of some famous public treasure in the streets of New York, such as the statue of "Sunset" Cox. Indeed, yesterday's report from Rome that the theft was committed by an Italian out of revenge for the depredations of Napoleon is the most hopeful feature of the story. It provides a motive—an amazing motive, it is true, but still a motive, that to those who know the Italians may well appear sufficiently strong.

Only those who have traveled a good deal in Italy can realize the depth of the resentment that is still felt there at the losses the country suffered through the "Corsican Bandit." The Italians have a saying about the French: "Are the French thieves? No, but bona parte (a good part of them) are." And, when a visitor goes to one city after another, sees one building after another that was robbed of its chiefest treasures by Napoleon, he begins to understand this savage sentiment. It is even stronger in Malta, which island was virtually swept clean of its splendors of mediaeval and renaissance art by the conqueror. The Maltese loot is all somewhere at the bottom of Alexandria Bay, the ship on which Napoleon loaded it having foundered there.

The "Mona Lisa," also known as "La Gioconda"—in French "La Joconde"—is one of the half dozen most celebrated paintings in the world. Leonardo da Vinci worked on it for four years, from 1500 to 1504, and then declared that it was not finished. But then Leonardo was one of those geniuses who are never satisfied, always striving to make the perfect more perfect, always seeking the unattainable. King Francis I. of France fell in love with the picture, which is a portrait of Lisa del Gioconda, third wife of Francesco del Giocondo, of Florence, and bought it for 4,000 gold crowns. What this means in modern coin it is almost impossible to say, but the price for those days was an enormous one.

The King also bought the artist, inducing Leonardo to go to live in France, where he died. Francis was a great patron of the arts, and another famous Italian whom he employed was Benvenuto Cellini.

Under the circumstances, the "Mona Lisa," having an unbroken "pedigree," since the day that the King bought it, its authenticity would appear to be beyond question. Yet there have been and still are critics who declare that it is not the original "Gioconda." The best opinion, however, is that this is the work on which Leonardo labored with such minute care, even arranging to have music played to bring to the face of his sitter that strange, baffling smile that has captivated lovers of art for four centuries.

"She is older than the rocks among which she sits," wrote Walter Pater in a passage in "The Renaissance," which has become almost as celebrated as the picture. "Like the vampire, she has been dead many times, and has learned the secrets of the grave * * * and has trafficked for strange webs with Eastern merchants; and, as Leda, was the mother of Helen of Troy, and as St. Anne the mother of Mary. And all this has been to her but as the sound of lyres and flutes, and lives only in the delicacy with which it has modelled the changing lineaments, and tinged the eyelids and the hands."

Poets have found a peculiar fascination in Mona Lisa's smile. "If Don Juan had met her," wrote Théophile Gautier, "he would have been saved the writing on his list of the names of 3,000 women—he would have written but one, and the wings of his love would have refused to carry him further."

The story from Italy of the recovery of "La Gioconda" bears out one detail of the reports of the robbery—that the mysterious man who was seen leaving the Louvre on the morning of the theft with a package about the size of the picture under his arm made his way to the station from which the trains for the south depart. The time when the theft was committed appears to have been fairly well established, according to the otherwise unsatisfactory testimony at the official inquiry. At about 15 on the morning of Aug. 21, 1911, a foreman mason who was working in the Louvre passed through the Salon Carré, of which "La Gioconda" was the greatest treasure. He pointed out the picture to another workman.

"They say it is worth more money than any other in the Louvre," he remarked.

A few minutes later the forman again saw the picture, and spoke about it to a couple of other workmen. "They say it is worth a million and a half francs," he said. "Take a good look at it; they are always removing it to be photographed."

At 8:15 o'clock the two workmen to whom the foreman had last spoken again passed through the Salon Carré The "Mona Lisa" had gone. "He was right," said one of the men. "They've taken it away already."

This, with the discovery of the frame of the Leonardo on a staircase of the Louvre, indicating, apparently, the method of egress of the thief, and the report in regard to the aforementioned mysterious individual with a parcel—about whose appearance the evidence was curiously contradictory—was practically all the evidence obtained. It was shown that a condition of almost incredible carelessness had existed in this, one of the greatest treasure houses of the world, and disgrace and resignations followed. Also the proverbial locking of the stable door after the robbery.

Crowds [illegible] crop of rumors—from London, Berlin, New York, even as far [illegible] Aires. Beautiful theories were elaborated. One, that seemed without a flaw, was that the theft could have been committed only by a notorious American crook; his handiwork was apparent. The only trouble with this theory was that the man in question proved to be dead.

One "clue" after another proved abortive, and at last the French police and the art lovers of the world came sorrowfully to the conclusion that the glorious little picture would never be seen again.

BARES PARIS SCANDAL.

Police Raids Agency for Performing Operations—Three Persons Held.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 13.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Paris as follows:

"A police inquiry into the death of a servant girl in Montargis has led to the discovery in Paris of an agency for the performance of illegal operations. The information which has come to hand constitutes truly amazing revelations. Letters and papers which have been seized go to show that the agency had dealings with nearly 15,000 women, with whom it got into contact by means of advertisements in newspapers, chiefly fashion journals, and through agents in provincial towns.

"A man who appears to have been the head of the organization and two women accomplices have been arrested. Three houses which belonged to the organization have already been discovered in Paris and keys and papers found point to the existence of a fourth house which the police believe to be the central office of the whole agency.

"Legislation to put a stop to such practices has been under consideration for some time. The Senate will shortly be called upon to discuss a bill regularizing women's hospitals and the profession of midwives. It proposes to make every kind of complicity in such practices a criminal offense, and it includes measures for dealing with advertisements of drugs and for the prosecution of those who publish recommendations. Recent statistics revealed a most alarming prevalence of such practices in Paris."

Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa."

Great masterpiece, stolen from the Louvre, Paris, in August, 1911, and recovered in Florence yesterday, after a worldwide search.

FATHER VAUGHN ON AMERICA

Praises the Enthusiasm of Catholics in This Country.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Father Bernard Vaughan, speaking at Bristol on his recent American tour, said what had most appealed to him was the enthusiasm he found among the Catholics. There they were, he said, 16,000,000 of them with the same sacrifices and the same sacraments, the same spiritual pietys and practices as in the Old World. There was no doubt about it, he said, that the United States the Catholic Church was the light of the New World and the salt of the new earth. He knew of no country on God's earth better than the United States, he said, for giving in return for an honest day's work a living wage and the hope that before his life work was done, the wage earner might find himself President of a hundred million people with his home in the White House.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain left to-day on their return journey to Madrid. President Poincaire, Premier Doumergue and Stephen Pichon, former Foreign Minister, with other dignitaries, going to the station to see them off.

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MITCHEL TELLS OF CITY AS EMPLOYER

Explains Standardization of Salaries at Banquet of Civic Federation.

SETH LOW ON PROBLEMS

Ex-Mayor Discusses Industrial Developments Which Must Be Considered.

The next great national question to face the people of the United States for settlement will be whether or not the present state of our industrial development does not require that both the large buyer and the small buyer shall not be treated equally at the great sources of supply, according to the prediction of Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation, speaking at its annual dinner held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night.

Mr. Low traced the history of the railroad situation in this country, and said that the railroads in giving rebates to the large shippers had followed a custom in commercial life which had the sanction of long usage. This practice was stopped when the people as a whole came to realize that since everybody must use the railroads all must be treated on equal term.

Mr. Low said he had been impressed by the discussions before the federation of the growth of great chains of stores, not only in one city, but from ocean to ocean. With the power of money and the quick transmission which modern means for the exchange of intelligence gave to its influence, money was capturing one business after another, he said. He said he wondered if the control which the State had begun to exercise over those businesses recognized as public would not have to be extended to businesses hitherto recognized as private, to compel them, too, to treat both the large and small purchaser alike.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, who came into the hall amid a burst of applause, and who took his seat at the table where Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Vincent Astor, the greatest landlord in America, were seated together, explained to the federation his ideal of the city as a model employer, and how he meant to carry his programme into effect.

Mr. Mitchel's Address.

"I come to you as the result of a sort of civic federation," said Mr. Mitchel. "It was a federation of the forces of honesty and efficiency against those forces of corruption and maladministration so efficiently represented in the past by Tammany Hall. Its commission is one that brings tremendous responsibility and tremendous duty, and in facing that responsibility and that duty we all must feel our inadequacy to meet that situation. But it is our firm purpose to carry out the programme and to fulfill every promise that we made during the campaign. And in attacking the problems and in carrying out the programme which we have undertaken, we must ask your patience at least to make a beginning. Nothing of value in a city government is achieved in a moment. During the four years just past we have laid but the foundation for the achievement of the next four years.

"Many of the great problems of capital and labor to which the federation gives its attention are not to be found in the City Government as in private employment, but the fundamental problem is present, which is that of giving to the employed a just and fair return for the labor rendered and securing to the employer, the City of New York, a full and adequate return for the salaries paid. I said during the campaign and I say now, that I hope to see the City of New York become a model employer. By that I mean that full justice shall be rendered to the body of municipal employes and full justice to the citizens whose servants they are.

"The last Board of Estimate began the work of salary standardization. It was stated generally that the object of this was to make sweeping reductions. On the contrary, its object was to achieve salary standards which should be measured by service and not by political pull. The next administration will keep on with that work, studying the problems of each department, and of each classified service in these departments, and then measuring and adjusting the compensation to the work done.

"If we do that we will not only do justice to all city employes, but many a man who has been passed over for those who had friends at court will find that he gets what he has deserved, and will find also that those whose salary was fixed because they had friends in politics will be reduced. When municipal salaries are on the basis purely of service rendered the great body of employes will have no complaint, the citizens will get the kind of service to which they are entitled, and the whole expense of administration will be considerably reduced."

Woman's Work Enlarged.

Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the Woman's Department of the Federation, made much of the fact that the department, which had formerly been restricted to welfare work, had been authorized during the past year to extend its operations into all fields relating to women and children. She called attention to the fact that Mrs. Woodrow Wilson had taken a lively interest in the work of the department and, like Mrs. Taft before her, had consented to become the Honorary Chairman. She pleaded for human conservation along the lines of coast, stream, and land conservation, and said that her department had given particular attention to the evils of the present prison system in many parts of the country.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission appointed by President Wilson to consider the question of industrial relations and to report within three years, was with Mr. Mitchel, the guest of honor of the evening. Mr. Low said that the commission could consider no more important subject than that of whether the Sherman law really threatened the right of the labor organizations to collective bargaining, of which Mr. Gompers had complained at the afternoon meeting.

Samuel Gompers also spoke.

FAVORS FEDERAL CHARTERS.

John Hays Hammond Discusses Industrial Commission Plan.

The creation of an Interstate Industrial Commission, to be composed chiefly of business men, to regulate the activities of large corporations, was advocated before the National Civic Federation yesterday at the Hotel Astor by John Hays Hammond. Mr. Hammond also favored Federal charters for certain classes of corporations, and urged that in certain lines of business the producers should be allowed to combine to fix a price under Government supervision. He said:

"The public does not for much object to paying prices which would allow adequate earnings on the actual financial investment, as it does to being charged upon the basis of the earnings of overcapitalized corporations. This is a strong argument in favor of a Federal incorporation law—or of Federal license, which indirectly attains the same end—having as one of its unctions the power to determine the amount of capitalization of industrial corporations.

"We believe that certain classes of industrial corporations doing interstate business should be compelled to incorporate under such a law. In this category should be: First, all corporations which are beneficiaries of a protective tariff; second, corporations which in the conduct of their operations are exhausing the natural resources of the country.

Mr. Hammond went on to argue that those who advocated the repression of all attempts to eliminate competition were on untenable ground. He said:

"One example of ruinous competition is that in the coal mining industry. The entire bituminous coal mining industry, from the Mississippi to Virginia, is being conducted in many instances without any and in general without adequate profit. We are shipping and selling to-day to Canada and other countries millions of tons of coal yearly at an actual loss to the operators. As a consequence of this kind of competition, the operators are compelled to leave unmined and irretrievably lost upward of 40 per cent. of the coal in the beds. A far worse feature as the result of this policy is the appalling loss of life in the mines because of enforced economies in operation.

"If the Government were to regulate the price of coal, so as to admit of an increase of not more than from 15 to 20 per cent. by sanctioning an agreement among mine operators as to the selling price, more than one-half of the coal now lost would be saved to future generations. In view of the limited coal area of this country, and of the concern expressed for the welfare of future generations, as evidenced by the movement for the conservation of our natural resources, such a policy would, I believe, be justified. The increased price of from 15 to 20 per cent. of the coal at the pit's mouth would in itself be but an insignificant factor in the total cost of the coal when delivered to the consumer, as you will see when I tell you that much of this coal, now sold at the pit's mouth for a dollar per ton, after the cost of transportation and distribution is paid, is sold to the consumer at from $4 to $6 a ton. This is one of many instances I could give you where I believe that Government regulation would be of great value to industry.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, argued at the afternoon session of the Federation for amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust law which should remove labor associations and labor agreements from the operation of the act, under which they had been placed by the decisions of the courts. Mr. Gompers denounced the action of the courts in holding labor organizations subject to a law, enacted as he said, at the public's demand against extortions and oppressions of corporations, as a "perversion unparalleled in the history of judicial interpretation in this or any other country." He cried out that "one organization of wage earners has been dissolved by the orders of the courts." In New Orleans recently he said the Sherman law had been used to indict for criminal conspiracy "workmen who had dared to express sympathy and extend cooperation to their fellow workmen in another trade to prevent a cut in their wages." In Florida, he said, laborers had been indicted "because they withheld their labor from employers."

Julius Henry Cohen, who was attorney for the employing garment makers in arranging their recent protocol with their employes, agreed with Mr. Gompers that there was danger in denying to any body of citizens the right of easy protest and organization to better their condition. Its effect would be similar to the hemorrhage which follows the tying of an artery, he said. Mr. Cohen took the position, however, that the legal difficulties in the way of agreements between employers' associations and employes' unions were too great to be solved by the amendment of the Sherman law. He said that the difficulties lay in the rules of the common law itself. In the agreement between the two forces in the garment industry, Mr. Cohen said the attempt had been made to ward off legal action on the part of unorganized employes against the agreement, by providing simply that union workers should have the preference. Mr. Cohen said that non-association manufacturers had no moral right to object to the agreement.

Joseph J. O'Reilly, editor of The Chief, and Solomon Hecht, associate editor of The Civil Service Chronicle, discussed the working conditions of the 87,000 city employes of New York. Mr. O'Reilly said Mayor-elect Mitchel had written to him assuring him that he believed the city should be a model employer.

E. W. Bloomingdale, counsel of the New York Retail Dry Goods Association, spoke on the question "Is Price Cutting by Department Stores and Other Merchantile Establishments a Benefit or an Injury to the Public?" Mr. Bloomingdale argued that the practice was beneficial.

Prof. J. W. Jenks, of New York University, William H. Ingersoll, of the American Fair Trade League, C. M. Moderwell, of the American Mining Congress, and Gilbert H. Montague, also spoke yesterday. The Federation re-elected its officers.

The Woman's Department of the Federation concluded its programme at a morning meeting, at which Miss Maude Wetmore was re-elected president.

WOMEN BROADEN THEIR WORK

New By-Laws Adopted for Their Department in Civic Federation.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, which closed yesterday at the Hotel Astor, an important extension of the scope of the work was announced in the report of Miss Maude Wetmore, the national Chairman.

When the women organized their branch five years ago it was called "The Woman's Welfare Department." Their object was "to use their influence in obtaining needed improvements in the working and living conditions of women and men wage earners." But they were somewhat restricted in the pursuit of this object.

They were free to urge the usual palliative measures. They could recommend rest rooms and better sanitary conditions. They could visit prisons and factories and report on what they found. But when it came to anything like really constructive work they found that they were hampered.

Sections of the Woman's Department have been organized in most of the Eastern and Southern States, where more than anywhere else in the country the industrial situation is complex and pressing. But the women encountered the fact that when it came to taking any actual part in solving the problems of this situation they had to sit back under the shadow of their by-laws and let the really big opportunities go.

Yesterday they adopted a new set of by-laws. They cut the "Welfare" restriction out of their title, and they are now, as they put it, "co-equal with the men and empowered to deal with industrial economics as affecting women and children." They are going to take hold of legislative work, from which they hitherto have been barred.

These Vice Chairmen were elected yesterday to serve a year: Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Mass.; Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Richmond, Va.; Miss Maud R. Borland, New York; Mrs. C. B. Hamlin, Mass.; Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, New York. An Executive Committee of forty members from all over the country was appointed. The Chairmen of the sections and committees are Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon and Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of New York; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Henry A. Peckham, and Mrs. H. S. B. Beale of Washington; Mrs. W. T. Harris, Danville, Va.; Mrs. George T. Rice, Boston; Mrs. Cyrus P. Orr, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. B. F. Mebane, Spray, N. C.; Mrs. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga., and William B. Young, Jacksonville, Fla.

WOULD CLEAR CHI-LI OF FOREIGN TROOPS

Russia's Proposal to the Powers Amazes Diplomatic Corps at Peking.

WAR STILL ON IN PROVINCE

Czar's Envoy Says Even Legation Guard Will Go Regardless of What Other Nations May Do.

PEKING, China, Dec. 12.—The Russian Government to-day proposed the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Province of Chi-li, China, including the Legation Guard, the regiments at Tientsin, and the troops guarding the railway between the sea and Peking, as it regards conditions in the North of China as no longer dangerous to foreigners.

Wassily N. Kroupensky, the Russian Minister, made the announcement, and stated further that if the other foreign nations disagreed, Russia intended to act alone, withdrawing even her legation guard.

Foreigners in Peking think Russia's action, coming at a time when a state of actual warfare exists between the Mongols and the Chinese within the borders of the Province of Chi-li and while disorganization and disorder continue throughout the country, evidently intended to counteract the ill-feeling created in China by her Mongolian activities.

The announcement created surprise among the members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps. It was the foremost topic of discussion in the foreign legation quarter to-night, and hints were thrown out that political designs on the part of Russia were suspected. It is thought that Russia will be the sole nation to withdraw her troops from China proper.

Paul Samuel Reinsch, the American Minister, has informed the Government at Washington of the proposals made by Russia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Russia's proposal that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Peking and Chi-li Province created surprise at the State Department, in view of the unsettled conditions in that part of the Chinese Republic. Nothing official on the subject has been received from the Russian Foreign Office or from the American Legation at Peking.

In the absence of word from Minister Reinsch Secretary Bryan would not comment on the suggestion of the Russian Minister. Other officials thought it by no means certain that the United States would acquiesce should such a proposition be formally presented. As the first of the great powers to recognize the infant republic, it was pointed out that the United States would be reluctant to take a step which might increase danger to the constitutional Government.

At present the United States has 335 marines at Peking, commanded by Major Dion Williams, and 34 officers and 827 enlisted men, all infantry, commanded by Col. John C. Tillson.

The latest available figures show the combined strength of troops of the other powers in Chi-li at approximately 9,000 officers and men, distributed as follows: Austria, 5 officers, 82 men; Belgium, 1 officer, 30 men; Great Britain, 90 officers, (white,) 1,940 men, (white,) 15 officers, (Indian,) 800 men, (Indian;) France, 46 officers, 1,356 men; Germany, 17 officers, 442 men; Italy, 7 officers, 214 men; Japan, 90 officers, 1,687 men; Holland, 1 officer, 34 men; Russia, 28 officers 1018 men.

RIFLES SEIZED AT BELFAST.

Customs Officers Get Consignment of 200 from Germany.

BELFAST, Ireland, Dec. 12.—Customs officers to-day seized here a consignment of 200 rifles which arrived on board a freight steamer from Germany.

This was one of the largest seizures since the issue of the proclamation against the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland. Captures have been made daily, but usually in small lots. Most of the rifles are of patterns which have been discarded by the European armies.

BECKER MAID TAKES POISON.

Servant of Condemned Man's Wife Feared Discharge After Accident.

Lena Schneider, a maid employed in the home of Mrs. Charles Becker, whose husband, ex-Lieut. Becker, is under sentence of death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, tried to kill herself yesterday afternoon by swallowing bichloride of mercury. Detained by the preparations for the Christmas exercises in the school where she teaches, Mrs. Becker did not reach her home in Williamsbridge until after 5 o'clock, and by that time Mrs. Schneider had been removed to Fordham Hospital. She had taken sixty grains of the poison, and the doctors there saw no hope of saving her life.

Mrs. Schneider swallowed the bichloride in her despair over having broken the glass top shielding the mahogany of the dining room table. She had been told to put down a big rug in the dining room, and in slipping it under the table legs she sent the top crashing to the floor. She read her discharge in the broken pieces and, utterly forlorn, hurried for advice to the home of Mrs. Ida Krenzer next door. Mrs. Krenzer was out, but her brother promised she should go over to the Becker home immediately upon her return. That was at noon. When Mrs. Krenzer came home at 3 o'clock, she did step across the grounds, and alarmed by the complete silence in the Becker house, went from room to room until she came to the maid's bedroom. She found Mrs. Schneider lying on the bed, weak from the pain she had already suffered. Patrolman Batto of the Bronx Park Station lost no time in bringing a physician from the neighborhood and starting an ambulance on its way from Fordham Hospital.

This home of Mrs. Becker's at 3,239 Olinville Avenue, the Bronx, is the attractive new house the Beckers had built before ex-Lieut. Becker's arrest. He has never lived in it.

Executors $10,000 for Charity.

The will of Ferdinand S. M. Blun, head of Ferdinand S. M. Blun & Co., importers, filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court, leaves $10,000 to the executors, but adds that the bequest is made in "the full confidence that they will employ same for charitable purposes in accordance with my desires." It also provided that in the event the wife remarries her income shall be cut in half.

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Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

Men's $35 Winter Weight Silk-lined OVERCOATS, $23

A Chesterfieldian Offering with a Welcome Saving of $12

There are two excellent reasons, on our part, for this before-Christmas Sale of Overcoats. These are to enable us to have

(1) More Business (2) Fewer Overcoats

The excellence of the Overcoats and the lowness of the price are sufficient to enable us to get our wish in both cases.

The Overcoats are in the fashionable Chesterfield style that is forever in favor for formal and business wear.

Plain black, in six shades of Oxford gray, in soft-finished vicunas and other fine fabrics. Velvet collars; linings of satin-finished or Merveilleux silk—fast colors and pure dye. All sizes, 33 to 46, and some stout sizes.

Fourth Floor

By Special Appointment—

Today—Fur Day Of the Christmas Season

The giving of Furs has become an important feature of Christmas. Wives who have long since desired Fur Coats very often have their wishes gratified on this occasion. Many little tots receive their "first" Muffs or Fur Coats. Young girls get the "grown-up" styles of Furs, of which they have been dreaming. Considering all these demands, we have assembled

A Comprehensive Collection of Furs At Rock Bottom Prices

Starting at $1.25 for a Little Tot's Set of Imitation Ermine, and ascending to $650 for Wraps of Moleskin and Ermine—and including

Women's Arctic Seal (dyed coney) Coats, $47.50
Caracul Coats at $57.50 and $72.50
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, $95 and $175
Natural Silver Wolf at $35 and $55 a Set
Skunk, $38.50 and $85 a Set
Natural Cub Bear, $85 a Set
German Fitch, $65 a Set
Moufflon, $19.50 a Set
Tiger Coney, $12.50 a Set
Persian Paw, $7.50 a Set
Children's Furs at $1.50 to $32 a Set

A collection of Fur Trimmings at 25 per cent. less than regularly.
Imported Sets of Breitschwanz cloth at $14.75 to $19.50 a Set.

All Furs Guaranteed! *Furriers Since 1842* Third Floor

The World's Best Leather Goods

Our Christmas Gift quest extended all the way to Vienna, from whence comes the finest Leather Bags and novelties. Of course, we stopped at many places on the way, for their particular specialties, and in Paris we selected a large collection of all the fine sorts that one sees along the Rue de la Paix. But as we purchased tremendous quantities for our three stores, we were granted advantageous prices, and as we import direct we save the middleman's profit—and this really goes to you.

Women's Handbags—About 400 Styles—at $1 to $50
Men's Purses, Wallets, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, 50c to $25
Fitted Traveling Bags and Cases, $20 to $100
Fine Leather Novelties, 50c to $50

Extra! **Women's Envelope Purses, $1**
In pin and polished morocco, with top handles. Black and colors.

Extra! **Fitted Toilet Cases of Black Leatherette, $2.50**
$5 Brass and Leather Desk Calendars, $2

Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

"A sunshiny, friendly little book."—*N. Y. Times*

"An ideal Christmas gift."—*Chicago Tribune*

The Egotistical I

By ELLEN WILKINS TOMPKINS

For Sale by All Booksellers

Cloth, $1.00 net, by mail, $1.10.

"Will long be remembered for its charm and kindliness."

E. P. DUTTON & CO., Publishers, 681 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

Another Special Sale of 150 Men's High Grade Overcoats

Regular $28.00, $30.00, $32.00 and $35.00 Values

The best value yet offered at any of our sales, being desirous of closing out the last of this lot. **21.00**

All Are the Very Latest of This Season's Models

SOFT FLEECY OVERCOATS—Warmth without weight fabrics
PLAID BACK OVERCOATS—Silk facing and sleeves
FANCY MIXED OVERCOATS—Silk lined yokes and sleeves
OXFORD GRAY OVERCOATS—Silk lined, conservative styles
HEAVY ROUGH TWEED COATS—Newest black and white mixture
BLUE CHINCHILLA COATS—Young men's modes
CRAVENETTE HEAVY OVERCOATS—Rainproofed winter weights
BLACK DRESS OVERCOATS—Full silk lined vicunas
SAMPLE MODEL COATS—Various styles and materials

Regular Prices $28.00, $30.00, $32.00 & $35.00

21.00

Men's and Youths' Winter Overcoats

25 distinctive styles—a large variety of the most popular styles and materials of this season with convertible shawl or notch collars. Sizes 33 to 42.

Regularly $18.00 to $22.50 **12.75**

Women's Coats

Some unusual values in this season's best models specially priced

COATS of Bayadere Cloths; cut Velour, Boucle, Radyne; all silk lined; plush collar and cuffs; latest models. *Value $37.00* **22.50**

ROUGH WEATHER AND STORM COATS of Donegal Tweed, Rainproofed; Gray and Brown mixtures. *Value $25.00* **16.50**

RAIN COATS of Priestley's Covert Cloth; in Tan and Oxford; latest London model. *Value $20.00* **13.50**

Coats and Dresses

For Misses and Small Women at Special Prices for To-Day

35 COATS of selected wool fabrics; attractively trimmed in the dark winter tones. *Value $37.50* **22.50**

50 DANCING DRESSES of lace, satin and brocade satins; attractively trimmed. *Value $37.50* **22.50**

Children's Frocks & Dresses

Most Attractive Prices

DANCING FROCKS of Crepe de Chine. Three choice models, 8 to 14 years. **15.50, 18.50, 22.50**

DANCING FROCKS of Batiste; attractively trimmed with lace and ribbons. 6 to 14 years. **12.00, 13.50**

WOOL DRESSES—From the regular stock. Broken sizes. **5.00, 7.50, 9.00**

COATS—Dressy models of French woolens. 6 to 14 years. **15.00, 22.50**

CHINCHILLA COATS—Flannel lined. 6 to 14 years. **12.50**

WOOL COATS—From the regular stock. Broken sizes. *Regularly $12.00 to 20.00.* **7.50, 12.50**

Children's Furs

At Very Special Prices

WHITE ICELAND FOX SETS—*Value $5.50 to $28.00*

4 years	6 years	8 years	10 & 12 yrs.	14 & 16 yrs.
4.25	6.75	9.50	11.50	22.50

NATURAL SQUIRREL SET—8 year size. *Value $28.00* **23.50**

NATURAL RACCOON SET—10 year size. *Value $30.00* **22.50**

BEAVER SET—10 year size. *Value $33.00* **27.50**

Muffs and Scarfs

For Women and Misses Unusual qualities at these prices

RUSSIAN PAW SCARFS—*Values $5.00 to $20.00* **3.00 to 14.00**

PERSIAN PAW MUFFS—*Values $9.00 and $10.00* **6.00 and 7.00**

CARACUL SCARFS—*Value $12.00* **8.00**

CARACUL MUFFS—*Value $10.00* **7.00**

Gloves for Women

GLACE—20 button length; finest quality; white. *Value $4.50 pair* **3.45**

GLACE—16 button length; finest quality; in white, black and champagne. *Value $3.50 pair* **2.85**

GLACE—1 clasp; P K seams; in all white; also white with black stitching. *Value $1.50 pair* **1.15**

WASHABLE DOESKIN—12 button length; in white only. *Value $2.50 pair* **1.95**

WASHABLE DOESKIN—1 clasp; in white. *Value $1.25 pair* **95c**

Exclusive Neckwear

GUIMPES—Fine white net; hand embroidered in dainty designs. **4.50 to 12.50**

REAL LACE BARBES—Honiton, Duchesse and point applique. *Regularly $4.50 to $31.50* **2.75 to 21.50**

LACE SCARFS—Hand run Spanish design in large roses. Black and white. **12.50 to 35.00**

AUTOMOBILE HOODS—Plush, with satin shirrings; and veil of self color; in greys, tans and black. *Regularly $4.75* **4.25**

Gloves for Men

CAPE GLACE—1 clasp, new English tans. *Value $1.50 pair* **95c**

CHAMOIS—1 button, white and yellow. *Value $2.00 pair* **1.40**

WOOL KNIT—In the new gray shades; also black. *Value $1.50 pair* **95c**

Gloves for Boys and Girls

GLACE AND CASTOR—1 clasp, fleece lined. *Value $1.50 pair* **95c**

CAPE GLACE—1 clasp; new tan shades; also white. *Regularly $1.25 pair* **95c**

LONG WHITE WOOL—For general wear. *Value $1.25 pair* **85c**

Waists and Blouses

Four Special Attractions in New Styles for Women and Misses

CHIFFON CLOTH AND EMBROIDERED NET BLOUSES—New collars of chiffon and velvet. *Regularly $9.00* **6.75**

CHIFFON WAISTS—in suit shades, with tapestry vest. *Regularly $7.75* **5.50**

CHIFFON BLOUSES—Over white net; lace frills and vestee. *Regularly $5.00* **3.95**

HABUTAI SILK BLOUSES of Crepe-de-Chine finish.
VOILE BLOUSES—With embroidery and frills.
VOILE BLOUSES—With lace inserts and edges. *Regularly $3.00, $3.50* **2.00**

Women's Furnishings

Most Useful Xmas Gifts at a Moderate Outlay

CREPE DE CHINE PETTICOATS—Silhouette model, Lace or self trim. *Value $5.00* **3.95**

MILANESE JERSEY PETTICOATS—Cutaway model—plaid taffeta plaiting. *Value $7.50* **5.50**

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SWEATERS—English or Coat model, V neck or Roll Collar. *Value $6.50* **5.00**

ANGORA SWEATERS—Sport model, patch pockets, belt and Shawl collar. *Value $12.50* **10.50**

ALBATROSS NIGHTGOWNS—Hand made and embroidered high neck, long sleeves. *Value $8.50* **6.75**

ALBATROSS PETTICOATS—Silhouette model. Hand made and Embroidered. *Value $5.00* **3.50**

Knit Underwear

For Women and Misses—Special Prices Arranged for To-Day

VESTS AND TIGHTS—Fine rib medium weight Cotton. Vests, high neck, long or short sleeves. Tights, ankle length. *Regularly 50c.* **3 for $1.00 35c**

VESTS AND TIGHTS—Fine rib merino medium or winter weights. Vests, high neck, long or short sleeves. Tights, ankle length. *Regularly $1.25* **68c**

VESTS AND TIGHTS—Fine rib cashmere, medium weight. Vests, high neck and short sleeves. Tights, ankle length. *Regularly $1.50* **1.00**

UNION SUITS—Fine rib medium weight, pure white cotton, silk trimmed neck, all shapes. *Very special* **95c**

Holiday Suggestions

An Attractive Assortment of Novelty Boxes Crelonne Covered

UTILITY BOXES— **65c to 1.25**
HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES— **85c to 2.25**
COLLAR BOXES— **85c to 1.75**
SEWING BOXES— **1.15 to 2.95**
SCRAP BASKETS— **1.95 to 2.45**
DOLL PINCUSHIONS—Dresden head; dotted mull dresses. **50c to 1.15**
"KEWPIE" DOLL PINCUSHIONS—Fancy figured silk cushion; in various colorings. **75c**
CANDLE STICKS—Glass and silver deposit, round and oblong stand. **1.25**
INDIVIDUAL SACHETS—Fine quality satin; six colors in box. **1.45**

Broadway & 19th Street

PROMISE NEW YORK AN ERA OF PROGRESS

New Officials Pledge Themselves to Work for City's Advance at Young Republican Feast.

TO DISREGARD PARTY RULE

Mitchel and McAneny Tell Guests Fitness Will Be the Only Test for Those Appointed to Office.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel told the members of the Young Republican Club of this city at their third annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night that in the selection of his Cabinet his first consideration would be the fitness of the man rather than his party service or the party emblem under which he voted. It was Mr. Mitchel's first address before an organization of Republicans since his election, and he was greeted warmly. In responding to one outburst of enthusiasm he made this pledge on behalf of himself and the others elected on the Fusion ticket:

"I know all of us elected are not lacking in the purpose of accomplishing those things your club expects of us. We are going to work day in and day out, hand in hand, to give to this city the kind of government of which it may be proud, and to give to the people a service which they have never fully had, and for which they have waited so long."

George McAneny, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen; Controller William A. Prendergast, Marcus M. Marks, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, and others who were elected on the Fusion ticket spoke at the dinner. Mr. McAneny outlined some of his plans for the foundation of "the imperial city," which he said New York would be ten years from now. Mr. Prendergast, introduced as the youngest Republican of all, because of his return to the fold from the Progressive Party, explained the change in his political affiliations. He attacked Francis W. Bird, County Chairman of the Progressive Party and he allowed it to be understood that he had come to the belief that some branches of the Progressive Party's organization were not being used solely "for the purpose of upholding" religious principles," but for political purposes. His reference to William Barnes, Jr., Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Murray Crane as "political scarecrows" held up to frighten away Progressives who would otherwise return to the Republican ranks was greeted with mild applause.

Mr. Mitchel sat beside President Philip J. McCook of the club. Among the others at the speakers' table were: Mr. McAneny, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Marks, Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Justice Eugene A. Philbin of the Supreme Court, Justice-elect Benjamin N. Cardozo, Judge-elect William H. Wadhams of General Sessions, Sheriff-elect Max S. Grifenhagen, the new County Clerk, William F. Schneider, and Henry W. Goddard.

Praises Club for Supporting Fusion.

In his address Mr. Mitchell called attention to the part the Young Republican Club had played in the Fusion campaign.

"You indorsed me," he said, "because the club felt that it was more to the advantage of the members as citizens of New York to indorse the cause that promised to put an end to the maladministration Tammany Hall stood for than to work for a partisan cause. In the long run it seems to me that the unselfish course such as you adopted must redound more to the advantage of the party than a short-sighted, selfish, partisan course. I believe that the Republican Party this year, because it set aside the natural desires of members in the interest of what it believed to be for the good of the City of New York, never stood higher in the respect of the citizens.

"This is a club of young men which, I see in looking over your annual report, would foster the idealism characteristic of youth. I hope that in this administration we can take advantage of the idealism characteristic of youth and carry it to the point which will mean general progress in the municipal government. If we fail it will not be because we did not make the effort. But we have that confidence which makes us believe that we are going to succeed."

"We are beginning to believe," continued Mr. Mitchel, "that national government has nothing to do with civic affairs, and that the man with merit rather than the partisan is entitled to office. That is just the thing I have in mind in making my selections for the various offices I must fill. No doubt your party and the other party have excellent material. I shall give first consideration always to the essential fitness of the man rather than to his party service or his party emblem.

"It will be no easy task; perhaps no party will be satisfied with the result. But I am sure that the people will bear with me long enough to give the men who are selected by me an opportunity to make good, as they are all going to try to do. I hope the members of this club and of the Republican Party in general will have no cause as citizens to regret the course they followed in the campaign. If you find that you have no cause to regret the course as citizens then you will have none as members of the Republican Party."

Mr. Mitchel left the room as soon as he had delivered his address. The members arose and cheered heartily as he departed.

Will Carry Out Campaign Pledges.

Mr. McAneny in his address said that he had not thought of the national parties in a good many years.

"The great majority of the people have come to accept the tenet that in city affairs there is no room for differences of opinion which arise in national affairs," he said. "We are going to carry out the promises we made in the campaign, and that I imagine is what you want us to do. The city is going to have an unprecedented experience of administration along constructive lines; an experience that will have lasted eight years when this administration ends."

Mr. McAneny said that the work of upbuilding a city was similar to that of erecting a large building. It took many months to lay the foundation, and then the building grew above the earth with amazing rapidity. The four years just passed, he asserted, had been devoted to the foundation of a real business administration. Work of much greater importance could be accomplished in the four years to come.

"What we mean to do," he said, "is to continue to build up a business administration not as a term, but as a fact. We are going to run the city departments as you men would run your business. We are not going to be niggardly in giving the people what they ought to have, but, to use an old expression, we are going to give you a dollar's worth for every dollar that we spend. We are going, also, to prepare the city for the future for the greater New York of today is a small thing compared with the imperial city of ten years hence."

The drafting and passing of a charter which would stand as a model constitution for a great Commonwealth was one of the things which the administration must accomplish, said the speaker. It was needed, he said, to facilitate a business administration and to accomplish necessary improvements.

"You believe this a very happy family," concluded Mr. McAneny. "Well, so it is. We are there with a common purpose. We are going to work together as a composite city administration which knows nothing but the welfare of the town."

Mr. Prendergast said that he had his own opinion of Barnes, Penrose, and Crane, but that he didn't consider them isues at this time. If it was wise to rid the party of them, he said, he believed that there was courage enough in the Republican Party to bring that about.

Then Mr. Prendergast said that he thought it was the duty of every man who did not feel that he must join the Democratic Party to co-operate under the emblem of the Republican Party to combat the Democrats. It was necessary for the welfare of the country, he said, to have two great parties, and he felt that a division in the ranks of the Republicans could not but be harmful.

SALE OF AMERICANA.

Many Letters of Independence Declaration Signers at Auction.

A rare New York lithograph in colors, "First Division, New York State Artillery," published by F. J. Fritsch, brought $250 in a sale of Americana by Charles F. Heartman, 36 Lexington Avenue, last evening. The view shows Castle Garden, the Battery, and the bay.

An important historical letter of Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, to Caesar Rodney, another of the signers, was knocked down for $45. Other signers' letters sold as follows: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, May 25, 1828, $6; George Clymer, May 7, 1792, $4.85; Benjamin Harrison, two letters, April 26, 1795, and Oct. 18, 1792, $24.50; Richard Henry Lee, Jan. 7, 1783, $18; Robert Morris, Dec. 28, 1797, referring to the financial troubles which ended with his imprisonment, $12.25; Benjamin Rush, May 24, 1810, $12.25; Edward Rutledge, no date, $12.10, and George Walton, Oct. 28, 1779, $27.75.

The Charters of the Province of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia," &c., printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1742, realized $37. Samuel Nevill's "Acts of the General Assembly of New Jersey," printed by William Bradford in 1752, brought $16.50. An album, lettered on the back, "Yale, 1861," the property of S. H. Lyman, and containing views, engravings and photographs of the college and autograph letters of its students and professors, went for $20.50.

Schenck Reluctant to See Daughter.

Dr. E. P. Teague, who is attending Miss Florence Schenck in Miss Alston's sanitarium, at 26 West Sixty-first Street, said last night that Dr. Powhattan Schenck, father of Miss Schenck, had written to him that he would not visit his daughter unless her death was imminent. Dr. Teague said that he replied by telegraph that Miss Schenck's end was near. Dr. Teague said that Miss Schenck was in a coma.

FIRST NAVY RECORDS HERE.

F. D. Roosevelt Brings Them to Show Naval Architects and Engineers.

The official Government records of the beginning of the United States Navy were exhibinted for the first time last night at the annual dinner of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at the Waldorf-Astoria. The records were brought from Washington by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was one of the guests of the society.

The dinner was largely attended and those who spoke beside Mr. Roosevelt were William B. Ellison, who predicted a reorganization of the Democratic party and the success of the Mitchel administration; Lewis Nixon, Rear Admiral Watt, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, and Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute. Walter McFarland, the Vice President of the society, in the absence of Col. R. M. Thompson, the President, presided.

The records produced by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were found hidden away in the files of the War Department, a few days ago. They cover the years from 1790 to 1798, when the Navy Department was a bureau of the War Department. They tell of the contracting for, the launching and the commissioning of the frigate United States, Constellation and Constitution, the first three vessels built for the United States Navy, and two of those vessels, the Constitution and the Constellation, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, are still afloat.

"I do not believe that in my time war will be made impossible," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and untiu it is I shall continue to advocate an adequate navy in the fullest sense of that word. There is a work that this society, perhaps better than any other, can perform. That is the teaching of the American people the things they should know about their navy. Let them understand that in a time of stress you cannot build a navy in six months, for, after all, it is a lack of knowledge and nothing else that is responsible for most of the opposition to an adequate navy. Teach them in 1913 to prepare for what may happen in 1916."

Mr. Ellison, in his speech, characterized Mr. Roosevelt as representative of the very best element in the New York State Democracy. He referred to John Purroy Mitchel as another Democrat of the same type.

In the course of the evening a loving cupq was presented to Stevenson Taylor, one of the ex-Presidents of the society.

Have $25,982 for Hospital.

Subscriptions for the building of a new Washington Heights Hospital amounted to $25,982 last night at the end of the fourth day of the ten-day campaign in which it is expected to raise $150,000. Yesterday's subscriptions totaled $937, the largest single donation being that of Lord & Taylor for $100. Dr. Donald L. McEvoy of the Minnesota State Hospital, who was the principal speaker at the dinner of the teams at Healy's last night, said that there was a great need in the Washington Heights District for a bigger and better hospital. To-day is Débutantes' Day in the campaign, and the heaviest work in obtaining subscriptions will be done by several score of Washington Heights débutantes.

TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME

The safest way to increase your income is to add systematically to your principal.

You can do this to the best advantage by purchasing our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates. They are tax exempt and yield a larger net return than any other investment of equal security.

Even so small a sum as $10 a month can be invested with the protection of our guarantee.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $9,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

DENOUNCES MISSIONARIES.

Rabbi Says They Destroy Faith Without Making Converts.

Rabbi Max Raisin, before the congregation of Temple Shaari Zedek, Putnam and Reid Avenues, Brooklyn, last night appealed to Christian missionaries to desist from their work among the ignorant immigrant Jews of the tenement districts of New York. While in most instances they failed to make converts, Rabbi Raisin said they nearly always destroyed the faith of those they approached in all religions. The strong and wealthy Jews, Rabbi Raisin said, were never sought by these missionaries.

"I believe that the upright and fair-minded Christians," Rabbi Raisin said, "are open to reason, and that the Christian conscience can be successfully appealed to. We have faith in the noble and honorable Christian, and we believe that he would not, knowingly, lend himself to a conversionist scheme which, to say the least, is a disgrace to its promoters.

"Let all such true and honorable Christians once become convinced of the full sordidness of the ways in which the hirling missionary carries on his work, and we have not the least doubt that he will cease to subsidize that work. To men and women of honor and integrity it must surely become evident that not even religious zeal can justify an unethical conduct. What, then, can be more unethical than the preachment of religion through bribery and insinuation? What more immoral than to make believe that a certain hall is a synagogue, when in reality it is but a Christian church in disguise? What more criminal than to steal the souls of young children who are unable to defend themselves, and whose parents are too poor and too ignorant to prevent it? The religion worth while is the religion that works and fights and preaches its gospels in the open. In no other way can it earn the confidence and faith of honest and thinking men."

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Store Open This Evening Till 10 o'Clock

MAIN BUILDING

Extra Special for Smokers.

A $1 "NASSAU CIGAR LIGHTER FREE WITH CIGARS ADVERTISED FOR TO-DAY'S SELLING.

Choice of many well-known brands of Cigars. Only 800 lighters—so you had better COME EARLY. OTHER SPECIALS FOR SMOKERS:

$1 French Briar Pipes—with gilt mounting, or with removable Vienna meerschaum bowls; choice at 50c. Other grades to $22.50.

Tobacco Pouches—buckskin, kangaroo and antelope; at..... $1 to $1.75

Brass Smokers' Stands—brush brass; 28 inches high; heavy base; two cigar rests; match safe; removable glass bowls; at..... $1.50. Other styles to $19.50.

Humidors—all sizes from 50 to 500 cigar capacity; at $2.25 to $19.50

MAIN BUIL. ING

Men's Winter Overcoats & Suits

More Than 1,000—Values to $25—On Sale Here, To-day, at $12

You surely can't afford to miss this opportunity. It's going to be a record-breaker in our Men's Clothing Department, today. But, of course, the BEST bargain picking will be awarded to those who come EARLIEST in the day.

The Overcoats

Black and Oxford Meltons, Fancy Gray and Brown Mixtures, Plaid-Back Overcoats, Double-Breasted Ulsters, Convertible and Button-to-Neck Overcoats, Belted-Back Overcoats.

Note, if you please, that there is a model in the collection for the youth, the young man and the business man—in fact, for everybody. Take your choice of these fine garments, at..... $12

The Suits

Winter-Weight All-Wool Blue Serges, Pure All-Wool Cassimere and Cheviots, Dark Mixture Suits, Rough Cheviots, All-Wool Black and Oxford Grays.

Hundreds of handsome styles and models for young men, for youths and for conservative dressers, in all sizes, at..... $12

EXTRA SPECIAL

$5 Winter-Weight **Blue Serge Trousers $3.65**

The Famous "Kingly" Make, in all sies; at

Men's "Kingly" Trousers—best made in America; custom tailors demand $8 and $10 for like quality; at..... $5 and $6

Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets—the sample and surplus stock of a well-known maker; dozens of the newest and richest trimmed garments; will make an ideal present for a man; values to $6; today, at..... $3.95

House Coats and Smoking Jackets—in great variety; at $4.95, $6.95 and $7.95

MAIN BUILDING

Men's $3 Fur Caps *Only 300 in This Sale, To-day, at . . . . .* $1.50

They're in the popular Detroit style, with adjustable visor that may be worn up or down; and they can be carried in the pocket. Lined with best quality of satin.

Genuine Austrian Velour Hats All colors and shapes; today, at..... $2 to $5

MAIN BUILDING

Gifts for the Lover of **BOOKS** ALSO *Useful Suggestions for Librarians, Sunday Schools and Institutions.*

Whether you are a private collector or the principal of a school, here are volumes to delight your heart.

It only remains to be said that never before were such values seen as are to be found this year in our Book Store, on the Third Floor of our Main Building.

			Bound	Sub. Price	Special
Burton's Arabian Nights	17 vols.	extra heavy buckram	$125.00	$25.50	
Muhlbach		¾ leather	72.00	16.50	
Muhlbach		full leather	125.00	27.50	
Eliot (St. James Edition)	10 vols.	¾ leather	30.00	8.25	
Thackeray	10 vols.	¾ leather	35.00	10.80	
Shakespeare (Extra large type)	10 vols.	¾ leather	30.00	7.50	
Dickens (Ed. de Luxe)	15 vols.	¾ leather	$45.00	$13.50	
Cooper	16 vols.	¾ leather	50.00	16.00	
Balzac (Ed. de Luxe)	18 vols.	¾ leather	45.00	15.00	
Hugo		¾ leather	35.00	9.50	
Emerson (Extra large type)	5 vols.	¾ Morocco	25.00	4.95	
Stevenson	10 vols.	¾ leather	30.00	9.00	
Waverley Novels	12 vols.	¾ calf	40.00	11.40	

Sets of Standard Authors In Small Volumes

Bound in ¾ Calf—Regularly Sold At $2.00; *Special, Today, a Volume.....* $1.12

Among the Titles Are:

Les Miserables—5 vols.
Les Miserables—5 vols.
Count of Monte Cristo—2 vols.
Wandering Jew—2 vols.
French Revolution—2 vols.
Life of Johnson—4 vols.
Ten Thousand A Year—2 vols.
Three Musketeers—2 vols.
Romola—1 vol.
Les Miserables—1 vol.
Lorna Doone—1 vol.

Edgar Allan Poe—handy edition; 10 vols., pub. at $5; today..... $1.59

Complete Works of William Shakespeare—13 vols.; handy Stratford edition; green and red cloth binding; special, including case..... $3.59

The same in leather, including leather case..... $9.75

A Wonderful Display of Children's Books At 5c to $5

Alger and Henty Books for Boys—regular 20c edition; today, at..... 12½c

Mrs. Meade's Books for Girls—reg. 20c edition; at 12½c

A Wonderful Display of **Christmas Cards and Calendars**

Calendar of Golden Thought—at..... 39c
Calendar of Brighter Sides—at..... 39c
Calendar of New Thought—at. 39c
Kipling's Calendar—at..... 39c
Stevenson's Calendar—at..... 39c
Kate Douglas Wiggin's Calendar—at..... 39c
Cardinal Calendar—at..... 39c
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Roller Skates—new extension, ball-bearing kind; positively the best skate on the market; oscillating trucks; rubber cushion shock absorbers; at..... 95c

A Complete Brass Piercing Outfit, at..... 25c

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Champion Fireworks Outfit; at..... $2.75

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You will find thousands of other bargains displayed in our two mammoth buildings for special selling, today:—

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ALL GLYNN BILLS PASS IN A RUSH

Continued from Page 1.

by Senator Wagner, who took the floor in favor of the bill. He said the cost of repairing human machinery should enter into the cost of a product just as the expense of repairs to machines of iron and steel. The bill, he said, provided equitable compensation and distributed the expense, giving average justice to the employer and the employe.

Senator Griffin of the Bronx defended the compensation bill and said the subject was not new. It had been the most important matter before the Legislature from the beginning of the session last January. He said that he had received letters from New York employers protesting against the bill before it had been introduced.

Senator Wende said he would be glad to vote for an amendment providing for a non-partisan employers' compensation commission because he believed such a plan would give the people greater confidence in the Democratic Party.

The Vote in Detail.

The vote in detail on the Compensa-

Direct Election of Senators.

The amendments were then voted down and the bill passed. To the bill providing machinery for the direct election of United States Senators which was brought up next there was no opposition, 109 votes being cast in its favor.

The direct primaries bill was passed with the same number of votes in its favor. Mr. Levy, who consistently has opposed the abolition of the State convention, was excused from voting.

The lightning passage of the bill, which the Assembly spent long and weary hours in defeating twice this year, came as an unexpected sensation. Opposition from the Republicans had been looked for. When Mr. Levy moved to reconsider the vote, it was to propose an amendment which was defeated in the Senate yesterday, regarding the representation on county committees. Minority Leader Hinman urged that the amendment be made to apply to representation on the State Committee, too, but did not have his way. Mr. Schaap, the Progressive leader, wanted supervision over primaries by bi-partisan boards. All these amendments were voted down.

The Massachusetts ballot bill, which had been as hotly opposed by the ortion bill was:

Ayes—Senators Blauvelt, Boylan, Bussey, Carroll, Carswell, Cullen, Davidson, Dunnel, Foley, Frawley, Griffin, Haley, Heffernan, Herrick, McClelland, McKnight, Malone, Murtaugh, O'Keefe, Palmer, Patten, Peckham, Pollock, Ramsperger, Sanner, Seeley, Simpson, Stiver, Sullivan, Torborg, Velte, Wagner, Wende, Wheeler, White.—35.

Noes—Senators Argetsinger, Brown, Godfrey, Sage, Thompson, Walters.—6.

Senators Coats, Emerson, Heacock, Thomas, Towner, and Wilson were absent and Senator Palmer, Progressive-Republican, Senators Bussey and Stivers, Republicans, voted for the bill.

Without opposition the Senate passed a bill amending the insurance law by permitting the formation of mutual insurance companies by at least forty manufacturers employing at least 2,500 persons. It also passed a measure prohibiting the charging of rates of insurance without the approval of the Employers Liability Commission. The Senate passed a bill appropriating $150,000 to carry out the provisions of the Compensation bill.

Notwithstanding the favorable attitude of the Assembly the debate upon the Compensation and companion bills occupied two hours. One of the measures, the amendment to the insurance law in relation to the incorporation of mutual insurance companies, was amended so as to keep out foreign insurance companies until Jan. 1, 1917. In the bill as passed by the Senate the limitation was July 1, 1915.

Several of the retiring Assemblymen attributed defeat at the polls in November to failure to act upon an equitable compensation bill.

Assemblyman Phillips of Rochester, a student of the workmen's compensation problem, called attention to provisions of this bill which would require amendment in the coming session of the Legislature. Several of the provisions of this bill, in the opinion of Mr. Phillips, must be re-enacted after Jan. 1 to make them constitutional.

The Compensation bill was passed with a rapid roll call the result as announced being: Ayes, 110; noes, 0.

Only Four Democrats Absent.

The attendance in the Lower House was better than the legislative leaders had dared to except. Gov. Glynn had sent personal letters to every member urging him to attend. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon there was a quorum, but not a reliable Democratic working majority. However, more members came in on every train and by the time the House was ready for the real business of the day, all except four of the ninety-eight Democratic members were in their seats while the Republicans and Progressives were almost as well represented in proportion. According to the Clerk's tally 110 of the 150 members put in an appearance.

Then the Glynn programme of electoral reform was taken up. The bill providing for a special election on the first Tuesday of next April to determine whether a Constitutional Convention should assemble in April, 1915, was the first measure voted on. It was passed by a vote of 86 to 21.

Mr. Hinman offered an amendment to postpone the determination of this question until the general election next Fall and urged that it seemed a little extravagant to spend a million dollars for the proposed special election. Mr. Schaap wanted the fifteen delegates at large and the district delegates, who are to be elected on the basis of three from each Senatorial district, nominated by petition. He desired to have them voted for under a rotary system whereby each voter would have the right to vote for only seven out of the fifteen delegates at large and for two out of three district delegates. Mr. Schaap pleaded that this would insure a representation by all parties in the convention. He also urged that provision be made for the election of women both as delegates at large and district delegates. Mr. Schaap wound up by telling the Democrats that they had received their orders from headquarters.

"I am willing to admit," said Majority Leader Levy, "that we are yielding to pressure from the proper headquarters, only there may be some misapprehension as to what that headquarters is. The recent elections made it very manifest that public sentiment was strongly opposed to the stand we had taken heretofore, especially on questions pertaining to election matters. Yes, we got our orders from headquarters all right, and we are doing our best to carry them out. The organization element in the Legislature as the direct primaries bill, passed without debate and with a rapid roll call on which four votes—those of Myron Smith, T. K. Smith, and Machold, up-State Republicans, and Grimme, an up-State Democrat—were the only ones recorded against it. Mr. Levy was excused from voting on this measure, too.

Pay for Impeachment Trial.

Gov. Glynn and the legislative leaders reached an agreement to-day on the question of the expenses of the high court of impeachment which tried William Sulzer. Two bills were sent to the Legislature appropriating a total of $160,000. They were passed in both houses. One of the measures allowed $60,000 to pay the counsel for the Board of Managers, including Alton B. Parker, John B. Stanchfield, Edgar T. Brackett, Eugene Lamb Richards, Isidor Kresel, and Hiram C. Todd. For expenses of officers, clerks, and stenographers, $50,000 was allowed. The printing of the case cost $8,500, and for the traveling expenses of the Board of Managers $2,400 was allowed. In the second bill, $40,000 was allowed for the attorneys for Mr. Sulzer. They are D-Cady Herrick, Louis Marshall, Irving G. Vann, Austen G. Fox, Harvey D. Hinman, and Roger P. Clark.

Before making provision for these expenditures, the Assembly had concurred in the favorable Senate action on a series of appropriation bills to supply deficiencies in the State Departments, carrying appropriations of about $1,500,000.

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MAURETANIA HERE WITH XMAS MAIL

Large Parcel Post Consignment Received for the United States and Canada.

OSBORNE STUDIED PRISONS

Those in England Much Like Ours, but Better Managed—London Actors Arrive.

The Cunard liner Mauretania arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 4,250 sacks of mail and 5,210 bags of parcel post matter, mostly Christmas and New Year's gifts for the United States and Canada.

Among the passengers was Thomas Mott Osborne, Chairman of the Prison Commission of New York State, who has been in England to inspect the prisons and study the method of handling criminals. He said that with letters of introduction given to him by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brice, the Superintendent of Prisons, he visited Wormwood Scrubs for short-term sentences, Camp Hill for indeterminate sentences, and Portland and Parkhurst, the long term convict prisons.

"I found out," said Mr. Osborne, "as the result of my inspection, that the prison system in England and the manner of working the convicts was the same as in the United States only better carried out. That is, the prisons are better kept and organized than they are in this country, but the basis is the same. The treatment of the prisoners is always punitive and not reformatory, which I think is wrong."

F. W. Woolworth returned on the Mauretania from a two months' vacation abroad. "There is a good deal of talk about there being too much office space vacant in New York at the present time," he said. "All I can say in regard to this subject is that when the Mexican question and the Currency bill have been definitely settled the demand for office room will equal the supply."

Ernest J. Nash, general representative of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the Shore Line on the Pacific Coast, with head offices at San Francisco, returned yesterday from London on his way back to the coast. Mr. Nash said that the Cardiganshire, one of the first new steamships built for the round-the-world trade east via Suez and westward via the Panama Canal, left London for China, Japan, and San Francisco just before he sailed. She is a 15,000-ton steamship with accommodations for fifty first cabin passengers, and others building will be 21,000 tons. From China the steamers will go to Vancouver, Seattle, and San Francisco and then through the Panama Canal to England.

Mr. Nash added that there were three large mail steamships building for the New York-Southampton-West Indies service, and he expected that they would be ready for service by the time the Panama Canal opened.

George E. Crater, Jr., a promoter, with offices in London and New York, arrived yesterday on the Mauretania to inspect a phosphate concession on the coast of Panama, on the Caribbean Sea, which he said was twelve miles long. He is an enthusiast regarding the hidden loot in the Cocos Islands, off the Costa Rican coast in the Pacific Ocean, and has a second expedition on its way there in his steamer Jacqueline, which will arrive there in February. His first venture returned last June. Mr. Crater said that there was no doubt in his mind that a greater part of the loot of old Panama City was hidden on the Cocos Islands by the pirates who sacked the city under Morgan, the buccaneer.

"The Girl on the Film" company arrived on the ship. With them was Viscount Dangan, who as Arthur Wellesley plays the part of Lord Ronny. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Fifth Irish Lancers and resigned his commission to go on the stage. George Grossmith, who has been the leading light comedian of the Gaiety Theatre for the last twelve years, said that it was five years since he was in New York playing in "Frocks and Frills." The women in the company included Miss Madeleine Seymour and Miss Connie Ediss, who sang at the ship's concert with Mme. Jomelli, the operatic prima donna, and collected $278 for the Seamen's Widows' and Orphans' Fund. John McArdle, an American actor, who has been playing in London for twenty years, and Cyra and Dorma Leigh.

CHRISTMAS MAIL HEAVY.

Figures of Last Year Exceeded in Foreign Shipments.

The Christmas mail has begun to test the resources of the Post Office Department. According to statistics given out yesterday by Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, in the eleven days from Dec. 2 to Dec. 12, 310,531 money orders, representing $5,409,371, were sent from the New York Post Office to foreign countries. Most of these money orders were sent to Great Britain. The orders sent to Italy though were for larger individual amounts.

Since the beginning of the month 20,316 sacks of foreign mail have been sent out, 340,292 registered articles and 49,126 parcel post packages. This is an increase over the first twelve days of December last year. Then the steamers took 17,770 sacks of mail, 278,994 registered articles and 18,036 parcel post packages.

DEFOREST'S STOCK $100,000

Received It for Wireless Telephone Invention, Says Darby.

Lee De Forest received $100,000 worth of the capital stock of the Radio Telephone Company, it appeared yesterday from the testimony of Samuel E. Darby, who, with De Forest, James Dunlop Smith, and Elmer E. Burlingame, is on trial in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt on the charge of using the mails to defraud. The witness said that it was given to the inventor because he deserved it, since the wireless telephone patents were made possible largely as the result of his brains. He gave Darby a $10,000 block of this stock as a gift in return for services rendered.

A newspaper clipping was shown to the witness by the Government, which had been reproduced and distributed attached to a dividend notice. This stated that the British Navy had contracted for the fitting of all its vessels with the wireless telephone. Along with the reproduction was sent to the shareholders this statement:

"We are reproducing extracts from newspapers, which will show the steady advance being made by the company."

Darby said that he could not tell where the newspaper clipping came from, but that he had approved the form and language of the notice. It was of interest to the Radio shareholders, he explained, to know what the newspapers were saying about their enterprise.

"Was the British Government on Aug. 18, 1909, under contract to fit out its navy with the wireless telephone?" Darby was asked.

"Not that I know of," he replied.

The Government read to Darby a prospectus of the Radio Company, in which it was said that the officers of the company had invested their own money in it.

"How much did you invest?" he was asked.

"I had no money invested," he replied.

The trial will continue on Monday.

NO HOPE IN DICTOGRAPHS.

New Trial for Chinese Murderers in Death House Is Denied.

Judge Crain in General Sessions denied yesterday the motion of Terence J. McManus for a new trial for Eng Hing and Lee Dock, Chinese tong men, now in the death house at Sing Sing for the murder of Lee Kay. The ground for the denial was that it did not appear that upon another trial the defendants could produce evidence which, had it been before received, would probably have changed the verdict.

The new evidence which the defense offered was obtained by planting dictographs in opium dens. It was contended that conversations recorded by means of the dictographs showed that the testimony at the trial of the two men was the result of a frame-up, and that Flossie Wong and Grace Mack, two white women who associate with Chinamen, perjured themselves to send the defendants to the electric chair.

Judge Crain holds that it is practically impossible to separate in the dictograph record the remarks made by the persons in the opium den relating to the murder of Lee Kay from those relating to opium smoking, women and conditions in Chinatown.

"A fair summary of the talk," the opinion says, "is that some of the persons expressed the opinion that women living in Chinatown were subject to the influence of those with whom they lived."

Judge Crain points out further that in other affidavits the persons whose conversation was recorded deny making any statements that the two women perjured themselves. "Were they placed on the stand it would be easy for them to deny that they had made the statements attributed to them," the opinion says.

CLAUSSEN WRIT DENIED.

Federal Court Refuses to Release Her from the Tombs.

Judge Holt refused yesterday, in the Federal District Court, to release Mrs. Ida Claussen on a writ of habeas corpus. She is now in the Tombs on the commitment of Judge Malone of General Sessions, in default of $5,000 bail. She has been indicted in the State courts for blackmailing and threatening to shoot Charles Strauss, a lawyer.

She sought relief in the Federal courts on the ground that, though born in this country, she had lived for the last eight years abroad and had adopted Germany as her permanent domicile. When she came here on Oct. 28, after being away two years, she was, she says, intending to go to South America. Mrs. Claussen had also written to the Judge complaining of the ill-health from which she was suffering in the Tombs and asking to be sent to a sanitarium, for the sake of her baby.

Judge Holt held that unless there was evidence of the petitioner being deprived of some of her constitutional rights the Federal courts had no right to interfere with the actions of the State courts. They were, he said, quite competent to defend Mrs. Claussen in all her just rights.

HID HER ILLNESS TO SPARE FAMILY

Statement Explains Mrs. Donald Sage Mackay's Death as "Mrs. Stone."

NO ACTION BY CORONER

Clergyman's Widow Planned to Leave for House Party In Maine To-day.

When Mrs. Donald Sage Mackay of 471 Park Avenue, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church, gave a fictitious name to Dr. Henry Weil of 782 West End Avenue Thursday morning, she did so in the hope that she would be able to keep from her children the knowledge that she had been ill for more than a year. Mrs. Mackay's body was identified in the Morgue early yesterday morning, following her sudden and entirely unexpected death in Mrs. Minzesheimer's Sanitarium, at 188 East Sixty-first Street, while under the influence of an anaesthetic.

An autopsy was performed on the body by Coroner's Physician Dr. Otto H. Schultz yesterday. Dr. Schultz said Mrs. Mackay's death was due to natural causes, and that the case did not call for any action on the part of the Coroner's office. There was a slight fatty degeneration of the heart found, he said, and this fact may have hastened death following the administering of the anaesthetic.

So many inquiries were made of the family in the effort to get the details of Mrs. Mackay's death and the illness that had preceded it that the following statement was issued at the home yesterday afternoon:

"For more than a year Mrs. Mackay had been troubled at intervals with a severe pain in the side. She had been kept so actively engaged in charitable and social work, however, that she deferred attending to it. About two weeks ago, following another attack, she remarked to an intimate friend that she expected to be treated by a physician who had been highly recommended to her. She was insistent, however, that her children be kept in ignorance of her illness, so that their holiday might not be marred by worry. A house party at the Mackay Summer residence in Blue Hill, Me., was to have been held over the holidays, and a few days ago Mrs. Mackay, who planned to start for Maine with her children to-day, remarked that she must find time to consult a physician before making the trip. But she insisted that her children and friends should not be told of her sickness. If, as reported, she gave the name of Mrs. Stone in consulting Dr. Weil, it was solely with the idea of not permitting any of her friends to know that she was not feeling well enough to give the house party and of not alarming her children or permitting them to hear that she even contemplated undergoing an operation. Her death comes as a stunning blow."

Wilder Goodwin of 2 Wall Street, attorney for the Mackay family, said yesterday that no additional statement beyond the foregoing would be issued in behalf of the family. He added that no arrangements for the funeral had been made and none probably will be made until to-day.

TOURISTS STORM HOTEL.

Victoria Sends 80 British Subjects "Home" for the Holidays.

The lobby of the Hotel Wolcott was a pandemonium of exclamations and sharp calls of "Front! Front!" yesterday morning when eighty British subjects arrived from Victoria, B. C., on their way to England for the holidays. The tourists left Victoria by steamship on last Sunday morning, and landed in Seattle, Wash., on the same afternoon. From Seattle they reached New York in a little less than five days, coming in a special train of seven sleeping cars and a dining car.

The trip across the continent, according to Claude A. Solly of Victoria, manager of the party, was made without unpleasant experience. The only long stop was at Niagara, where the tourists spent several hours. They were a gay lot when they took the Wolcott by storm.

While Mr. Solly spent most of his time yesterday arranging for the transportation of his charges across the ocean the tourists went sightseeing. Several large sightseeing autos were "commandeered"—it amounted to that—and for four hours the Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum, and the tall buildings held the wonder of all.

The tourists will all sail for England to-day, forty of them on the Cunard liner Caronia and the rest on the White Star liner Olympic.

All of the party are citizens of Victoria going "home" for Christmas.

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A few selected items as follows:

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Look back over the gifts that you have given and received during the last ten years. How many of them live in your memory or how many of them are being used to-day by the friends to whom they were given? The boy outgrows his tin soldiers; the girl outgrows her dolls. The boy no longer reads his Henty and Marryat, and his sister never thinks to open her Elsie Books.

There is only one Christmas gift in the world which is suited to every member of the family, and which meets in turn the demands made upon it by changing interest or changing years. Your boy will read in it the stories of adventure and exploration; about animals and fishes, and birds and insects. He will gain from it practical information on carpentry, on mechanical devices, and from reading about great inventors, famous soldiers and sailors, and engineers. As he grows older he will find that along whatever line his interest lies it is equally complete in its information and helpfulness.

And to women, young and old, it is a source of ready information and constant interest on beautifying the home, on domestic science, on cookery, on gardening, on costume and ornament, on questions of the day of special interest to women.

The new Encyclopaedia Britannica is a library of libraries. Its 44,000,000 words are the equivalent of 440 large volumes, and yet owing to the use of India paper it has been possible to print this great mass of information in large type, in 29 light, compact volumes, which will fit into any corner. It is an inexhaustible reservoir of first hand information on every conceivable subject.

As President Schurman of Cornell University writes: "I am constantly turning to the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as a book of reference for general use on all kinds of subjects, and I have been surprised and delighted at the wealth and variety of information which it contains. If former editions of the work were for scholars, this edition meets the needs of intelligent readers in general."

Another subscriber writes: "I feel that this work is actually worth ten times its cost."

The Magnet That Draws Together the Home Circle

This is an age of question-asking. Kipling typified it in his poem of the six little serving men whose names were Who, and What and When, and Where and Why and How. In tens of thousands of American homes the Britannica habit of finding an answer to each question as it comes up has bound closer together the members of the family and their varying interests more than any other one force.

The old familiar *"I don't know"* has been replaced by *"Let's find out."*

Here are a few of the questions which have actually come up in conversation, and to which answers were quickly found through the Index volume of Britannica:

How does one ant ask another to go to wor ?
By patting it with the feelers.—Art. ANT.

Are you sure you like the taste of vanilla?
Vanilla has no taste; you think it has because you like the smell of it. —Article TASTE.

Why is not spiders' silk manufactured?
Because the captive spiders eat one another.—Article SPIDER.

How can you tell how far away a flash of lightning is?
Five seconds interval between sight and hearing for each mile.—Article SOUND.

What makes your hair stand on end when you are frightened?
The little muscular fibers which lie on the lower side of the sloping hair root.—Article SKIN.

Are men or women oftener stutterers?
Men, much oftener.—Article STAMMERING.

Why does a room look smaller with red, than with violet, wall paper?
Red always seems nearer, needing less accommodation for the eyes. —Article VISION.

Can snakes cross a frozen pond?
No, they cannot move over a smooth surface.—Article SNAKES.

How long was Abraham Lincoln at school?
Less than a year in all.—Article LINCOLN.

Are men or women oftener color-blind?
Men, ten to one.—Article VISION.

Why does fright make people faint?
It relaxes muscles, and thus lets blood settle in the abdomen, starving the heart's supply.—Article VASCULAR SYSTEM.

What part of your weight is blood?
About one-twentieth.—Article VASCULAR SYSTEM.

How tall must a giant be?
Seven feet.—Article MONSTER.

How deep has any one dived in diver's dress?
210 feet.—Article DIVERS.

Which is greater: the highest mountain's height or the deepest sea's depth?
Depth 31,614 feet, and Mt. Everest is 29,002.—Article OCEAN; Article EVEREST.

Come and See This Wonderful NEW ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

Our exhibition rooms, opposite Gimbel's on 32nd Street, are open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., including Saturday. You will enjoy looking at the beautiful binding and in turning over a few of the 29,000 pages which make up the complete work. You will admire the magnificent color plates and the large double-page maps, and you may be interested in glancing over volumes of some of the ten previous editions, going back as far as 1768, when the first edition of Britannica was published.

If you cannot call, telephone Madison Square 8530, or mail the attached coupon and we will send you free by mail a copy of our 160-page prospectus.

N. Y. T. 4.

A remarkable book for the mere asking——

You may send, without obligation to me, your 160-page illustrated Prospectus, with specimen pages of India paper, prices and terms of payment.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

POLICE HOAX BRINGS GUNMEN'S CAPTURE

Let the Rumor Spread That Man They Particularly Feared Had Left the City.

WANTED FOR CAFE HOLD-UP

Youngest Member of the Gang Caught in Role of Gun Carrier —Six Under Arrest.

When the police went to work on the case of the six men who held up all the patrons in Fried's coffee house on East Twelfth Street early Sunday morning they were informed by reliable friends in the underworld that the men they wanted were the members of "Little Rhody's" gang. The police were perfectly sure of this, but there was no telling where these members were hiding. So by a threadbare device the police tricked them back into their old haunts, and shortly after 8 o'clock last evening the Fifth Street Station received the news that the gang was assembling in Sixth Street, between First and Seventh Avenues, preparatory to a lawless night.

Lieut. Hennessey gathered six men about him, divided them into two companies and sent one into the block from either end. As the police closed in, all of men they were after seemed willing enough to be arrested save one. Not only did that one, the youngest of the lot, appear bent on getting away but his companions seemed bound that he should get away.

He broke into a run and a fast one with the speed of his sixteen years. Several detectives started after him but the other members of "Little Rhody's" gang jumped across their paths in interference work so pretty that it might have been studied on Yale field. Detective Lauderbaum, however, was not to be stopped and after a chase of a half block, he collared the young fugitive and led the way with him to the station.

There they searched the youth, who said he was Samuel Reichbach of 341 Third Street, and in his pockets they found not one revolver, but three—all of them fully loaded. He quaked under the examination, and made a clean breast of the fact that he was the regular gun-carrier for the gang. It was his business to keep the weapons in condition and "tote" them on all expeditions, so that in the event of any of the real gunmen being arrested, there could be a fine protest of innocence and a heroic demand to be searched on the spot in the presence of witnesses. On this very evening, the boy said, they were all going over to "shoot up" the ball given at the Progress Casino in Avenue A by "Joe the Greaser." It was generally accepted, it seems, that when "Little Rhody" and his followers were enjoying a repast in a Rivington Street coffee house last September, the man who interrupted them by shooting through the window was none other than "Joe the Greaser." So, naturally, they intended to spoil his ball, if shooting up a ball can be called spoiling it.

"Little Rhody," more properly known as Abe Roch, was himself among the captured last night, and with him were men who said they were Hyman Kauffman of 25 Monroe Street, William Lewis of 621 East Sixth Street, and Henry Saffer of 651 Dawson Avenue, the Bronx.

The method of drawing them into the open was simple. The police had suspected from the first that that hold-up in the coffee house last Sunday morning was a carefully planned affair aimed at the funds of Samuel Crumbholtz of 70 St. Mark's Place, who was to go there at that time with enough money to bind his agreement to buy the restaurant from Fried. The gang wanted that money and whoever it was that did the hold-up work, the amount taken from this one man was $70 in cash, two diamonds and a gold watch. As for the other thirteen patrons of the coffee house, the police despaired of using any of them as witnesses. They banked their hopes on Crumbholtz and he was recognized as a real complainant. So the police, sedulously spreading the news that Crumbholtz had left town for Springfield, Mass., sat down and waited for it to circulate so generally that the gunmen who feared his testimony would emerge from their temporary retirement and come within reach.

To-day Crumbholtz will appear in court as witness for the People against "Little Rhody" and his friends.

3,000 FAMILIES DESTITUTE.

Will Have No Santa Claus Unless This Appeal Is Answered.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has issued a special Christmas appeal. He says:

"While planning your Christmas happiness for family and friends, I venture the hope that you will remember those whose everyday lives have been made barren and cheerless by misfortune.

"For the widowed mother and her children, for the despairing family whose breadwinner is tuberculous or otherwise disabled, and for those handicapped by age and other debilities, the Christmas spirit entreats your love, your charity, your mercy, your cheer.

"We know 3,000 families in this city destitute and helpless. In most of these homes the only Christmas cheer and Winter comfort will be what you and others make it possible for us to give."

The office of the association is 105 East Twenty-second Street.

NO POISON IN GIFT CAKES.

Cookies Mrs. Vosburgh Suspected Intended for Another with Same Name.

The fear entertained by Mrs. Rose Vosburgh, a nurse at 929 Columbus avenue, that a box of cakes which she received through the mail might contain poison, was banished from her mind yesterday by an explanation made to the District Attorney's office showing that the cakes were harmless and an attractive sample of country cooking. But Mrs. Vosburgh has now lost the cakes because they were intended as a Christmas present for another woman of the same name who did not get them on account of a mistake in directing the package.

It was at the request of Mrs. Vosburgh that Dr. R. S. Bickley of 453 West Thirty-fourth Street sent several of the cakes to a laboratory for analysis, and then reported the case to the District Attorney. Pratt B. Vosburgh, son of Mrs. Rose Vosburgh of 967 Columbus Avenue, the woman for whom the package was intended, told Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy how the mistake occurred.

"My mother's name is Rose Vosburgh," he said. "We received a letter a few days ago from my cousin, Miss Florence Van Allen, at Stuyvesant, N. Y., informing us that she had sent a box of cookies she had baked as a Christmas present for mother. But we couldn't imagine what had become of the cakes until we read in the morning papers about the excitement that had been caused by my cousin's cooking, and her mistake in directing the package."

Mr. Murphy gave Vosburgh a note authorizing the delivery of the cakes to him. When Mrs. Vosburgh, the nurse, gave him the delayed Christmas gift, she remarked:

"It was a good thing for you that I was suspicious of the cookies, as my children and I should have eaten them and your mother would never have known what became of her Christmas gift."

"I'll ask my cousin to bake some for you and have them sent to you," replied Vosburgh.

FINED FOR FALSE INVOICING.

Court Says Railroads Are Honest Now, So Shippers Must Play Fair.

In fining two merchants yesterday who had violated the Interstate Commerce act in misrepresenting the nature of the articles they were shipping in order to obtain the benefit of a cheaper freight classification, Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court pointed out that the loss of money from such practices imposed an unfair burden on the railroads.

Louis S. Seligman, President of the American Bud Company of 507 West Broadway, and Louis Camisa of the firm of Camisa Brothers pleaded guilty to charges founded on the shipment of artificial flowers as "millinery," whereby they saved half of the freight rate. Seligman was fined $300 and Camisa $250. In announcing the fines Judge Hunt said:

"I have been interested in reading the contention of the railroads that they be permitted to increase their freight rates because of the increased demands upon them. It brought home to me the necessity of the shipper paying the rate charged for his goods in the tariff. If he does not do so, it is an element which in the aggregate amounts to an enormous sum, which is not, but ought to be, paid. This is one of the phases of the economic movement which has resulted in the railroads becoming honest. The situation is turning about, so that the man who deals with the railroads must be honest also.

"In the revolution which is going on, the peaceful revolution in business affairs, the merchant, as well as the corporation with whom he deals, must be absolutely fair and square. The higher demands of citizenship make for the ostracising of the merchant who does not obey the law. Go back to your business and think about this."

OPEN WILLIAMS CLUBHOUSE.

Dinner to President Garfield Precedes Festivities.

The Williams College Club opened its new house at 291 Madison Avenue last night. Before the festivities, ex-State Controller Clark Williams, the President of the club, gave a dinner at his home, 293 Madison Avenue, adjoining the clubhouse, in honor of Dr. H. A. Garfield, the President of Williams College. These guests were present: Eugene Delano and Francis Lynde Stetson, Trustees of Williams College; Thomas Thatcher, President of the University Club; John C. Westervelt, President of the Cornell Club; Philip A. Rollins, President of the Princeton Club; Jame Ide, President of the Yale Club; Amory Hodges, President of the Harvard Club; John S. Shepperd, Jr., President of the Williams College Alumni Association; Solomon B. Griffin, editor of The Springfield Republican, representing the New England Alumni of Williams College, and James P. Baxter, 3d, President of the Williams College Class of 1914.

The ceremonies of the opening of the clubhouse included a smoker and buffet supper, followed by speeches from the guests at the dinner. Mr. Williams turned over the lease and house to the Board of Governors of the club.

The clubhouse is a five-story residence building. The interior has been made to resemble an old-fashioned Dutch dwelling with wide doors and hardwood floors. The predominating colors are brown and gray, and an attempt has been made to bring the "college atmosphere" to the clubhouse by a liberal mural decoration of views of Williams College, trophies, and souvenirs.

MARQUESA CLAIMS GEMS A MAID FOUND

Valuable Bracelet Brought In on Mauretania Turned Over to Customs Officials.

PICKED UP ON BOAT TRAIN

Marquesa de Pedroso to Appear Before Solicitor Andrews To-day to Prove Ownership.

Mark P. Andrews, head of the local customs law division, will have to decide this morning at the Custom House the question of ownership of a gold bracelet studded with sapphires and three diamonds which was found on the boat train from London to Liverpool last Saturday and arrived here yesterday on the Mauretania. The finder of the bracelet was a maid in the employ of Mrs. Thomas Greenwood, and the claimant who will appear before Mr. Andrews this morning is the Marquesa de San Carlos de Pedroso of Madrid. It has been estimated to be worth anywhere from $2,000 to $6,000 by the customs officials on the pier.

According to Thomas Greenwood, Jr., who is the managing director of the firm of Booker Brothers, West India merchants and steamship owners, the maid saw the bracelet sparkling on the carpet as she walked along the corridor in the train and picked it up, and later handed it to Mrs. Greenwood. During the voyage Mr. Greenwood mentioned the bracelet to Purser Graham, who advised him, he said, to hand it to the customs men in New York on his arrival.

Before the Mauretania reached her pier the Marques went to the purser and told him that his wife had lost a bracelet after she left London, and asked if one had been found. He was told that Mr. Greenwood had one in his possession, which had been found on the train. Strangely enough, the Marques sat next to Mr. Greenwood at table. When Mr. Greenwood was asked to hand the bracelet over to the Marques when the ship was at her pier, he said he thought the best plan would be to give it to the customs officials on the dock. This was done and the jewel was sent to the Custom House to Mr. Andrews.

The Marques de Pedrosa said last night that he thought the action of Mr. Greenwood was very strange.

"The bracelet in question," he said, "is made of solid square sapphire blocks connected by gold links, with diamonds between them. It was the gift of my mother to the Marquesa four months ago at our home in Madrid. I do not know the value of it, because I have never asked. It is not the custom to price the gifts of one's relatives in Spain.

"I think that when the maid found the jewel on the train and gave it to Mrs. Greenwood there should have been a notice put up in the companionway in front of the purser's office. The maid told the bedroom steward, and that is how it came to be known that she had picked up a bracelet.

"When I told the purser this morning about the loss of the jewel he said that Mr. Greenwood had it, and sent word for him to come to the office. He did not do so. Instead there was a message that he wanted to know what reward the maid was going to get for her honesty."

The Marques is well known in Philadelphia, where he owns valuable real estate properties. He speaks English fluently.

GOMPERS DENOUNCES I.W.W.

Labor Leader Calls Organization un-American and Criminal.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed an audience of 400 persons yesterday afternoon before the New York University Forum in the Judson Memorial Building. He spoke upon "Syndicalism vs. Trade Unionism in Relation to Workers," and replied to Arturo Giovannitti, editor of Il Proletario and one of the I. W. W. leaders tried for murder after the Lawrence textile strike two years ago. Giovannitti was a speaker before the Forum on the same subject a week ago and spoke in favor of sabotage and the general strike as the weapons of labor in its conflict with the employers.

Mr. Gompers described the I. W. W. as "the worst system of associated effort ever presented to the people of this or any other country" and denounced that organization as not only un-American and criminal, but as traitorous to the best interests of the American working man and woman.

A Christmas Box of INTER WOVEN SOCKS always pleases a man.

Packed in a Special Gift Box. Silk or Lisle $1.22 the Box.

GETS HER DAUGHTER BACK.

Mrs. Becker Recovers Child Her Husband Took on Eloping.

Mrs. Katherine Becker returned last evening to her home in Woodside, Queens, with her five-year-old daughter Evelyn, the child her husband took with him on Nov. 5, when he ran away with Lillian, her daughter by her first marriage. After waiting for the police to find the runaways Mrs. Becker announced through the newspapers that if only she could get the little girl back she would sue for divorce, thus clearing the way for her husband to marry her daughter.

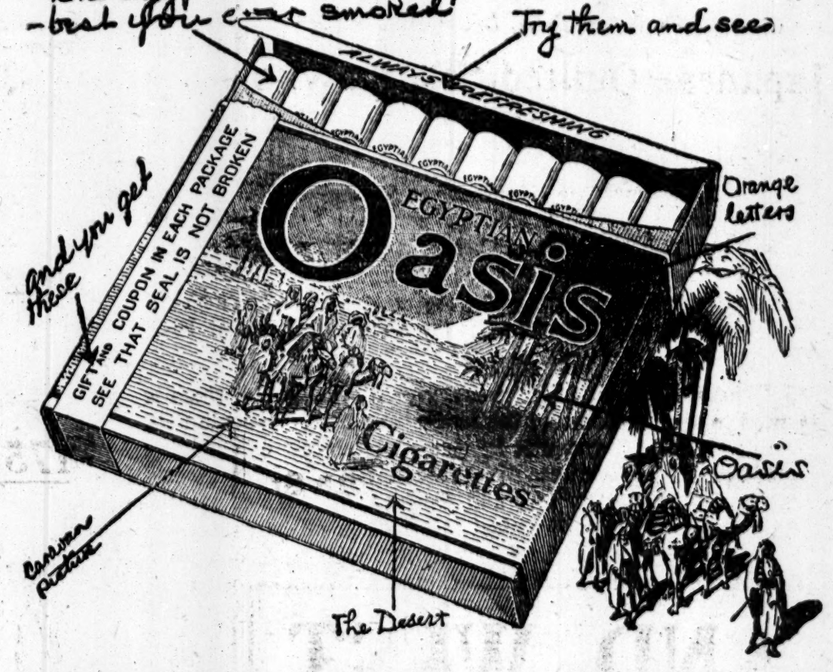
Two days ago a letter came with the news that if she would call at an address in Philadelphia she would find Evelyn. She did call, and found both girls there, and when she returned last evening she brought the little girl with her.

Mrs. Helen Mantell Wins.

Mrs. Helen E. Mantell, who sued her husband, Jack P. Mantell, son of the actor, Robert Mantell, for a separation, won her case yesterday. The matter of alimony was not settled by Supreme Court Justice Lehman because he first wants to learn just how much the young husband is capable of paying. It came out in the testimony that he was employed by a commercial house and that his income was about $1,600 a year.

Ten Egyptian Oasis Cigarettes —best of the ... smoked

Try them and see



Buy a package of Oasis Egyptian Cigarettes.

Costs you five cents

—but carefully selected tobacco, tested manufacturing skill and our determination to win—and hold— the Egyptian cigarette smoker, is our share in the transaction.

10 for 5c

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Premium Store, 7th Avenue and 16th Street, New York City

Eleven Months' Progress

During the eleven months ended November 30th, 1913, THE NEW YORK TIMES gained in advertising 516,086 agate lines, having printed 8,513,675 agate lines, as compared with 7,997,589 agate lines during the corresponding months of 1912.

This is 413,560 agate lines greater than the COMBINED net gain of the FOUR other New York morning newspapers leading in volume of advertising. COMBINED net gain means the total gaine minus the total losses.

The growth of THE NEW YORK TIMES in net paid daily sales for the twelve months ended October 1st, 1913, was 20,609, and for the six months ended April, 1, 1913, was far greater than the COMBINED gains of all other New York morning newspapers, and also larger than the COMBINED gains of all New York evening newspapers, during the same period.

In the metropolitan district THE NEW YORK TIMES has a net paid daily sale MORE THAN FOUR TIMES that of the next high-class morning newspaper; MORE THAN SIX TIMES that of the third or fourth high-class morning newspaper, and more than DOUBLE the net paid daily sale in the metropolitan district of the THREE other high-class morning newspapers COMBINED.

The Christmas Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday reached the pinnacle of artistic and mechanical excellence in its edition of 250,000 copies printed and sold on that date. It contained the largest single advertisement ever printed in one issue of any daily newspaper in New York—28,800 agate lines. There were 125,000 agate lines of advertisements in this Christmas Number—55% more than in the Christmas Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES a year ago.

30c FIRST HALF MILE

M-S TAXIS are operated by the largest taxi company in America, whose responsibility guarantees you against overcharge, personal or property loss.

When you hail an M-S taxi—you will be using the same care in selecting your chauffeur as if you were hiring one to drive your own car.

Phone COLUMBUS 7400

When you phone our central station—Columbus 7400—your order goes over private wires to our sub-garage nearest you.

Look for the M-S in gold on the door panels! It will be your assurance of perfect service.

Write for our special price lists for use of Private Cars.

MASON—SEAMAN MATCHLESS SERVICE

622 W. 57TH STREET

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

IF==

A Small and Abused Word, BUT THANK IT For Today's Invitation to Come to This

Christmas Book Sale

IF IS GENERALLY AN EXCUSE, but this time IF IS A REASON. If we could have had more room a week ago to show all these books, we could not have invited you to come today with such extra emphasis.

Books like these at low prices will go hastening out just about as fast as we can wrap them up. As we recently announced, we arranged some months ago to get these volumes in hand so that we might at this season of the year be able to reciprocate for the patronage which makes this the

Only Complete Book Store in Brooklyn

We print a few of the titles, but please take these to be merely an index to the general scope and character of the sale. There are many other good books which we refrain from mentioning because of the limited quantity of each.

You will find these specially priced Books on separate tables where they will not interfere with the many other important services this Book Store is now rendering to the public.

Here Are Some of the Books and the Savings

$1 Book on Panama, 35c
The Story of Panama and the Canal, by C. H. Forbes-Lindsay.

$1.80 Gift Book, 75c
A Child of Nature, by Hamilton Wright Mabie; illustrated holiday edition.

$1 Christmas Story, 19c
Colonel Crockett's Co-operative Christmas, by Rupert Hughes. A cheerful Christmas story.

$2 Dickens, 25c
Poems and Verses of Charles Dickens. The first scholarly attempt to bring together Dickens' verses; includes the poems from his novels.

$6 Harper Book, $1
Portraits in Plaster from the collection of Laurence Hutton; 70 illustrations.

$3.50 Book on Wood Engraving, $1
A History of Wood Engraving, illustrated. Lovers of the beautiful, in the way of illustration, cannot help but find in this book a source of permanent enjoyment.

$5 Illustrated Gift Book, $2
Their Silver Wedding Journey, by W. D. Howells, in 2 volumes.

$3 Book of Travel, $1.50
The Danube, With Pen and Pencil, by Captain Granville Baker; 99 illustrations.

$1.25 Book of Cartoons, 50c
A Selection of 100 Drawings, by John T. McCutcheon, including the famous "Boy in Springtime" series.

$1 Novel, 25c
To Love and to Cherish, by Eliza Calvert Hall, author of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky"; illustrated.

$1.50 New England Item, 50c
New England in Letters, by Rufus R. Wilson. This book describes a series of pilgrimages to the many New England places associated with famous men and women.

$4 Book of Travel, 90c
Gems of the East, by A. H. Savage-Landor; an interesting account of Mr. Landor's travels among the numerous islands of the Malay Archipelago.

$1.50 Art Book, 50c
Great English Painters, by Francis Downman. The book gives you intimate glimpses of Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Morland, Turner, etc. Illustrated with 32 reproductions.

$6 Book on Holland, $2
Holland of Today, written and pictured by George Wharton Edwards.

$2 Gift Book, 50c
The Line of Love, by Jan.es Branch Cabell; illustrated in color by Howard Pyle.

$1 Children's Book of Songs, 25c
Divine and Moral Songs for Children, by Rev. Isaac Watts, D. D.; illustrated in colors.

$2.50 Art Book, $1.25
The Bible in Art, by Estelle M. Hurll, with 48 full page illustrations.

$1.50 Book of Essays, 75c
Dreamthorp, being a book of essays, written in the country; illustrated.

$1.50 Book by Bliss Carman, 75c
The Friendship of Art, a delightful book of essays.

$4 Art Book, $2.25
History of American Art, by Sadakichi Hartmann; 2 volumes, 66 full-page plates.

$2 Gift Book, $1
My Study Fire, by Hamilton Wright Mabie, with 65 illustrations.

$3 Book on Music, $1
Stokes' Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians, by L. J. de Becker.

$2 Gift Book, 50c
Gallantry, by James Branch Cabell; illustrated in color by Howard Pyle.

$1 Riley Book, 25c
A Defective Santa Claus, by James Whitcomb Riley; illustrated.

$1.40 Holiday Gift Book, 50c
The Land of Make-Believe and Other Christmas Poems, by Wilbur Nesbit; illustrated.

$2.50 Book on Ireland, $1
My Irish Year, by Padraig Colum; 12 full page illustrations.

$3.50 Book on New York, $1.75
The Story of the Bronx, by Stephen Jenkins; illustrated.

$3 Book of Travel, $1.35
Argentine and Her People of Today, by Nevin O. Winter.

$1.50 Art Book, 75c
Japanese Art, by Sadakichi Hartmann; illustrated.

$2 Illustrated Gift Book, 75c
Under the Trees, by Hamilton Wright Mabie; illustrated and decorated by C. L. Hinton.

$2.50 Gift Edition, 75c
Port Tarascon, by Alphonse Daudet, translated by Henry James; illustrated.

$2.75 Biography, $1.25
Marie Antoinette, by H. Belloc; illustrated.

$2.50 Book of Travel, $1.25
Houseboating on a Colonial Waterway (the historic St. James River), by Frank and Cortelli Hutchins; illustrated.

$3 Travel Book, $1.35
Castles and Chateaux of Old Touraine and the Loire Country, by Francis Miltoun and Blanche McManus; illustrated.

$2.50 Book on Rome, $1.25
Roma Beata, by Maude Howe; illustrated.

$5 Art Book, $2
Modern Artists, by Christian Brinton, with 60 illustrations.

$3 Travel Book, $1.35
In Unfamiliar England, by Thomas D. Murphy; a record of a 7,000-mile tour by motorcar.

Women's 85c to $4.50 Silk Hose, 60c to $1.69
Men's 35c to $1.50 Silk Socks for 25c to $1.19

RECORD VALUES in silk Hosiery mark the Loeser gift news for today. Come early in the morning if you can, the counters will be less crowded. If you request it we will put your purchases in gift boxes without extra charge.

For Women

$2.50 to $4.50 Silk Hose at $1.69. Black and colored thread silk, hand embroidered in self colors.

$1.35 to $2 Silk Hose at $1.10. Black and colored ingrain silk with silk tops and soles; some have silk tops with lisle soles; others have mercerized tops and soles.

$2 Silk Hose at $1.40. Black ingrain silk of a medium weight with double silk tops and soles.

Silk Hose at 79c. Black, white and tan ingrain silk with mercerized tops and soles.

Silk Hose at $1. Black, white and plain color silk Hose with mercerized tops and soles.

85c. Silk Hose at 60c. Black, white and tan ingrain silk with mercerized tops and soles.

For Men

35c. and 50c. Silk Socks at 25c. Black thread silk; also a splendid range of plain colors.

50c. Silk Socks at 35c. Black pure thread silk Socks with cotton soles; also a full range of the plain shades

Silk Socks at 50c. Black thread silk; also a full range of the best plain shades.

85c. Silk Socks at 60c. Black ingrain thread silk; also a range of the best plain colors.

Silk Socks at $1. Superior quality ingrain thread silk; also a range of the best plain shades.

$1.50 Silk Socks at $1.19. Black ingrain pure thread silk; also a range of the best plain colors.

Special Boxed Holiday Gift Silk Hosiery

Women's 50c. and 75c. silk Stockings, 3 pairs for $1
Women's $1.50 silk Stockings, 3 pairs for.....$3
Men's 50c. silk Socks, 3 pairs for.....$1
Men's silk Socks, 3 pairs for.....$1.50 and $3
Basement, Main and Second Floors.

Staple Boxed Gift Hosiery for Men and Women

4 pairs for 50c., regularly 60c.
3 pairs for 50c., regularly 75c.
3 pairs for $1, regularly $1.50.
3 pairs for $1.50, regularly $2 to $2.25.
6 pairs for 75c., regularly 90c.
6 pairs for $1, regularly $1.50.

$1 Moire Hand Bags, 50c
$1.50 Moire Hand Bags, $1
$2.25 Moire Hand Bags, $1.50

UP TO THE MINUTE in style and design. We bought them at advantage and that is how you come to save a third to half of usual prices.

Bags at 50c. are in deep pointed shape with tassel. Mounted on nickel wishbone frames. Fitted with purse. Ribbon handle.

Bags at $1 are in pannier style, mounted on metal frames in the gilt, silver or gun metal finish. Fitted with envelope purse. Ribbon handle in center of frame.

Bags at $1.50 are in oblong and deep shapes, mounted on metal frames in the gilt, nickel or gun metal finish. Ribbon handles. Also some pannier style Bags, lined with satin or silk, fitted with purse and inside swinging mirror. Trimmed with tassel.

Main Floor.

A Chance to Get The Boy a $6 to $8 Overcoat for $5

WARM COATS of attractive patterns and fine chinchillas, in navy, brown and gray shades; finished with collars in velvet or in the same material. Sizes from 2½ to 10.

$6.50 to $10 Long Belted Coats for Big Boys, $5 to $7.50

Smart long Coats for boys from 12 to 17 years. Fancy coatings of stout weave in attractive patterns, gray and brown mixtures. Single and double breasted models with belted backs.

You will find everything for boys' wear in this complete Boys' Store.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
6th Ave & 20th St
OPEN
THIS EVENING
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK
Santa Claus is here and will remain with us until Christmas. Bring the children. He has a present for each of them.

That Healthy Odor of SYNOL Proves Its Qualities

Synol liquid soap is not a fancy cake of putrified animal fats filled with cheap perfume and sold to the public as a toilet soap. Synol is a genuine antiseptic cleanser and germ destroyer, made from pure vegetable materials.

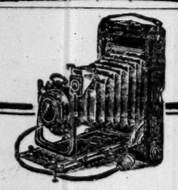
SYNOL

That balsamic odor of health you get from Synol soap proves the qualities required to make it the pure toilet soap that should be used in every household for health's sake.

It sterilizes the skin.

At all Druggists
In all Nations.

Johnson & Johnson
Makers of Surgical and Medical Supplies
New Brunswick, N. J.



ENSIGN Imported CAMERAS
Complete Assortment
Box Cameras
$2.25 to $5.00
Folding Cameras
$5.00 to $25
Anastigmat Equipments
Special at $45
Pocket Cameras, $7.50 up
Large Assortment for Holiday Selection.
Victor N. Nunes Co.
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC GETS SAFETY MEDAL

Wins the E. H. Harriman Memorial for Best Record in Accident Prevention.

PRIZES FOR BIG CONCERNS

The Trained Man Never Can Be Eliminated, Hadley Tells Members of Museum of Safety.

The E. H. Harriman Memorial Medal, offered annually through the American Museum of Safety by Mrs. E. H. Harriman to the American steam railway making the best record in accident prevention and progress in safety, was awarded to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company last night at the first annual dinner of the Museum of Safety at the Waldorf-Astoria. A replica of the medal, which is to be executed in gold, was presented to Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, as one of six medals awarded by the Museum.

Mrs. Harriman, occupying a box to the right of the speaker's table, smiled as if approvingly when the award was announced with the explanation that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the past five years had not lost the life of a single passenger.

On one side of the medal is a raised figure of the late E. H. Harriman, with the inscription "E. H. Harriman Memorial Medal, awarded by the American Museum of Safety to the Southern Pacific Railroad." On the opposite side is the figure of a trainman with lanterns walking along a railroad track, with the inscription "For the utmost progress in safety and accident prevention."

The Scientific American Medal was presented to George M. Schroeder, secretary of the Wells Marine Equipment Company, for the invention by his company of new and efficient types of lifeboats, davits, blocks, and tackles.

The Travelers' Insurance Medal, awarded to the American employer who achieved the greatest success in protecting the lives and limbs of his employes, went to the New York Telephone Company because of the steps it has taken to protect employes, chiefly its women workers. President U. N. Bethell received the medal. A duplicate of this medal also was awarded to the Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft of Berlin. It was presented to T. C. Martin, the company's American representative.

Prize for Steel Corporation.

The Louis Livingston Seaman Medal, awarded for "progress and achievement in the promotion of hygiene and the mitigation of occupational diseases," went to the United States Steel Corporation, and President James A. Farrell was present to receive it.

The General Electric Company of Schenectady received the Rathenau Medal for the "best device or process in the electrical industry for safeguarding industrial life and health." The medal was presented to G. E. Emmons, General Manager of the company.

Each of the medals was presented by Prof. Frederick R. Hutton of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of Columbia University. Prof. Hutton explained the conditions of the competition. The medals were awarded at the close of the dinner.

Dr. John H. Finley, former President of the City College, recently appointed State Commissioner of Education, as toastmaster, before introducing the first speaker, turned to Arthur Williams, President of the American Museum of Safety, and said:

"Mr. President, I salute you on behalf of those whose lives you have already saved and whose lives you will save in the future."

Turning to the gathering of diners, Dr. Finley told them they should visit the first International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation opened on Thursday at the Grand Central Palace. He said he was impressed most with the marine exhibition there. He added.

"If the lifeboats I saw there to-day had been in use a little while ago, the Titanic disaster would be remembered only as the loss of a great ship."

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, who two months ago was made a Director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was introduced to the gathering by Dr. Finley as a "fellow railroad man," whom Dr. Finley explained he had been formerly accustomed to introduce as a "fellow college man."

President Hadley spoke of having visited the exposition at the Grand Central Palace. His visit, he said, had impressed him with the great advance made in safety devices. At the same time, the thought came to him that a comparatively small advance had been made in safety itself. Dr. Hadley said that if new appliances tend to fix responsibility they show a gain, but if they tended to weaken responsibility they were a loss.

Cannot Eliminate Trained Men.

"No signal is any good," added President Hadley, "if an engineer is going to run by it. The more and the better safety appliances we have the more we are impressed with the need of more and better trained men to use them."

Dr. Hadley said in part:

"When I visited the exposition this afternoon I was impressed with two things—first, the enormous advance made in safety devices, and, secondly, the comparatively small advance made in safety itself. Here, as in many other things, we do not utilize the good appliances of to-day as well as we did the cruder appliances of thirty years ago. The fault, I think, is not so much with the railroads as with the public officials, and perhaps not so much with the public officials as with the general public behind those officials. There is an indiscriminate demand for safety which results in too many appliances and too little system.

"What railroads have been constantly urged to do in recent times is to adopt more than one method of preventing accidents; to insure the safety of the passengers if the engineer disobeys his block signal, or to protect the train behind if the brakeman fails to run back and flag it. This sort of alternative provision for safety may do more harm than good. If a new appliance helps to fix responsibility it is a gain; if it tends to weaken responsibility it is a loss. For the truth must never be forgotten that the all-important thing in safety is discipline.

"We hear talk of eliminating the human factor and making safety arrangements which shall be wholly and entirely automatic. The human factor can never be eliminated."

Surgeon Gen. Charles Francis Stokes, U. S. N., who was sent by the Government as a delegate to the Conference on Safety and Sanitation, said that he had been impressed with the need for safety and sanitation in the navy, however paradoxical it might seem to speak of the navy in that way.

"Your conference will help us out a great deal," said Dr. Stokes. "By comparison with the records of the Treasury Department, the Post Office Department, the construction of the Panama Canal, the navy yards stand second in the number of accidents, I am sorry to say."

Dr. William H. Tolman, director of the Museum of Safety, said that he recently visited a plant operated by the United States Government, and that he had found 3,500 of the workmen in that plant surrounded by conditions both unhealthful and unsafe.

Other speakers were Viscount Dejean, representing the French Ambassador, and A. A. Anderson. Letters were read from President Wilson and Gov. Glynn. Some of those who attended the dinner were Col. John Bellinger, U. S. A.; George C. Boldt, Dr. Thomas Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. James Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Dr. Lucien W. Chaney, Joseph P. Day, Philip T. Dodge, Arthur S. Dwight, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Louis N. Hammerling, Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, and Dr. Major H. H. Rutherford, August Schwager, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Isaac N. Seligman, Alexander George F. Kunz.

Shane, Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Dr. William O'Neill Sherman, Milton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Lorillard Spencer, Dr. Gustave Straubenmueller, Felix M. Warburg, Frank V. Whiting, and Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg.

The general topic for discussion at the morning session of the conference was "Employer and Employe." George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, acted as Chairman. Mr. Cortelyou complimented the American Museum of Safety on the work it was doing, and said that the future would see more friendly relations between employer and employe.

"If these relations continue," he said, "there will be none of the bitter feeling that is engendered by a patronizing superiority on the one hand and of sullen aloofness on the other. When there is frank and sympathetic understanding between employer and employe, then we shall have not only a greatly improved social order, but we shall have what is becoming more and more a necessity under the stress of modern business competition—a greatly increased efficiency of labor. There can devolve upon us no more important duty than to hasten the coming of the day when such relations shall obtain."

W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said that a railroad employe was killed every two hours and twenty-four minutes in the last year, and that as a result of this condition, the railroads had paid to widows and orphans more than $2,000,000, while in all branches of service the amount of insurance taken out by the railroads aggregated $172,068,650.

Following the addresses there was a general discussion led by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, and F. C. Henderschott.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was the first speaker at the afternoon session. Dr. Lucien W. Chaney of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor was the Chairman.

Mr. Gompers said that he was familiar with the work of Museums of Safety and told of visiting the Safety Museum in Munich. He said he recognized that safety appliances were economical, but he also saw a greater economy in better working conditions, better homes, and better wages for workingmen. Present conditions, he said, were uneconomical not only from the viewpoint of industry but of humanity and of progress.

"After all," said Mr. Gompers, "the people must and do support the families of our injured and killed workers. We support them through our charity institutions and in our poorhouses. Society pays the penalty for its crime of omission and commission in failing to take care of the men and women who are the workers in industry."

Mr. Gompers was followed by Dr. Gustave Straubenmueller, Associate City Superintendent of Schools, Dr. John Price Jackson, Labor Commissioner of Pennsylvania; Dr. Jane E. Robbins, Chief William Guerin, and others participated in the discussion. Motion pictures showed first aid work of the Red Cross.

PARK SHEPHERD TO RETIRE.

James Conway Has Been In City's Employ for 54 Years.

James Conway, the old Scotchman who has tended the sheep in Central Park ever since there have been sheep in Central Park, made application yesterday for retirement from the department. Fifty-four years ago he became a Park Department employe and when he had been ten years in the service his duties as shepherd began.

Conway, now 73 years old, lives in the little quarters above the shepfold and his granddaughter keeps house for him. When he goes away from his charges, he will take with him the splendid collie that the late J. Pierpont Morgan gave him. Jack wore a black ribbon around his neck on the day of Mr. Morgan's funeral.

PUT CANAL INQUIRY IN FRIENDLY HANDS

By Adroit Move Tammany Democrats Turn It Over to the Frawley Committee.

KILL HINMAN RESOLUTION

Bensel and Aids Lobby on the Floor to Defeat Republican Move to Investigate Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—With John A. Bensel, State Engineer, and his agents lobbying on the floor of the Assembly, that body to-day took steps to checkmate the move of Minority Leader Hinman for a Republican investigation of the State Engineer's office, with special reference to the barge canal work, over which Mr. Bensel's department exercises supervisory powers.

After defeating the Hinman resolution, in which Mr. Bensel was called upon to furnish to the next Legislature detailed information regarding the letting of contracts and the expenditure of a contingency and excess fund of $7,000,000 and other features relating to the construction of the canal, the Democratic majority contrived to put through a concurrent resolution providing for an investigation of these matters by the Frawley Committee, which is so firmly controlled by the "organization" that it was selected as a convenient vehicle for bringing about the impeachment of Mr. Sulzer after his falling out with Charles F. Murphy.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly resolution, which was presented by Aaron J. Levy, and subsequently adopted a resolution indefinitely extending the life of the Frawley Committee for the proposed inquiry. In this Senate resolution the Assembly promptly concurred.

Mr. Hinman, in his resolution and in public statements since its introduction, charged waste and extravagance and expressed the belief that a thorough and impartial investigation would show that favoritism to contractors with a political "pull" had been practiced on a large scale in the construction work on the canal. He has said that abuses similar to those developed in connection with the State highway work through the Whitman investigation in New York City would be disclosed through an unbiased inquiry of the barge canal construction work.

After the Assembly had acted on the Levy resolution and the Senate had concurred, Mr. Hinman said he would press a resolution providing for an impartial investigation of the State Engineer's department before the Republican Assembly next year, and that he felt confident he would be in a position to thwart any plan to whitewash Mr. Bensel. On the floor of the Assembly Mr. Hinman intimated that the entire subject of the State's finances might be investigated next year, either by a committee of the Legislature or, if the Democratic Senate should block such a move, by one of the standing committees of the Assembly.

"The bonds of the State were almost unsalable this year," said Mr. Hinman. "It is a fact that the business methods pursued by the State Government, especially during this last year, have been such as to impair the credit of the State. People are becoming justly suspicious of the situation. We are entitled to know exactly where we stand. Mr. Bensel in a recent statement declared that he courted the fullest investigation, and yet Mr. Bensel himself and his agents are active this very moment on the floor of this Assembly trying to get members to vote against my resolution. Now, through the resolution of Mr. Levy, it is sought to place this investigation in friendly hands.

"Does that look as though he was courting the fullest investigation, to use his own language? He feels that the Frawley committee, like the committee of inquiry appointed by Mr. Sulzer, will drop the investigation as soon as it gets to his door."

Aaron J. Levy, the majority leader, spent almost an hour defending the State Engineer. Some Republicans, representing barge canal districts where patronage is dispensed, also came to Mr. Bensel's defense. Mr. Levy said that many of the charges made by Mr. Hinman could have reference to nothing but actions which should be laid at the door of Mr. Bensel's Republican predecessors.

"I hope the Levy resolution will be beaten," said Mr. Hinman just before the debate closed. "The notorious Frawley committee, which would conduct this investigation, has forfeited the public confidence, and many of its members were retired at the last election."

The Hinman resolution was beaten by a vote of 22 to 84. Then the Levy resolution was adopted.

Senator Frawley was instructed to inquire if there was money enough available to pay the expense of the investigation.

"It's liable to be important, and I suggest an appropriation of $10,000," Minority Leader Brown said.

"We will probably need more funds," said Mr. Frawley. "But for the time being we will get along with what we can get out of the contingency fund. I do not intend to take up the investigation until after the new year anyhow."

TO URGE CANAL POWER PLAN

Gov. Glynn Will Favor Hydro-Electric Legislation at Next Session.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The Canadian system of hydro-electric development can be operated successfully in this State, in the opinion of Adam Beck, Chairman of the system in the Province of Ontario. At the request of the Conservation Commission and Gov. Glynn he conferred to-day with the legislative committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of State development of electric energy from waste waters of the barge canal and other sources.

The cost of electricity to municipalities in the province had been reduced nearly 50 per cent. since the system had been in operation, he said. He also expressed the opinion that corporations antagonistic to the scheme exerted less influence in Canada than in this State.

Gov. Glynn plans to recommend hydro-electric legislation at the regular session of the Legislature in January.

Princeton's Class Day Officers.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—The result of the election for Class Day officers of the graduating class at Princeton was announced to-day as follows: Master of Ceremonies—John M. Colt of Baltimore; Class Oratory—Julius Ochs Adler of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Ivy Orator—Gilchrist B. Stockton of Jacksonville, Fla.; Class Historian—George E. Harris of Montclair; Class Poet—John E. Jenkins of Chicago; Class Prophet—Kenneth Bonner of New York City.

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E. H. CLEMENT, "The Listener," *in The Boston Transcript:*

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"When the example thus set by *The Century*" (in publishing such articles as "The Militant Women—and Women" and Professor Ross's authoritative and thought-compelling papers on Immigration) "takes effect, the editors of the magazines will realize that milk-and-water will no more nourish large circulations than the human apparatus. There is a political use and function for magazines higher and more valuable than the 'exposure' sensation."

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, *in The Emporia Gazette:*

"If you have 50 cents to spend for Sunday dinner, spend 15 cents for hamburger steak, and 35 cents for the November issue of *The Century Magazine*, and you'll have a great Sunday. For that number marks the high-water mark of magazines in America. It's a great magazine—great in its conception, great in its execution. It is the fruitage of a long season of blossoming. It is a forward thinking magazine; it has gathered and garnered and translated into the highest use all that was good in the cheap magazines of the past decade, and held and improved all that the older magazines held. It is the ripened fruit of all that has been thought and longed for among the best thinkers in American letters for a generation. It is indeed the substance of things hoped for; a propagandist of progress that is not sensational; a guide that shows only the established routes—but always the shortest and best; a beacon that is clear without flaring. This magazine is the product of a scholar who lives with men and aspires with the high gods."

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The new close-fitting, double-breasted model of imported vicuna, in Oxford gray, navy blue and brown, with velvet collar.
Also a swagger belted-back model of plaid-back English overcoating, with self collar.
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THE MISFORTUNE OF BEING BORN RICH
By Frederick Townsend Martin
WHY SO MANY PREACHERS GO WRONG
A Surprising Article by a Minister
MR. CHESTERTON DISPUTES BERNARD SHAW'S CODE OF MORALS
Why We Behave Better on Cloudy, Smoky Days
Sciencé to Make Mad Dogs Less Dangerous
More of Evelyn Thaw's Own Story of Her Life
Delaware's Governor Defends Use of Lash
Loveless Marriages to Seal the Balkan Peace
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All in Tomorrow's Sunday American
The Great "Want Ad" Directory

SCHMIDT'S DOCTOR TESTIFIES AT TRIAL

Dr. Leo Says Murdered Girl Told Him That Accused Priest Was "Holy-Crazy."

DESCRIBES STRANGE ACTS

Schmidt Indifferent When Confession He Made After His Arrest Is Read in Court.

The testimony before Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday in the trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest, for the murder of Anna Aumuller, furnished much material for the counsel and alienists of both sides to argue over when the issue of Schmidt's sanity is directly raised. The fact that Schmidt committed the crime as described in the indictment is admitted by the defense. Neither the prosecution nor the defense took any great interest in the direct proof of the crime yesterday, but witnesses were closely questioned regarding the demeanor of Schmidt, the defense trying to show that the accused seemed irrational and the prosecution attempting to prove that he acted like an ordinary criminal laboring under great excitement.

The confession made by Schmidt on the morning of his arrest was read by Detective J. J. O'Connell, a stenographer, attached to the staff of Inspector Faurot. Schmidt listened indifferently to his own story of the details of his crime. The confession was frank enough until Inspector Faurot began to press him to tell his motive, but the only reply that could be obtained from Schmidt was:

"I killed her because I loved her."

Inspector Faurot described how the police had traced the crime to Schmidt by finding that the pillowcase in which a part of the body of the murdered woman had been wrapped had been delivered by a second-hand dealer to the flat at 68 Bradhurst Avenue, where the crime was commited. He told how Schmidt, when awakened at the rectory of St. Joseph's early on the morning of Dec. 15, had at first denied that he knew anything about Miss Aumuller. Faurot slapped him on the back, saying:

"Come, now, tell us the whole truth about this thing."

How Schmidt Broke Down.

Schmidt buried his face in his hands, but when the detectives forced him to look upon the picture of the murdered girl the priest broke down and confessed. Inspector Faurot said that, when he was leaving the rectory with his prisoner, Father Quinn approached the prisoner and demanded:

"Are you a regularly ordained priest of God?"

"Yes," Schmidt replied. "I was ordained by St. Elizabeth."

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, leading counsel for the defense, brought out testimony in his cross-examination of Dr. Arnold G. Leo of 508 West 135th Street which in his opinion strongly supports the insanity theory. Dr. Leo testified that he had treated Schmidt and Miss Aumuller last Spring. Schmidt, Dr. Leo said, first described himself as a music teacher, but later admitted that he was a priest.

"Schmidt told me that he was very much in love with the girl," Dr. Leo said, "and that he intended to give up the priesthood and marry her."

Dr. Leo said that on one occasion, when Miss Aumuller had visited him alone, she had said in German that Schmidt was "holy-crazy" and that she was afraid of him.

On one of his professional visits to see Schmidt at the rectory, Dr. Leo said that the priest, for no apparent reason, became widly excited, jumped across the room, and began to play on a zither that lay on a table. After playing on the instrument for a few minutes, he stopped abruptly, sat down, and began to talk calmly.

Sea Bathing in March.

Dr. Leo next told of a conversation with Schmidt, in which the priest had told of going bathing at Midland Beach in March of this year. Dr. Leo said that he had told Schmidt that was a very foolish thing to do. Judge Olcott asked Dr. Leo what he thought as to the rationality of the acts of Schmidt that he had described, but an objection was sustained.

Assistant District Attorney Delehanty asked Dr. Leo if he thought the members of the Polar Bear Society, in which Deputy Commissioner George S. Dougherty is enrolled, were rational in their practice of swimming in the ocean the year around.

"I have grave doubts of their rationality," Dr. Leo replied.

During the testimony of Dr. Leo several of the State alienists, who sat in one corner of the courtroom, paid close attention and took notes on the statements of the witness.

Inspector Faurot, who was recalled to the stand, described the search of the room occupied by Schmidt at the rectory and told of finding two rings, one the wedding ring given by Schmidt to Miss Aumuller when he performed the ceremony which he persuaded her to believe made them man and wife. Three bankbooks were found, one in the name of Hans Schmidt, another in the name of John Schmidt, and a third in the name of Anna Aumuller. Schmidt's deposits totaled $758.81. The girl's account showed deposits of $340.

Dr. Leo, who also was recalled, told of treating Schmidt in April for a deep cut in the finger. Schmidt refused to tell how he had cut himself, but he admitted shortly after his arrest that he had cut himself while at work in the counterfeiting plant which he had fitted up in company with Dr. Ernest A. Muret, who was recently convicted of counterfeiting and sent to a Federal penitentiary.

Dr. Leo said that the priest and Miss Aumuller several weeks before the murder had had a stormy scene in his office, when each accused the other of unfaithfulness.

DUMMY IN FARBER'S CELL.

Pickpocket Sentenced to Island Mingles with City Crowds.

A scheme whereby crooks sentenced to short terms on Blackwell's Island have been able to hire substitutes to serve their time is being investigated by Assistant District Attorney Groehl in conjunction with Third Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger. Mr. Newburger has uncovered one such case, and the facts which his investigators obtained were placed in Mr. Groehl's hands yesterday.

Information recently came to Mr. Newburger that Ike Farber, known as "Pussy," a pickpocket with a long record, had been seen walking about town, where the crowds were largest. Farber was arrested on Nov. 21, and on Dec. 1 was sentenced by Magistrate Marsh in the Jefferson Market Court to four months in the Workhouse. Yesterday Mr. Newburger told Detective John H. Butler, who made the arrest, to inquire from the Warden of the penitentiary if he had Farber there.

The Warden sent back word that Farber was there, and Butler went to the island to make sure. A group of ten men received the day after Farber was sentenced was lined up but Farber was not among them. It was evident that some one—which one was not learned—was serving Farber's sentence.

Mr. Groehl will present a court order to-day calling on the Warden to produce Farber at the District Attorney's office. In this way, he believes, the method of the substitution can be discovered.

DR. W. D. JOHNSON RESIGNS.

Columbia Loses Librarian, Who Is Going to St. Paul.

After several conferences with the Columbia authorities, Dr. William Dawson Johnson has reluctantly decided to relinquish his post as librarian of Columbia University to accept an appointment as head of the St. Paul Public Library. The resignation of Dr. Johnson was accepted by President Nicholas Murray Butler yesterday.

A recent gift of $1,000,000 was received by the St. Paul Library from James J. Hill. Part of this is to be used for new buildings and the remainder for endowment. Dr. Johnson received the call to take up the work at St. Paul only a week ago.

Dr. Johnson has been librarian at Columbia since July 1, 1909. He was appointed to succeed the late Dr. James H. Canfield. Dr. Johnson is a graduate of Brown University in 1893, and took his Master of Arts degree at Harvard in 1898. He held several important places in the Congressional Library at Washington before coming to Columbia. In 1911 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Rutgers College. Since being at Columbia he has reclassified practically every one of the 500,000 books in the library.

RICHMOND WED IN JAIL.

Teacher Married to Eleanor Barr, His Pupil, Who Sued Him.

In the Hudson County Jail yesterday afternoon James L. Richmond, the suspended teacher of languages in the Hoboken High School, who was sued recently for breach of promise by Eleanor H. Barr, one of his pupils, was married to the girl by the Rev. Henry Batty.

Shortly after the girl left school three weeks ago, a $10,000 suit was started and early this week Richmond was locked up on a writ of capias issued to assure his remaining in the jurisdiction. His lawyer steadily urged him to marry Miss Barr and when he finally gave in, the arrangements were made with all speed. Yesterday afternoon, she went to the jail with her sister and her father, P. H. Barr of Summit, N. J., and with a few other witnesses, the ceremony was performed. It was no sooner over than the bride signed the discontinuance of the suit and Richmond was released. They went together, then, to her father's home.

Mr. Richmond is a brother of Federal Judge Richmond of Porto Rico and is 35 years old. His wife is 18.

FIREMEN DEFIANT AT PLATOON HEARING

Men in Uniform Hiss Johnson When He Orders Them from Aldermanic Chamber.

HE DENOUNCES CLIFFORD

Commissioner, in Opposing Two-Platoon Ordinance, Says Ex-Captain Is Destroying Discipline.

More than one hundred uniformed firemen who were on leave for their meals, and many of their sympathizers crowded the lobby and gallery of the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall yesterday, when the committee of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. for a public hearing on the ordinance introduced by Alderman Shipley in favor of the two-platoon system.

When Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, who is opposed to the plan, entered the hall, he announced in loud tones:

"This is a demonstration against constituted authority. The law forbids a uniformed city employe to take part at an Aldermanic hearing on a measure concerning the discipline of his department. I order every man in uniform to leave this room and report to Chief Kenlon in the corridor and give his name."

Jeers and hisses greeted the Fire Commissioner's words, but the uniformed men began to walk out. As they were leaving Commissioner Johnson shouted:

"This shows what the discipline of the department is coming to under the leadership of that dismissed Fire Captain, James Clifford."

In reply to this there were shouts of "Down with Johnson," and "Get Mayor Kline to recall him." Charles Pope Caldwell, a lawyer representing the firemen, called out:

"I will defend free of charge any fireman against whom charges are brought as a result of his attendance here this afternoon."

Some of the firemen who were moving toward the doors of the Chamber stopped at this remark, as if they intended to stay inside. In a few minutes, though, they thought better of it and started to join the others who were reporting to Chief Kenlon. Mr. Caldwell continued to protest against the Fire Commissioner's order. He said:

"If anybody will file charges against this man (indicating Johnson) I will prosecute him.

"Go to Mayor Kline," continue Mr. Caldwell, addressing the firemen who were filing out, "and get him to recall this man."

These remarks were cheered, but Alderman Cortland Nicoll, Chairman of the Committee, took his seat and rapped for order. When the room was quiet, Frederick De Berard, representing the Merchants' Association, argued against the two-platoon system. He was followed by Chief Kenlon, who said that the system had been tried and had failed.

"A friend of mine," said the Chief, "expressed to me the opinion that the two-platoon system was an excellent one for making 'bums' of the men in the department."

This statement was hissed by some of the firemen's sympathizers who had stayed in the room.

Commissioner Johnson began his address by saying that he would "show up" ex-Capt. Clifford. At this Clifford, who was present representing the Firemen's Benevolent Association, demanded that the Commissioner should be forbidden to make remarks of this character. The Chairman ruled with Clifford.

While Commissioner Johnson continued his speech against the measure, an indignation meeting of the firemen who left the chamber was held in City Hall Park. Several of the uniformed men addressed groups of their fellows, attacking the Fire Commissioner and declaring that he had used unfair and high-handed methods to prevent the members of the uniformed force from getting a fair hearing. It was an hour after the outbreak in the Aldermanic Chamber before the demonstration in City Hall Park came to an end.

Commissioner Johnson in his address to the Aldermen said that the division of the uniformed force into two distinct bodies would be analogus to the division of an army brigade into two parts with distinct hours of duty.

"In the fire service, as in the military service," he said, "the members should be accessible at all times except when necessarily absent for meals or on leave for purposes of rest or recreation for periods of short duration, and these absences should be taken in rotation so that the number of men on duty should never be less than that necessary to officer and man the company in a thoroughly efficient manner.

"The department is engaged in a battle with a foe that never sleeps. Neither battles nor fires can be fought upon limited hours of service. Men cannot be accorded the right to go off duty when duty presses. The necessary increase in the force would introduce a number of entirely untrained men into the service. It is an axiom of old officers that it requires five years for a fireman to learn his duties thoroughly, and under the two platoon system it would take ten years."

Others who opposed the two platoon system were representatives of the Retail Dry Goods Association, the New York Board of Trade, the Central Mercantile Association, the Harlem Board of Commerce, and the Bureau of Municipal Reaserch.

CHRISTMAS TIP IN BIBLE.

Hotel Waiter Still Thinks of Last Year's Surprise.

As the Christmas holidays approach there is one hotel waiter in New York who is wondering if the season of gifts is going to bring him the surprise that last Christmas provided. The story, as told yesterday by a man who used to be manager of the hotel, about that surprise differed a little from the version supplied by the waiter himself, but it is more in keeping with what is called the "holiday spirit."

One of the patrons of the place was a man who is known to be very wealthy. He is connected with one of the biggest industrial companies in an official capacity. Much of his life he has been used to getting the most for his money, and seldom does he give away coin or its equivalent needlessly. As last Christmas drew near he kept saying to the servitor, "Now, if you will look after me well and give me the best of attention, when Christmas comes I will make you a fine present."

The repetition of this promise of reward incited the waiter to do his utmost to please the patron and make his life comfortable. The coffee was always steaming hot, the chops just fresh from the broiler, the toast in perfect condition, and when dinner was served upstairs there was never anything to direct a kick at. The patron expressed his pleasure more than once, and often referred to the value of the present he was going to make the waiter.

Finally came Christmas Day. That morning the wealthy man handed the waiter a package, together with a speech of appreciation.

"You have done so well by me," said he, in effect, "that I have given you something really worth while."

So abundant was the gratitude of the waiter that he could hardly express his thanks to his generous patron. Just as soon as he could get the breakfast dishes outside he tore open the packet with feverish fingers. And just here the two versions vary.

"When the waiter opened the package and found it contained a Bible," said the man who told the story, "he almost swooned from disappointment. He had counted upon a handsome present. What could he do with a Bible, when his flat was well stocked with Bibles? The rest of the day he went about his work with a heavy heart. Before he went home that night he handed over the present of the wealty man to his omnibus, and the latter, who could not read English and spoke only a few words of the language, took it home.

"The next morning the omnibus was turning over the leaves of the volume curiously, when, his hand slipping, the book flew open further on and a crisp green note fell out upon the floor. He grabbed it eagerly, and, though he had been only a few weeks in this country, he knew that the bill meant a considerable sum of money, for it had '100' stamped on it.

"No," said the narrator, in answer to a question, "it was not a stock certificate. The omnibus was an honest youth, and he brought the bill back to the hotel when he came to work and handed it to the waiter, who was overjoyed and gave the boy a substantial tip."

The other version of the story came from the sad-faced waiter himself. He had suspected that something might be concealed among the leaves of the Bible, and he had carefully looked through it, in hope that this eccentric means might have been employed in giving him the tip he had expected. According to him, there was nothing in the book which is not commonly found in Bibles.

BLACK HAND THREAT MADE GOOD BY SHOT

Well-to-Do Italian Murdered on the Street After Ignoring Demands for Money.

TWO SONS SWEAR REVENGE

Wet Their Fingers in Father's Blood and Pledge Themselves to Find His Murderer.

Contemptuous of the threats to kill him on sight which had come in the mail with demands for money, Joseph Cuccio, a retired plasterer, was walking slowly from the bakery toward his home at 304 East 107th Street early last evening, when a man stepped out of a hallway, pointed a gun at him, and fired five times. Four of the shots went wild. The fifth dropped the man dead on the sidewalk. The bullet had pierced his brain.

Pathrolman Hahn heard the shots, and so did Cuccio's sons, Charles and Luigi, who had been standing in front of their home further up the block. All three ran forward at the same time, but when they reached the dead man's side, the man with the gun had run away, and in the excitement none of the bystanders seemed able to tell which way he had gone.

The body was carried to the East 104th Street Station, and standing over it, the two sons dipped their fingers in the blood on the temple and lifting their right hands above their heads, swore to have vengeance on the man who had killed their father.

Detectives Unger and Caputo then took up the business of finding that man. They learned from the sons that last week a Black Hand letter had come demanding $500, and that on Tuesday of this week it had been followed by another. Cuccio would have been an obvious mark for such blackmailing, for it was generally understood throughout the Italian colony that he had some money stored away. He had retired seventeen years ago, and that meant a bank account. He could easily spare $500.

Cuccio paid no attention to either letter and went out whenever he felt like it.

Luigi also told the detectives of another possible explanation of the murder—based on an ancient vendetta dating back to the days when his father was a young man in Italy. The tradition of this feud had lapsed in the American environment, and neither of the sons was sure whether any member of the hostile clan was in this country.

ASKS RECEIVER FOR HUSBAND

Mrs. Gray Seeks to Collect Alimony and Counsel Fees.

The marital troubles of John Boyd Gray, a broker, and his wife, Mrs. Justine Sutton Gray, came up in court again yesterday when Mrs. Gray applied for the appointment of a receiver for the property of her husband. Mrs. Gray said her husband owed her $2,770 for alimony and counsel fees. She sought to have his property sequestrated so that the profits of his brokerage business could be used to pay off the alleged debt.

On Tuesday the suits for divorce brought by both husband and wife were dismissed by a jury under orders from Supreme Court Justice Page. The application yesterday came before Justice Ford, who adjourned the case until next Tuesday. Mrs. Gray asserted that all her property was $12 in cash, watch worth $25, and her wedding ring. She said she was dependant upon her mother for support.

She alleged that her husband was living amid luxurious surroundings in Riverside Drive; that his household property was worth $30,000, and that he had one chauffeur and three automobiles.

MRS. KENNEDY SUES.

'Big Jim's' Widow Seeks $35,000 from District Attorney Gleason.

Mrs. Hattie Kennedy, widow of "Big Jim" Kennedy, who was a well-known figure in turf circles, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $35,000 from John H. Gleason, an Albany lawyer, who has just been appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of this State. Connected with Mr. Gleason in the suit is Eugene McLean, who was for many years the legal adviser of Mr. Kennedy and who was named as the sole executor of his estate, worth about $500,000.

Otto A. Gillig of 116 Nassau Street is attorney for Mrs. Kennedy. The complaint says that the money was wrongfully taken from Mrs. Kennedy by an "unconscionable agreement" which Gleason and McLean induced her to enter into. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were married in this city on June 1, 1910, four weeks before Kennedy's death. According to Mrs. Kennedy, Gleason acted as McLean's attorney in settling up the estate and she says that McLean told her that her marriage to Kennedy was too recent to enable her to share in the estate.

Mrs. Kennedy says that a codicil to her husband's will provided that she should receive one-third of his property, but that McLean asserted that the other heirs had begun legal proceedings looking to the annulment of her marriage. She says this statement was false. Mrs. Kennedy says she signed a paper engaging Gleason to look after her interests and transferred to him one-fourth interest in her share. The complaint then says:

"In furtherance of said unlawful, corrupt, and unconscionable agreement she gave $35,000 to the defendant Gleason, which sum was received out of the share of plaintiff in said estate for no valid or other consideration."

Mrs. Kennedy says that the only legal service ever rendered her by Gleason was to settle the accounting of McLean as the executor of the estate. So she asks to have the $35,000 paid back to her.

STEAMER CERVONA A WRECK

Cairn Line Vessel a Total Loss on Newfoundland's Rocks.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 12.—The steamer Cervona of the Cairn Line, coal laden from Shields for Portland, struck on the rocks near Bear Cove Point, Renews Head, to-day, and was wrecked beyond probability of salvage.

Renews Head is an isolated point about fifty miles south of here and ten miles east of Cape Race. It is known that the crew is safe, the steamer's three holds are full of water, and Capt. Stooke is standing by his ship.

The Cervona sailed from Shields on Dec. 1. She was built at Glasgow in 1896, and registered 2,372 tons net. She had a crew of forty men.

DISCHARGES BANK STAFF.

Receiver of Bayonne Institution Not Satisfied with Its Books.

Receiver Chapman of the First National Bank of Bayonne discharged all the employes of the institution last night, and this was thought to be due discoveries made by the receiver in his examination of the books.

Rumors are spreading through the city that some of the large depositors, friendly with the officers of the bank, were warned in advance that it was in trouble, so that they could withdraw their deposits. The belief is growing here that the bank will not pay dollar for dollar in settlement. Vice President Vreland said last night that the bank officials were hopeful of paying everybody in full, but that it might take some time.

A SUGGESTION FOR SUNDAY

Club Cocktails

Finest liquors—exactly mixed—AGED in wood. A world-beating drink. Buy a bottle tonight.

Manhattan
Martini—regular or dry
Bronx

Just strain through cracked ice and serve.

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A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

BOOKS, SECOND-HAND, AT HALF PRICES; new, 25% discount; books bought; catalogues free. Foyle, 121 Charing X Rd., London, Eng.

STERN BROTHERS
42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Continuation To-day, on the Third Floor, of the Very Important Sale of

Men's Winter Overcoats
at $24.50 and 37.50
Actual Values $35.00 to 60.00

Men's and Youths' Sack Suits
at $17.50 and 21.75
Formerly from $22.50 to 30.00

Also an Extraordinary Offering of

Men's Fur-lined Coats
Imported Black Broadcloth and Oxford Melton Coats, lined with Natural Muskrat and Marmot; collars of Natural Otter, Bisam Seal and Persian Lamb,
Actual Values $75.00, at $49.50
Raccoon Fur Auto Coats, leather yoke and wool lined, Actual Value $155.00, at $97.50

Men's Superior Furnishings
At the Sixth Avenue Entrance
Men's Silk Neckwear, flowing ends, Values $1.00 and 1.50, at 68c
Men's Pajamas, of Soisette, Value $2.25, at $1.45
Men's Pajamas, of the best Silk Mixtures, Value $4.50, at 2.85
Men's Blanket Bath Robes, at 3.50, 8.75
Men's Pure Thread Silk Reefers, for Motor of Dress, Value $8.50, at $6.00
Men's Worsted Jackets, for Outing wear, Value $4.50, at 2.95
Men's Imported Vicuna Jackets, Value $17.50, 13.50
Men's Smoking Jackets, of double-faced cloth, Value $12.50, at 8.50
Men's London-made Dressing Gowns, Value $15.50 at 12.50

Men's Knit Underwear
At the Sixth Avenue Entrance
Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, super-weight, Value $1.50 Each, at 90c
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, heavy winter weight, Value $1.75 Each, at $1.35
Men's White Merino Shirts and Drawers, medium weight, Value $2.00 Each, at 1.45
Men's Fine Ribbed Natural Wool Combination Suits, Value $3.00, at 2.00

Men's Shoes—On the Third Floor
An attractive offering of the latest model Walking Shoes, in black and tan Russia calf, patent leather, coltskin and vici kid.
at $4.00 Pair

Men's Hats—Sixth Avenue Entrance
Soft Hats and Derbies, Actual $3.50 and 4.00 Values, at $2.65
Silk Hats, for Men and Young Men, at $5.00, 8.00

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Wonderful Values in
Luxurious Fur-trimmed Wraps

An opportune time to buy one as a holiday gift or for personal use—

$470 Wraps—$235 $375 Wraps—$175
$285 Wraps—$145 $200 Wraps—$95
Less Expensive Wraps—formerly $75 to $135—$35 to $75

Further Reductions on Christmas Furs
—at One-third to One-half Less than the original prices—*Coats, Sets* and separate *Scarfs* or *Muffs* in all leading furs of the season.

$65 to $125 Gowns & Dresses—$45
Of silk, serge and velvet; for street and afternoon wear.

Dresses for Misses and Small Women, $22
Formerly to $65—Of silk, serge and chiffon.

$55 to $95 Tailleur Suits—$35 & $45
For Women & Misses—newest materials; many fur-trimmed.

Millinery—formerly to $45—$5 to $15

Blouses—formerly to $35—$7.50 & $10
Of chiffon, net, charmeuse and crepe de chine.

RUPPERT'S KNICKERBOCKER
The Beer That Satisfies

Christmas Cheer and Ruppert's Beer

DURING MEDIEVAL TIMES in old Germany and Bavaria, when Christianity was being implanted into the hearts and minds of men, and convents were the centres of education where nearly all lines of art and industry were taught, lager beer was a celebrated article. In those days, the annual recurrence of Christmas was religiously celebrated, and as monks were brewmasters, lager beer was the chief beverage drank at most all their festivities, marriage ceremonies and at court of kings. More than a thousand years have passed since then, and still lager beer is their celebrated Christmas and national drink.

As was the beer of "Ye Olden Times" to the Germans, so is Ruppert's Knickerbocker to the Americans of to-day. All advanced art and skill in making and improving the quality of beer, during all these hundreds of years, and the pick and choice of materials and modern machinery are in evidence at the Jacob Ruppert Brewery.

Add a Case of Joy to Your Christmas Cheer and Merrily Drink Knickerbocker Beer.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Map of Greater New York FREE.
Cut out this coupon, paste it on the back of a postal card, with your name and address, and we will send you a fine lithographic map of Greater New York, showing an immense territory in Long Island, New Jersey and Westchester. Write your name plainly.
THE JACOB RUPPERT BREWERY,
90th St. and Third Ave., New York.

Chalmers
The Master "Six"

Looks Like a Thoroughbred

There's a grace of outline, a harmony of proportion that gives the New Chalmers "Six" distinction in any company. From the tapering bonnet to the tip of the tail light it bears the stamp of the aristocrat.

See the supple strength of the low hung chassis, with its wheel base eleven feet long; the graceful lines of the long cowl and tapering bonnet; the sweeping curves of the oval fenders molded from a single sheet of steel. In every feature it speaks of glorious motion, with luxurious rest.

Sharp corners have been smoothed out; curves have taken the place of angles. Mouldings have been omitted from doors and fenders. One line blends into another without a break. It gives that true streamline effect so marked in the finest of the foreign cars.

So it is all through. In scores of ways the Master "Six" has proved that luxury and economy can go together.

Come and see this car; ride in it and it will win you as it is winning others every day. Ask for the Chalmers Standard Road Test.

Roadster	$2175	Six Passenger	$2275
Four Passenger	2175	Coupe	2850
Five Passenger	2175	Limousine	3600

Fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit.
All bodies interchangeable.
Five wire wheels, $80 extra.

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BIG SALE AND TRADES IN BASEBALL---GANG FIGHT AT CYCLE RACE---SWIMMING---HOCKEY

BROOKLYN BUYS TINKER FOR $25,000

Famous Short Stop to Get $10,000 of Purchase Price if He Will Accept Deal.

BESCHER COMES TO GIANTS

Herzog and Hartley Go to Cincinnati —Pittsburgh and St. Louis Make Trade Involving Eight Players.

The largest series of baseball deals ever recorded at one time in the National League was accomplished yesterday by the Presidents of four clubs. Brooklyn purchased Joe Tinker, the deposed Cincinnati Club manager, for the sum of $25,000; the New York Club traded Third Baseman Charley Herzog and Catcher Grover Hartley with Cincinnati for Outfielder Bob Bescher, while Pittsburgh and St. Louis made the biggest shake-up of all, Barney Dreyfuss trading First Baseman Jack Miller, Outfielder Owen Miller, Infielder Butler, Infielder Cozy Dolan, and Pitcher Lefty Robinson for First Baseman Ed Konetchy, Pitcher Bob Harmon, and Third Basemen Mike Mowrey.

The wholesale changes caused a big sensation at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, where the magnates have been in session. They have been talking deals for the last four days, but it wasn't until last evening that they stopped talking and settled down to real business. The principal reason for the widespread shift of players was for the teams to get new faces. In the cases of several of the players the relations between the athlete and the manager have been strained, and it is believed that all the players involved will play better ball on other teams.

The Tinker deal was a surprise because President Herrmann had said all along that he would only trade Tinker for players. He said he would not consider a money proposition. Tinker has refused to play in Brooklyn, but President Ebbets believes that the offer of $10,000 in real money will do much to soothe Tinker's feelings and break down his prejudice against playing in Flatbush. Tinker is very much incensed about his treatment in Cincinnati, and has refused absolutely to play in that city.

President Ebbets is more than pleased at the prospect of getting Tinker as Manager Robinson, when he took the managership of the Brooklyn Club, said that the first thing he wanted was a shortstop, and Tinker is one of the best in the game. Tinker should prove a big drawing card in Brooklyn and he will undoubtedly strengthen the team.

Last evening Mr. Ebbets and Mr. Herrmann were unable to arrive at any agreement as Mr. Herrmann wanted the Brooklyn Club to throw Zack Wheat into the deal. Mr. Ebbets absolutely refused to consider the trading of Wheat, and it looked as if the deal was off. About this time George F. Kerr and Barney Dreyfuss happened along and told the two arguing presidents that if they were going to make a deal, they ought to have a little sympathy for a suffering public and either put the deal through or call it off. It was then that the following agreement was drawn up and signed by the magnates and witnesses:

It is agreed and understood that the Brooklyn Baseball Club purchase the services and release of Joseph Tinker for $25,000 from the Cincinnati Baseball Club, this deal to hold on condition that said Tinker accepts terms with said Brooklyn Baseball Club and report for service. It is understood that out of this sum of $25,000, Mr. Tinker is to receive the sum of $10,000.

(Signed.) AUGUST HERRMANN.
CHARLES H. EBBETS.

In the presence of Barney Dreyfuss and George F. Kerr.

Charley Herzog has at last realized his ambition to manage a baseball club. He has been looking for a managerial berth for some time, and a few seasons ago when he was sold to Boston he had hopes of managing that club, but was sold back to the Giants in the following season. Herzog has been more or less disgruntled since the world's series of 1912, when he was a hero of the games against the Boston Red Sox. Last year he was benched part of the year, being used only against left-handed pitchers on opposing clubs. The relations with Manager McGraw were not smooth at all times. The negotiations about this deal were carried on by President Hempstead and Secretary Foster. Hartley has been one of the Giants' substitute catchers for the last few seasons and has developed into a valuable backstop. He should prove a big addition to the Cincinnati Club.

In procuring Bob Bescher New York has gained an outfielder McGraw has had his eyes on for the past two seasons. Last year President Herrmann received a good offer for Bescher, but he refused to sell him. Bescher two years ago was the leading base runner of the league, and Manager McGraw has often stated that if Bescher would only master the fallaway slide he would be the fleetest base runner in the game.

The Pittsburgh-St. Louis deal was made possible because there has been more or less dissension on both clubs between the management and the first basemen. Jack Miller of the Pirates was a hold-out last season and has desired to be traded for some time. Konetchy was also a hold-out last season, and he believed he could play better ball with some other club.

With Konetchy, Pittsburgh gets Mike Mowrey and Bob Harmon, both of whom are good players. Lefty Robinson, the pitcher who was let out in the deal by Pittsburgh, looked like a wonder a couple of seasons ago, but did not do so well last year. Wilson, Dolan, and Butler are only fairly good players.

Manager Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club said last night that he was also trying to get Infielder Dick Egan from Cincinnati, and hoped that he could come to some agreement with Mr. Herrmann. The Red's owner had practically decided to let Egan go to the Pacific Coast League, and Ebbets wants to bring him to the Dodgers as a utility infielder.

President Baker of the Phillies and Manager Charley Dooin gave up trying to make any deals early yesterday. They said there was much talk of deals in the air, and, as none of the club owners knew where they stood, they decided to withdraw.

TINKER WILL COME HERE.

$10,000 Bonus Looks Good to Him —Waiting to Hear from Ebbets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Joe Tinker was attending a political meeting to-night while a search was being instituted for him by local baseball reporters. When located shortly before midnight he said:

"I have heard nothing officially from Brooklyn, and, therefore, can make no final statement. The $10,000 bonus sounds good, however, and if Mr. Ebbets agrees to my terms I would have no objections to leaving my business interests here and playing for Manager Robinson. I want to play in Chicago, but if this is absolutely impossible I suppose I will go East.

"Mr. Ebbets will have to take over the contract tentatively agreed upon by Mr. Herrmann and myself a short time ago, which was for three years, and give me the $10,000 share of the purchase price before I will play for him. All my plans hinge on an amicable agreement with the Brooklyn Club, and I have heard nothing from Mr. Ebbets thus far. Until I receive word from the East, I will be unable to make any definite announcement."

It is believed here that Tinker is awaiting a conference with President Murphy of the Cubs, who will be here to-morrow morning.

TO FIGHT FEDERAL LEAGUE.

National League Will Go to Court to Uphold Its Contracts.

Before finally adjourning their sessions in this city, the National League Club owners, by resolution, put the league on record as strongly approving the position taken by the National Commission with regard to the Federal League threats to sign players either under contract or reservation to clubs of organized ball.

The position of the commission, stated by Chairman Herrmann, is that when players have affixed their signatures to contracts that have been mutual and satisfactory, the commission will make an effort at all times to enforce all provisions of such contracts, even though it is necessary to seek enforcement in the courts. A player signing a contract containing a reservation clause, it is held, is paid for his action, whether he is reserved or not, and every effort will be made by the commission toward respecting this feature of the contract.

The position taken by the National Commission that there will be no place in organized ball, either now or in the future, for those players who do not respect their obligations, is therefore fully indorsed by the National League.

The league also placed itself on record as opposed to the joint occupancy of ball grounds by clubs of the American and National Leagues, unless it be made necessary by extraordinary conditions.

NEW RULES COMMITTEE.

Foster, Huggins, and O'Day to Go Over Playing Code.

The following statement was issued by John A. Heydler, Secretary-Treasurer of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, last night:

"Gov. John K. Tener completed the duties as presiding officer of his first National League meeting by yesterday naming the league's committees for the ensuing year.

"As the agreement provides that the President of the league constitute its Schedule Committee, the Governor appointed as his proxy Barney Dreyfuss. The latter will meet with President Johnson of the American League on a date to be mutually determined and jointly draft the major league schedules for next season.

"Rules Playing Rules Committee. Gov. Tener appointed John B. Foster, Secretary of the New York Club; Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Club, and Henry O'Day. The selection of the members of this committee is considered particularly practical one, for Mr. Foster is an authority on the history of the playing rules of the game, Mr. Huggins is an authority on the player students of the rules, while Mr. O'Day represents a umpire staff. This committee will meet with a similar committee of the American League, and any rule changes made by this joint body will become baseball law without further approval by other authority.

"On the Committee on Constitution the Governor appointed August Herrmann, James E. Gaffney, and William F. Baker, the last named filling the vacancy caused by the death of Will Locke."

YALE'S FOOTBALL COACH.

Hinkey May Be Chosen if Howard Jones Declines the Position.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—When the Yale Graduate Football Committee meets Capt. Nelson Talbott to-morrow night at the Hotel Taft, the general coaching system, as well as the playing outlook, will be thoroughly discussed. Incident to the rumor that Howard Jones may not return as head coach, friends of Frank Hinkey, who was Captain in 1893 and 1894, have started a boom for him for head coach, and this will be launched for general debate to-morrow evening.

Hinkey was one of the greatest ends the game ever saw, was one of Yale's most energetic Captains, and has been one of the most valued coaches for several seasons, although he did not visit Yale Field during the season of 1912. He was here the past Fall, his services including largely matters of general attack and defense and the handling of the end rush candidates.

When the settlement of Yale's new football policy came up for discussion last Winter and it was decided to allow a coach who was engaged the privilege of remaining three seasons, Hinkey became Howard Jones's closest rival for the position, and his friends regard him the logical candidate at present for the position, although he has not stated that he will remain in the field in case Jones announces that he will return.

Capt. Talbott said to-day that he had heard nothing except from the newspapers that Jones had any idea of not returning. Jones has no formal contract with Yale, and Capt. Talbott really could not be expected to appoint another head coach in case he wishes, although Jones was told when he was engaged last year that it was understood that Yale wished to develop a permanent coaching policy and that the Football Committee would urge his appointment upon Captains of three successive years if he would consent to return for three seasons.

Jones has an excellent business position and has permission to be in New Haven for a month in the Spring and during the Fall football season. Dr. Billy Bull and Frank Hinkey are understood to be available for all-the-year coaching. Judged by informal talks with members of the Football Committee, Jones is likely to be renamed as head of the coaching system for at least one more season.

MICHIGAN IN STADIUM.

Harvard Invites Yost's Eleven to Play in Cambridge Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 12.—The Harvard football management has invited the University of Michigan football team to play in the Cambridge Stadium next Fall, having offered the Gophers Oct. 14 as a date for a big intersectional game. Word has been received at Cambridge that, in all probability, the Crimson's invitation would be accepted, but that the matter will have to be decided by the Athletic Committee, which will meet at Ann Arbor to-morrow.

Both Coach Yost and Mr. Bartolme, the director of athletics at Michigan, are anxious that the game should be arranged, and, as Michigan is not a member of the Western Conference, there is no league rule to prevent the team from playing Harvard, as it heretofore has played both Cornell and University of Pennsylvania. Michigan played at Cambridge in 1895, when the Crimson won 4 to 0, and before that appeared on old Jarvis Field in the early eighties.

Recently the eleven proved one of the best developed in the West, and while Harvard would have preferred to have played the Conference champion, Chicago, the Michigan match would be welcomed and serve as an attraction to fill the stadium. Word will be received from Ann Arbor to-morrow or Sunday and a favorable reply is confidently expected.

After having been champion of the East for two seasons, Harvard is very anxious to try its steel against the open football methods of the West. Yost's teams have been well drilled, although they have played more conservative football than several of the other teams. When he was in the East last Fall, however, Yost stated that Harvard, Yale, and Princeton were far below the Western team in putting on open play.

EVERYTHING FOR
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GUNMEN'S BATTLE FOUGHT AT GARDEN

Jimmy Kelly and Sirocco Gangs Clash, but Pistol Shots Miss Their Marks.

Score at 2 o'Clock A. M. One Hundred and Twenty-second Hour.

	Miles.	Laps.
Goullet and Fogler	2,372	6
Verri and Brocco	2,372	6
Hill and Ryan	2,372	6
Root and McNamara	2,372	6
Magin and Lawrence	2,372	6
Perchicot and Breton	2,372	6
Drobach and Halstead	2,372	6
Clark and Grenda	2,372	5
Mitten and Thomas	2,372	5
Cameron and Carmen	2,372	5
Applehans-Packebusch	2,372	6
Corry and Walker	2,372	6
Kopsky and Keefe	2,368	5

Goullet leading.

Former record, made by Fogler and Clark in 1912, 2,365 miles 8 laps.

Gunmen from the east side, who annually make Madison Square Garden their headquarters during the progress of the six-day bicycle race, added the most exciting feature to the long grind yesterday when they came together early in the morning near the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, the southeast corner of the building. Trouble had been brewing for several days, and those on the "inside" had freely predicted that there would be some gunfire before the race ended.

This latest shooting involved the two cliques which are known in the underworld as the Jimmy Kelly and Jack Sirocco gangs. A number of the Sirocco followers are working at the Garden this week in the strong-arm specialty of quieting disturbers. Such has been the case for several years past as the special police seem unable to handle the bolsterous element which gathers every night, partly for amusement of the rougher variety and partly for plunder. The regular police are not allowed to do this inside work, so the strong-arm squad becomes necessary. Kelly, it is said, has been digruntled because some of his followers were not hired by Val O'Farrell, in charge of the detectives inside the Garden, but Kelly denies that he had any such feeling.

There is no disputing, however, that a feud is on between the members of these rival gangsters, the real trouble dating back for more than a year. Kelly has been charged with "putting Chinatown on the blink" and also with reducing the previously accepted figures for strong arm activities. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a number of men walked out of the Garden and turned into Twenty-sixth Street. As they reached the corner of Fourth Avenue the shots began to pop from behind a Madison Avenue trolley car which had stopped for passengers. From the sidewalk the fire was returned and in quick succession the shots rang out until several revolvers had been emptied of bullets. Passengers in the car dropped to the floor so as to avoid being hit in the rapid fire exchange.

When the police from near-by posts, attracted by the shots, had rushed to the scene, they saw a big black touring car dashing down Fourth Avenue. It was in this car that the gunmen who opened fire made their escape. The police fired at the tires to bring the car to halt, but missed, and the gangsters got away. The last seen of the car was when it turned into one of the streets below, headed for Second Avenue. No one was hurt, although fifty shots were fired, and many people were in the vicinity, either going to or coming from the race.

The police picked up two men, who gave their names as Tony Rossa, 21, of 24 Mulberry Street, and Frank Jula of 241 First Avenue. According to the police, these men had thrown away revolvers after emptying them in the battle with the automobile gangsters. Neither had any previous record as a gunman, but they are supposed to belong to the Sirocco gang. The crowd which got away in the automobile are thought to be Jimmy Kelly followers. Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Campbell in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and held in $2,000 bail until Monday. The police also found six empty revolvers.

A feud of some time after this outbreak there was another gun fight near Chick-Tricker's saloon on the Bowery. Tricker is a member of the Sirocco crowd. After this fusillade, August Delgarcia was found behind a show case near by and arrested. He was also arraigned in court yesterday morning and held for examination Monday. The police believe that the same crowd figured in both shootings.

As a result of this outbreak between the gangsters, it is likely that the present six-day race will be the last held at the Garden. Complaints have been frequent for several years against the element which is drawn to the Garden while the long grind is on. Thugs and pickpockets are there in abundance, vile talk is shouted, chairs and other things are thrown about, and three-card monte and other "sure-thing" men ply their trade. Fights have become a common thing, and many thefts have been reported, with the result that the better element of the city's population stay away from the race. It was rumored Wednesday night that Mayor-elect Mitchel was investigating conditions at the Garden, and it is probable that he will take some action when the question of another race comes up.

Fearful of another outbreak of the gunmen like that of yesterday morning, Inspector Dougherty was at the Garden last night with a squad of several hundred men from Police Headquarters. These men were scattered through the Garden, ready to act at the first sign of trouble. The usual disturbers and the gunmen as well were evidently aware of the presence of the detectives, and as a result there was little or no disorder during the early hours.

During the fifth day the last of the old records made by Charlie Miller and "Dutch" Waller in the first team race, held at the Garden in 1899, were wiped off the slate. These were the records for the 101st and 103d hours and from the 105th to the 110th hour, inclusive. These marks stood for the thirteen succeeding years. Each year has seen the breaking of one or more of the records made by Miller and Waller when they won the first team contest. Seven remained at the beginning of this race and all went out yesterday.

The first change in the field since the reteaming of Clarke and Grenda Tuesday morning occurred yesterday morning, when the Danish team, made up of Hansen and Anderson, withdrew from the race. This combination was several laps behind the leaders, with little chance of making up the lost ground. Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, during a sprint started by Mitten, Root's rear tire exploded as he was rounding the Madison Avenue turn, and Collins, who was riding close behind, went down heavily. He sustained a broken collar bone and had to withdraw from the race. Walthour came out for a short time and then withdrew from the track, the team being declared officially out of the race at 10:31 o'clock. Walthour was allowed the usual four hours in which to secure a new partner. Walthour had been prominent during the evening in carrying the field around at a fast clip, and when he walked from the track after the team had been declared out he was greeted with a great ovation. The breaking up of this combination reduced the field to thirteen teams out of the seventeen which started Sunday at midnight. This year's race, prolific in new records, is also notable for the great number of teams remaining in the grind up to the last day.

Alfred Grenda, team mate of Jackie Clark since last Tuesday morning, decided shortly after midnight that he would retire from the race and allow Clark to team up with Bobby Walthour. Grenda knees have been bothering him as the result of several falls. The team started with their score one lap behind the leaders. The new team officially entered the race at 2:31 o'clock, four hours after Collins's injury.

WHITNEY LOSES AT SQUASH.

A. J. Cordier Defeats Champion in Harvard Club Tournament.

The semi-final round of the National squash tournament at the Harvard Club yesterday furnished a surprising reversal of form when A. J. Cordier, representing the Brooklyn Heights Casino, defeated George Whitney of the Harvard Club, in straight games. Whitney, who is the National champion, won from Dr. Alfred Stillman in the fourth round, and was expected to carry off the honors of the tourney.

Cordier received a liberal handicap, while Whitney was placed on the back mark, and the latter was unable to overcome the odds against him. The Brooklyn player made a number of difficult gets, and worked the sidewall effectively. The champion did not play up to his usual game and missed several shots, which told against his score.

In the opening game Whitney did not get on equal terms with his opponent until the score was 15-all, when the Brooklyn player rallied and scored three aces in succession, winning by the score of 18-15. Cordier maintained his advantage in the second game and kept ahead of his more experienced opponent throughout. The latter made a spurt near the end of the game, but Cordier always held the upper hand and won 15-13.

The final match will be played on Monday, when E. du Pont Irving of the Harvard Club will be Cordier's opponent. The summary:

National Handicap Squash Tournament, Semi-Final Round—A. J. Cordier, Brooklyn Heights Casino, (Class 4) defeated George Whitney, Harvard Club, (Class 1,) 18—15, 15—13.

Thirteen Clubs in Chess Tourney.

Delegates representing thirteen clubs, including six from Manhattan, four from Brooklyn, one from Richmond, and two from New Jersey, held a meeting at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday W. T. Ryan, President of the Metropolitan Chess League, being in the chair. It was decided to play all the thirteen teams in one section, and to have one round at fortnightly intervals on Saturday evenings between Jan. 10 and June 13. A trophy will be provided for the winning team, and W. M. de Visser, Vice President of the league, offered a set of chessmen for the club finishing seventh in the list, or at the head of the second division in the final score table. The time limit will be forty moves in the first two hours and twenty moves an hour thereafter. The pairing for the first round, to be played on Jan. 10, resulted as follows: Columbia University v. Ocean Hill, C. C.; Manhattan C. C. vs. Rice C. C. of Newark; Eastern District C. C. vs. Washington Heights C. C.; Brooklyn C. C. vs. Queen's Gambit Association. Progressive C. C. vs. Rice C. C. of New York; Staten Island C. C. vs. Hudson County C. C. The team first named in each instance will be the home club.

Lead Keel of America's Yacht Cast.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 12.—A successful beginning was made on the new cup sloop designed by Herreshoff for ex-Commdore Cornelius Vanderbilt and others of New York to-day when the lead keel of the craft was cast after seven hours labor. "Pigs" of lead weighing about sixty-three tons were melted and poured in steady streams with the keel mould set in the centre of the North boat shop until the hot metal to-night is flushed with the top edges of the wooden mold. The keel mold, fashioned of wood 33 feet over all and 14 feet on the base, is was another gun fight near Chick-Tricker's saloon on the Bowery. After this fusillade, August Delgarcia was found behind a show case near by and arrested. He was also arraigned in court yesterday morning and held for examination Monday. The police believe that the same crowd figured in both shootings.

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Boxing Entries Close To-day.

Entries for the amateur boxing tournament to be held at the City Athletic Club, Dec. 16 and 18, will close to-day with Harry Myers, Chairman of the City Athletic Club Boxing Committee, 50 West Fifty-fourth Street. The classes are 108, 115, 125, and 135 pounds. Gold watches and fobs will be given to winners in each class, and gold-filled watches to the second men.

Pittsburgh May Play Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 12.—A football game between Princeton University and the University of Pittsburgh, to be played at Princeton, N. J., in the early part of next season, possibly Oct. 10, will be arranged, according to plans made public to-day by the local athletic authorities. Graduate Manager K. E. Davis received a letter from Manager Froelich of the Princeton team offering a date and stating that details could be arranged on receipt of advice from the Pittsburgh authorities. A reply was immediately sent to Princeton that a football game was much desired, and the entire matter is expected to be closed before the New Year.

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PENN SWIMMERS WIN AT CITY COLLEGE

New York Boys Best in 220-Yard Race and Fancy Diving in Home Tank.

University of Pennsylvania swimmers defeated the team representing the City College last night in the natatorium of the latter by a score of 38 to 15 in a series made up of six events, which embraced distances from 50 yards to 220 yards, an 800-foot relay, and plunging and fancy diving. The chief of the two events won by the home contingent was the fancy diving, in which C. Berman showed to the fore with a total score of 235½ points, as the result of his cleverness in the standard stunts of the game, and finished off with specialties.

Pennsylvania showed particular strength in the speed events and managed to finish one-two in the 50 yards and 100 yards. This sprinting ability was made even more manifest in the relay, when, after the local collegians had shown the way for half the journey, the Red and Blue representatives went to the front, and eventually won by four yards in the fast time of 2:41 1-5.

S. Ouerbacher of the visitors developed an unusual winning streak by his victories in the 50 yards and 100 yards, which he supplemented by coming home a winner as the anchor man on the relay team. C. Reimer of the home team was an easy winner of the 220-yard event, in which he showed the way to L. Hughes and R. Russell, both of Pennsylvania.

The century dash was an interesting contest for two-thirds of the distance, during which Harold McGrath of City College made a gallant fight. Both he and Ouerbacher made the turn for home at the same moment, but the Quaker had the greater stamina and outsprinted him to the end by about four feet in 1:02. The evening's sport was finished with a water polo contest lasting over three periods of six minutes each. The summary:

Plunge for Distance.—Won by V. Flatz, Pennsylvania, with 61 feet 2 inches; W. Jones, C. C. N. Y., second, with 57 feet 6 inches; W. Borden, Pennsylvania, third, with 55 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by S. Ouerbacher, Pennsylvania; E. Masten, Pennsylvania, second; H. McGrath, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1:02.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by S. Ouerbacher, Pennsylvania; K. Masten, Pennsylvania, second; M. Shauer, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—0:26 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by C. Reimer, C. C. N. Y.; L. Hughes, Pennsylvania, second; R. Russell, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2:49 2-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by C. Berman, C. C. N. Y., with 235½ points; J. Evans, Pennsylvania, second, with 213 points; K. Coons, Pennsylvania, third, with 211½ points.

800-Foot Relay Race.—Won by Pennsylvania team, made up of L. Howson, P. Maul, K. Masten, and S. Ouerbacher. College of the City of New York team, made up of E. Reimer, M. Shauer, R. Duncan, and H. McGrath, second. Time—2:41 1-5.

Water Polo Game.—Won by Pennsylvania, by the score of 46 to 6.

WATER POLO.

Pennsylvania.	Position.	C. C. N. Y.
Marcy	Goal	Hartman
Ratner	Left guard	Nussbaum
Gordon	Right guard	Rudinsky
Shrenk	Left forward	Feinberg
Swan	Right forward	Babor
Shyrock	Centre	Rosenbaum

Referee—L. de B. Handley, New York A. C. Goal umpires—M. C. Richards, Yale, and C. Trubenbach, Columbia. Time of periods—Three of six minutes each.

Y. M. C. A. Swimming Races.

The West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held its bi-monthly swimming races in the branch natatorium in West Fifty-seventh Street last night, and a large crowd attended. Four events comprised the programme, but in this short list some real excitement and keen competition was crowded. Close finishes prevailed in all the races. The feature was the 40-yard swim, towing a man. This event resembled an exhibition of life-saving, and differed only in that the contestants had to travel a prescribed distance. The event was won by the team of E. Hanscom and C. Hanner, who succeeded in reaching the finish mark in 1:28. The summaries:

60-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by R. H. Boyd, (8 seconds;) H. Knecht, (scratch,) second; C. Dixon, (2 seconds,) third. Time —0:33 2-5.

40-Yard Swim, Towing a Man.—Won by the team composed of E. Hanscom and C. Hanner. Team composed of W. Luhrs and G. Vallon, second. Time—1:23.

Diving Contest, for Form.—Won by R. H. Boyd, with a total of 27 points out of a possible 30; C. Hanscom second, with 26½ points; J. Stocker, third, with 26 points.

160-Yard Swim.—Won by R. H. Boyd; H. Knecht, (scratch;) E. Hanscom, (20 seconds,) second; C. Hanner, (23 seconds,) third. Time—1:59 4-5.

Swedish Gymnasts to End Tour.

Members of the Swedish Gymnastic Society will close their American tour to-night in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. While displaying the Ling system in attaining the nearest known point in physical perfection, the Swedish tourists have been carefully studying American methods, and Lieut. Oswalf Helmsberg, leader of the team, will carry back to Sweden advanced ideas in the increased efficiency of athletics. Without specialization in athletics, the Swedish entrants in the Olympic Games finished a close second to the United States representatives at Stockholm, mainly because of the results of the Ling system. In all-around point scoring in the last Olympian the Swedish entrants led the world, and now that the members of the Swedish society will return with more athletic enthusiasm and knowledge, the next Swedish Olympic team should be a greater factor at Berlin in 1916.

National Collegiate A. A. Convention

The eighth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will be held to-day at the Hotel Astor. The morning session at 10 o'clock will be opened with an address by Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, President of the association, and papers will be read by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Dr. George W. Ehler, and Dr. J. Nasnuth. Reports of the District Standing, and Special Committees, the election of the Rules Committee and officers will occupy the afternoon session, and general discussion of topics suggested by the delegates will close the convention in the evening session.

Society Women's Polo Tourney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Society women of San Mateo and Burlingame, suburbs of this city, have arranged to play a series of polo games in the San Mateo Polo Club's field. The first of the contests, it was announced to-day, will be played about the middle of January.

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CLUBMEN IN BASEBALL.

Winter Season to Start on Fifth Avenue—Notable Players.

Outdoor baseball for the Winter season, thoroughly tested last year by an improvised league in most limited playing quarters, will branch out to-day as a fixture for six of New York's most prominent clubs. A complete playing schedule has been arranged which will carry the teams through a season extending one month after the major leaguers return next Spring, officers have been elected, and the organizers plan to make baseball play as strong a part in the club life during the Winter as any of the sports generally listed as the indoor variety. The organization is known as the Inter-Club Baseball League, and the playing field as Inter-Club Park.

The Winter league, unique in sporting annals, is the outgrowth of some hastily arranged games last Winter on a small plot of ground just east of the Martha Washington Hotel on East Thirtieth Street. The ground is owned by Carl Schultz, a member of the Calumet Club, which organization was instrumental in getting other clubs interested. A few games were played, and then a four-club league was formed. The Racquet and Tennis Club was the winner of the series.

Encouraged by the success of their efforts, the managers of the various clubs got together a short time ago and arranged to play on a more elaborate basis for the coming Winter season. The Union and University Clubs were invited to join, and both accepted, thereby increasing the league membership from four to six teams. The playing field on Thirtieth Street was deemed inadequate, but the matter of larger playing quarters was soon adjusted by the league securing permission to play on a field in Fifth Avenue, in one of the most exclusive sections of the city. This field is 180 by 130 feet, and is situated between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets. From a realty standpoint this field undoubtedly is worth as much as any ball park in the major leagues. Two grandstands, seating about 400 persons, have been erected. Admission to the games, which will be played every Saturday from to-day until May 16, will be by invitation only.

The league is made up of six clubs—the Calumet Club, Knickerbocker Club, Racquet and Tennis Club, officers of the Twelfth Infantry, National Guard of New York; Union Club, and University Club. E. Pierpont Hicks is President of the organization and C. P. Duval is Secretary. The Governing Committee of the league is made up of the following: Calumet, J. Hartley Mellick and Carl R. Schultz; Knickerbocker, Frederick Kernochan and Robert J. Turnbull; Racquet and Tennis, J. Lorimer Worden and Edgar C. Lackland, Jr.; Twelfth Infantry, Henry T. Ashemore and Samuel H. Hildreth; Union Club, Louis Livingston and Edward H. Delafield; University Club, John Reid, Jr., and George S. Chappell. The first-named committeeman of each club is Captain of the team, with the exception of the Union Club, of which team Douglass Gibbons is the Captain.

Magistrate James E. Corrigan, who was a member of the Calumet team last season, has announced his retirement as a player, but he will be identified with the league as chief umpire. Two games will be played each Saturday, the first at 2 o'clock and the second at 3 o'clock. The new playing field is spacious enough to allow for the regulation indoor baseball diamond, so the bases will be fifty feet apart. The homes of William A. M. Burden, Col. William Jay, Robert Tuller, and Henry Frick adjoin the playing field.

As a rule, only the most inclement weather prevented games last year. A small amount of rain or snow had no terrors for these Winter baseballists, and such a thing as zero weather was completely ignored. The Schultz field was covered with a layer of sand to absorb moisture, and hence there was hardly a break in the playing schedule. But following the general plan of improving conditions, the league has arranged this year to have games on Saturday afternoons, even if a blizzard is raging. Outdoor games are preferred, of course, but if the weather will not permit such games, they will be played on the indoor diamond at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. The league officials are hoping for pleasant weather to-day, as they plan to dedicate their new field with a double-header, beginning at 2 o'clock. At that hour the Union Club will oppose the University Club team, and an hour later the Knickerbockers will draw the Racquet and Tennis Club team for opponents. The teams will be made up of six players, the same as last year. Instead of using three outfielders, the second baseman and shortstop will play deep and fill the double rôle of infielders and outfielders.

Indoor baseballs and bats will be used for the outdoor games as well as those in the armory. Special ground rules will prevail, limiting hits in certain sections to a set number of bases, so that everything from a single to a home run will be possible. All the teams will be uniformed, and each has chosen its own colors.

The personnel of the teams includes men prominent in society, some of them being millionaires. Noted legal lights and men who have gained fame in business and sports are numerous. Following is the make-up of the teams, some of which have not been completely filled:

Calumet Club—A. M. Aten, J. Hartley Mellick, Carl R. Schultz, Winthrop Dahlgren; M. A. Varrass, R. K. Coolidge, H. C. Harpnickell, C. C. Vernam.

Knickerbocker Club—Magistrate Frederic Kernochan, Robert J. Turnbull, Lydig Hoyt, H. G. Graves, Frederick de Peyster Ingham.

Racquet and Tennis Club—J. Lorimer Worden, G. L. Wrenn, Edgar C. Lackland, Jr., James Lowell, O. H. Gruner, George Sheffield.

Twelfth Infantry Officers—Henry T. Ashemore, Frank J. McCoy, E. H. Janes, H. S. Hildreth, J. J. Dean, Charles S. Brown, Jr., Eugene Dressmer, W. C. Fuller, Sidney DeKay, Robert Wadhams.

Union Club—Harold Wickes, Edward H. Delafield, R. Watson, Fish Benjamin, Douglass Gibbons, John De Saulles, Taylor Pyne, Robert W. Wrenn.

University Club—John Reid, Jr., G. S. Phelps, F. H. Simmons, J. McL. Walton, J. D. Pell, K. M. Murchison, John Greenleaf, George S. Chappell.

Johnson Not Deprived of Title.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The newspaper Auto says that the announcement that the International Boxing Union had deprived Jack Johnson of the title of world's heavyweight champion was erroneous. It declares that the union only proposed that he should be deprived of the title, and that this proposal was rejected by the English and American delegates.

COMPROMISE IN HOCKEY MUDDLE

Seven Men in First Half and Six in Second Period of Amateur League Games.

A compromise was effected in the hockey controversy last night and the original schedule of games of the Amateur Hockey League will be played. Under the agreement, which was unanimously accepted by the five clubs in the league, the first half of each game will be played with seven men on each side under the existing rules, and the second half with six men a side, under rules to be adopted by the league on or before Jan. 15, 1913.

The meeting, which was held at St. Nicholas Rink, was attended by representatives of the Crescent Athletic

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....238 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....504 Washington Street
Staten Island..8 Richmond Tce., St. George
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Paper Cover, per Copy, $1.50; per Year, $6.00; Full Cloth, per Copy, $2.00; per Year, $8.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1913.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.

At one point of his generally excellent remarks before the Railway Business Association President ELLIOTT allowed himself to speak in a tone more characteristic of his predecessor. Said he: "The people created the Inter-state Commerce Commission, which has pretty effectually not only restrained competition, but has stifled it so far as rates are concerned." The people are willing that competition shall be restrained, so far and in that way. They have a different feeling regarding restraint of competition in the old way of the New Haven. It lavished money to prevent competition by creating a monopoly, and to the disadvantage not only of the territory which it served, but of itself. It lacked that stimulus to exertion which an alternative service would have created, and which might have existed although the Interstate Commerce Commission prevents competition in rates. Regulation of rates does not prevent competition of service, but monopoly does. It is true that competition of service may become destructive, and that when that point is reached the public interests may require moderation in the competition.

That was very far from being the case in New England, and the mismanagement of that ill-fated company failed in the only points which can commend monopoly. It is excusable only when the service is above criticism, and nobody claims that for the New Haven. Its kind of monopoly cost more in both money and disrepute than the most ruinous sort of competition, and the competition is to be had after all. It is not to be supposed that the New Haven will be resolved into its original 189 companies, and the Boston & Maine into its original 200, but it is altogether likely that there will be an option of patronizing either the New Haven or some other mode of transportation through a large part of New England. It is impossible to despair of the future of the railways of that territory without despairing of the territory itself, and that is unthinkable.

New England has one-fourteenth of the country's population, but one-sixth of the bank deposits, and consumes in manufactures one-eighth of all materials used. It is the richest field for railways in the country, but it has peculiarities requiring special treatment. A glance at the map shows that it projects to the east of the continent. That is to say, its haul of all materials in and all manufactures out is longer than for other regions more central. A distance tariff would ruin New England factories as well as New England railways. With all faults of the past the railways have made rates which moved the traffic, and fostered business throughout a region which commercially is one vast factory and terminal, although politically it consists of six jurisdictions, all desirous of regulating the railways, and doing so with much vacillation and small evidence of perception of the issues involved.

It is no defense of the New Haven to attack its regulators. President ELLIOTT has not suffered from them yet in his new duties, although he has suffered in common with all his colleagues from the defect inherent in all regulation of business by law, that is, inability to respond promptly to change in conditions. As manager of the New Haven he is administrator of an investment of $468,232,971, represented by $176,300,023 of stock and $259,539,491 of funded debt. Something over a half billion of investment, including sundries, with an income of $30,053,735, may be temporarily embarrassed, but has infinite capacities of earning itself out of its troubles. At the worst a price of about 70 discounts perhaps all that has happened, or even perhaps much that will not happen. For ten years the company has stood practically unaltered with close to two thousand miles of line. The growth which other railways show in mileage New Haven has shown in subsidiaries, trolleys, steamships, terminals, and other items which do not lend themselves to a per mile basis with fairness. They have been bought dear, and will be sold cheap. There will be a loss, but the traffic will remain, and will be done by the existing plant.

HUERTA'S SOVEREIGN POWER.

HUERTA'S own Congress continues to pile honors and power upon him, but he does not become more powerful. He has all the authority of a Dictator. he can sell any State property on his own responsibility, (if he can find buyers,) the legislators are his tools and he usurps the powers of the judiciary. Yet he grows weaker every day while the various rebel factions, forming at present a united opposition against his rule, grow stronger. Their strength, of course, is in their union. Once HUERTA is overthrown, and it does not seem likely that his unstable Government can long survive the capture of the Port of Tampico, there will be a different story to tell. That the bandits, VILLA and ZAPATA, will long work in harmony with CARRANZA is scarcely to be expected.

HUERTA, however, is still in authority at the capital, though even his most ardent foreign admirers are obviously losing faith in his capacity to control the situation and, in their realization of his cruelty and lack of judgment, are beginning to comprehend the wisdom of President WILSON'S policy of non-recognition. No matter what may be in store for Mexico, there is no room for doubt now that our recognition would not materially have changed the course of events. HUERTA has had no idea of re-establishing a Government of the people. That no Government on this continent should be recognized that is not for the benefit of the people and with their consent is the theory to which President WILSON holds. "Support the hands of the President" is the advice of ex-President TAFT to his fellow-countrymen, and it is advice which will be heeded.

REFORM BY "STARVATION."

It is a very simple, but a far-reaching, remedy for Tammanyism in New York government and New York politics, that Mr. MITCHEL announces that he will apply so far as his administration is concerned. He will neither help nor explicitly fight Tammany; he "will ignore it." When asked if that would not be about the same as "starvation for Tammany," he grimly assented and remarked that that was what he was elected for.

There is a phase of this matter that perhaps will not occur to the casual observer. There are in the city service a certain number of men who have obtained their places through the favor of Tammany, and have rendered therefor a reasonable return in political service, but who are good men and equal to the adequate and honest performance of their duties. Mr. MITCHEL has declared that no one in the city employ shall be expected or permitted to use his place to promote the interests of any party. If these men are held to that rule, and if they continue to hold their places solely by the quality of their public work, it is plain that they will be of less than no use to Tammany. They will cease to serve or to wish to serve Tammany. Their retention will aid directly in building up a municipal service in which tenure is not political, and when such a service is established the starvation of Tammany will be assured. In this happy way does sound principle work for the best interests of all right-minded men.

MR. TAFT ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We hope the gentlemen, young and old, some of them old enough to know better, who have been of late indulging in hasty and high jumping at conclusions in respect to the Monroe Doctrine will one and all read the report of Mr. TAFT'S lecture on that subject delivered here on Thursday evening. We have felt in reading some recent comments upon the Doctrine that the writers would have benefited by a more careful preparation for their work—they might even have gone to the extreme length of reading President MONROE'S message. Perhaps it is too much to ask that they should have read also the history of the announcement and the diplomatic dispatches which show in what manner the Doctrine has been applied by our Government. But they can get a deal of information by reading Mr. TAFT'S discourse.

They will learn, and we have repeatedly insisted upon the importance of that foundation fact, that the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration of national policy, intended primarily to insure our own peace and safety. Critics here and abroad who have so many scores of times pointed out that the Doctrine has no standing in international law have therefore quite wasted their breath. We have never assumed that it is any part of international law, any more than we assume that the Sherman act is a part of international law. The Monroe Doctrine is our declared policy, and it has been respected by other nations. So long as it is respected it has all needed validity for its purpose, for our purposes. If any nation, declaring the Doctrine to be without binding force, should venture upon procedures in violation of its declarations, we should choose our own measures to make them respected, as we have in the past when such a threat has been made or such a danger has existed. Being a declared policy of this nation, we shall enforce it in our own way, and so long as we are able to enforce it there is little likelihood that it will fail of respect.

The argument that we must abandon the Monroe Doctrine because it is disliked by the stronger South American Powers, like Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, is a mere puerility. We abandon our national policies for reasons that seem good and sufficient to us, not because anybody else raises objections. But inasmuch as Brazil, Argentina, and Chile are in no danger of molestation, the Monroe Doctrine in the present condition of those republics is as if it did not exist. Any protest made in their behalf, therefore, has a merely imaginary basis. As Mr. TAFT points out, Secretary OLNEY went somewhat too far in describing the Doctrine as an assertion of sovereignty over the two continents of the Western World. It is not a proclamation of sovereignty, it is an ordinance of self-protection. In that sense it is of inestimable benefit to the smaller and weaker States within its scope. Should we abandon the policy, as has been most foolishly urged, some of those States would find themselves in positions of no little peril, and danger to them would be danger to us. It is for this latter reason that we shall and must maintain the Doctrine in full vigor.

HOBSON.

Illustrious HOBSON spoke with his accustomed judgment and regard for parliamentary procedure when he dragged his candidacy for a Senatorship from Alabama into the deliberations of the House of Representatives on Thursday. HOBSON'S special audience packed the galleries and was made up of persons who in that chamber were entitled to no consideration. They invaded the hall of Congress to make mischief. They violently applauded the most unreasonable utterances of their favorite. As an opponent of OSCAR UNDERWOOD, HOBSON is ridiculous, though perhaps not more so than in all his public actions. He is vain, flighty, incompetent, lacking in judgment, incapable of learning by experience. When he accuses a statesman of Mr. UNDERWOOD'S public services of "representing" the liquor interests he talks like a fool, for he says that which nobody from Maine to California will believe, and speaks without proof.

But that is HOBSON'S way. Where is that Japanese war of HOBSON'S? What has become of the other dire calamities he has predicted? If people could only remember all the silly utterances of HOBSON he could be shown up every day or so as an idle and hare-brained gabbler, but what HOBSON says goes in one ear and out of the other and his prattle is not remembered. It is a pity, however, that he should be permitted to do his preposterous campaigning on the floor of the House of Representatives and pack the galleries with people who are foolish enough to accept him as a leader and under his influence to defy the established rules of the House. For when he speaks there his colleagues observe the rules and treat him with parliamentary consideration.

WILLING TO TALK.

If it be true, as reported by The Times of London, "on the highest authority," that a private interchange of views on the Irish crisis between the leaders of the various parties concerned is actually going on, as proposed by Premier ASQUITH in his Ladybank speech, the chances of an adjustment have not vanished. It is all very well for Mr. BONAR LAW, the leader of the Opposition, to say that he believes the chance of a settlement is smaller than when that speech was made, but it remains true that conference in any form implies such chance. Men who get together face to face with each other and with the consequences of an absolute failure to agree, cannot hold the same attitude they hold in addressing the public.

That the crisis is a serious one, that it involves at least the possibility of bloodshed and civil strife, cannot be denied or ignored. The recognition of these facts by responsible statesmen in conference must produce some effect. That some substantial form of home rule will result, and that the relations of Ulster will be arranged in a manner to prevent actual revolt in that region, we think is a probable outcome.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

The review of the course of the present Administration by Dr. ELIOT, President of the National Civil Service Reform League, is impartial, and distributes praise and blame very fairly. In substance it may be said that the part which Mr. WILSON has taken personally is creditable and that the defects and faults are due mainly to Congress and to the Secretary of State. How far Mr. WILSON is to be held responsible for these is a complex question. We think his responsibility is considerable.

It is to the credit of Mr. WILSON that he has extended the merit system within the Post Office Department in a very substantial and intelligent manner. Especially, he has introduced the plan of subjecting incumbents of the offices brought under competitive tests to examination as to fitness to retain their places. This is a great improvement over the scheme of "covering in" that has hitherto been adopted. It will be expensive and it will be troublesome, but it is fair and it will do much to establish the merit system in the confidence of the public. Again, we understand that it is largely due to the President that the Consular Service has been kept under the rules adopted in previous Administrations, by which admission and promotion are made for fitness practically tested. On the other hand it is notorious that the higher appointments in the Diplomatic Service have largely been made from personal or political favoritism. Able and experienced men have been allowed to go, and a number of men with no experience whatever and with dubious claims to ability have been appointed. There was not, for example, much exaggeration in the bitter gibe that the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's was the only one of the new appointees who could talk fluently the language of the capital to which he was accredited. On the whole the free hand given to Mr. BRYAN by the President has not led to results which either the President or the country can regard with much satisfaction. The same may be said as to the inroads on the merit system undertaken by Congress.

It should be noted, however, that the latest change of party in the National Government has been attended by far less disturbance and demoralization than in many years, and that, despite the errors and laxity in some directions, the merit system, with its immense advantages, is more firmly established than ever before.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Harmless, But Not Quite Nice.

A somewhat delicate, though not difficult, question in newspaper ethics—more properly in ethics as applied to journalism, which, of course, has no particular ethics of its own—is raised by a correspondence which has just been submitted to us for comment.

We recently printed a brief and innocent letter, wisely advising people who want to raise trees in the city not to pave too closely to the trunks. The letter bore the signature "William Jay," which was printed, and an address up in Harlem, which was not, and so escaped rejection as anonymous. Among those who read it was WILLIAM JAY, the lawyer, and he was moved to obtain from us the address of his homonym and to write to him, asking if he, too, was descended from Huguenot ancestors who came over to this country about 1685. The writer of the tree letter replied that "William Jay" was his name only "by adoption," and that it was "a sort of alias," formed "naturally" by spelling out his last initial. His real name, he added, was "WILLIAM J. JORDAN," and to this he and some of his friends occasionally gave the duplicated form of "William Jay Jay."

No harm, it will be seen, was intended, or for that matter done, by him who used "the sort of alias," but as the WILLIAM JAY who needs no quotation marks remarks, "a citizen, however obscure, is entitled to the exclusive use of his own name." We, for our part, feel a sense of grievance that Mr. JORDAN, who need not be told what good reason a newspaper has for not printing letters from writers unwilling to reveal to it their identity, should have eluded the application to himself of this excellent rule.

His letter would have been as effective if correctly signed, and its publication so signed could have done him no possible harm. Had modesty made him shrink from identification by the public, there was the boundless field of obvious "pen names" for him to choose from, sending in his own also as the traditional "guarantee of good faith." Thereby would he have saved us from embarrassment and the man whose name he selected from a small, but real and justified, annoyance.

Attention Called to a Waste.

It is not for the direct pecuniary interest of any newspaper, and less for the interest of THE TIMES than of some others, that the printing of the annual bank statements required by law should be in a form taking as little column space as possible. An abuse is an abuse, however, and waste of money does not really and in the long run profit even those into whose pockets or cash drawers the wasted money happens to go. Therefore are we moved to note the fact that every purpose which the publication of bank statements can serve would be as well served if the elaborate attestations which now follow the tabulated statistics were reduced to a mere assertion by the notary that the legal demands as to the signing and swearing of the bank officials had been fulfilled.

That could be done in a single line, or at most two, and such a reduction would save the banks a good many dollars—several hundreds in some instances—that could be put to better uses. As depositors in and customers of the banks, the newspapers themselves, with the rest of the general public, would ultimately benefit by the saving thus effected, for of course all banking expenses are paid by the people to whom those institutions are a combination of convenience and necessity.

The judicious seller of advertising space, like every other judicious merchant, knows that his permanent advantage lies in giving real and honest value for money received, and that no bargain is "good" unless both parties to it are benefited by the exchange effected. That is why the enlightened newspaper proprietor hates to see in his columns any advertisement which, because ill-written, poorly devised, or for some other reason, is not going to bring to the advertiser returns proportioned to his expenditure. For that sort of advertising cannot last, and the disappointment it causes hurts the advertising business.

We have not heard that the banks are complaining at the length of the statement form imposed on them, but they well might do so. Indeed, it seems to us to be their duty to do so.

His Right Course Is Clear!

When a man honorable, honest, or even decent has made against another a serious charge and later learns on unquestionable authority that the charge was false, he promptly withdraws it, with apologies and expressions of regret proportioned to the seriousness of his accusation. If harm has resulted from what he said, he repairs it to the extent of his ability.

These statements are the mere commonplaces of courtesy and morality, of course, but none the less it seems necessary to commend them with earnestness and emphasis to the attention of FRANK STEVENS, one of the most voluble and impassioned speakers at the Congress of Anti-vivisectionists which just closed in Washington.

Mr. STEVENS, in one of his orations, accused Dr. NOGUCHI of the Rockefeller Institute of having, as an "experiment," injected into a large number of poor children the "poison" or "germs" of a terrible disease. In a letter printed yesterday, and in terms surprisingly calm and temperate, Dr. SIMON FLEXNER told just what Dr. NOGUCHI did—a wholly different thing, of now widely recognized utility, and carrying no possibility of infection. Dr. FLEXNER also noted that this information was not then given for the first time by him, and mentioned several ways in which it might have reached Mr. STEVENS before. Dr. FLEXNER, being a cautious as well as a kindly man, did not say that it did reach Mr. STEVENS before.

That provides Mr. STEVENS with an opportunity to do the right thing—gracefully. He has only to admit that he did not know what he should have known—that he made in gross ignorance a hideous charge against a great scientist—that he is sorry for it. When he does that, taking pains, of course, to spread his retraction as far as his accusation went, then he will have proved himself a rash but well-intentioned man. Incidentally, he will have broken every anti-vivisection record—done something that no anti-vivisectionist ever did before. Likely enough he will have wrecked the whole anti-vivisection cause, but what of that, so long as he escapes the agonies of remorse from which he presumably is, because he ought to be, now suffering?

BUILDING ENCROACHMENTS.

City's Change of Policy Will Cause Loss to Many Owners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As far back as I can remember, and until several years ago, it was the custom of the authorities to allow and to issue permits for certain projections of buildings on the various streets and avenues, and to such an extent was this permission granted and taken advantage of that enactments have from time to time been made legalizing actual obstructions of walls and buildings upon the streets. Some few years ago a decision of our Court of Appeals and the refusal of the authorities to issue further permits allowing building projections were followed by drastic action by the city in tearing away the ornamental and substantial projections of buildings on the main thoroughfares, in spite of the fact that the same authority had previously given its permission to build them; this on the ground—of course now sustained by the courts—that the power to issue such permits had never existed, and that the people could not be deprived of their rights to use their thoroughfares. For the benefit of those who do not know the facts, I will state here that the cutting away is always done at the expense of the owner, and not only are the beauty and symmetry of his building destroyed, but no provision is made by the city to reimburse him for his loss, although such loss is occasioned in each instance by the authorities, against whom no recourse exists.

Now the city has resolved to revoke all licenses, permits, acquiescences, and resolutions for all thoroughfares. Orders to this effect have been issued, affecting Washington and Tremont Avenues, Bronx, and in due course all streets and avenues will be similarly affected. The owners of property on the avenues just mentioned are, for the most part, poor people who have placed their savings in mortgaged realty, bought at a time when such encroachments were permitted. They are now given sixty days in which to remove every projection and encroachment whatsoever, either temporary or permanent. The expense of removing such encroachments is considerable, often prohibitive. Coming as it does at a time when realty values are at their lowest, taxes at their highest, rentals uncertain, and buildings vacant as never before; when mortgagees are calling for the payment of part or all of the principal of their mortgages, it is unavoidable that many property owners will be forced to lose their property and see their savings go by the board. The mortgagee feels less safe, as the cost of this work, if done by the city, becomes a lien ahead of his mortgage.

What benefit will the citizens of this city obtain as the result of this work? As affecting Washington Avenue the order includes all property between Third Avenue and Fordham Road. The avenue between these points is wide and very sparsely populated. The land is improved by temporary one and two story frame buildings, which in the course of the next five years will probably all have disappeared to give way to the modern tenement. When these buildings, in the natural course of events, are torn down to permit the erection of tenement or other frame buildings, no permit to project should or need be given. These frame buildings have been recognized for some time as temporary in character only. If a purchaser had objected to the title on the ground of existing encroachments, the courts would have said, and they did say, that the structures being temporary, the encroachments were not serious, especially as they had existed for some time, and as the city had always permitted them. Now, to capriciously order their removal is to ignore the dictates of sense and reason and to be deaf to the appeal of poverty and hardship. Further, I dare to affirm, there exists no modern building in Manhattan or the Bronx over seven years old that does not encroach upon the street, either by its stoop, area, or wall to a considerable extent.

What makes the order as affecting Washington Avenue harder to bear and more unreasonable, is the fact that the avenue, as it exists to-day, has been widened to a considerable extent, at the expense of the property holders, and that all these houses which when built were well within the street building line, became, by the mere fact of pushing back the street line, encroachments. In other words, the property owners paid for a street widening, which is known to have been of no benefit to them, and now, as a result of such expenditure, their buildings are made to project over the building line. The invisible line has been drawn through their houses and the fronts must now be sliced off. Can anything more unreasonable and unjust be imagined? Do we need any further justification for the present attitude of investors and mortgagees toward real estate?

SAMUEL D. SHWITZER.
New York, Dec. 11, 1913.

The "Girl of To-day" Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Girls of To-day" should make any American man proud of his country. Each one represents a well-known type, and all reveal desire for serious individual achievement. My sister and I spent a whole evening discussing the characteristics of the twenty-nine, and although no one of them is known to us, we discovered fourteen doubles of our friends and acquaintances.

New York, Dec. 9, 1913. W. F. T.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sunday number has arrived, showing the Girl of To-day. It is very good, but what about the Boy of To-day? Surely he is entitled to some consideration.

A. W. FISHER.
St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 9, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you and your able staff upon the publication of such a complete and most up-to-date, as well as a most artistic, newspaper. THE TIMES to-day is the most complete daily newspaper published in New York.

WALTER B. RODERICK,
The Newburgh Daily News.
Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1913.

Objects to Red Santa Claus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What Anarchist started the notion that Santa Claus should dress in red? When I was a boy Santa Claus, whether corporeally present at a Christmas tree or merely ideally described, always wore a fur coat, as is appropriate to his northern home and to the season, and, as is stated in Moore's poem, "'Twas the night before Christmas," which I was trained to regard as the standard book authority on Santa Claus. Who is responsible for rigging him out in red?

One would think, as a resident of the north pole, he should wear the white fur of polar animals, but in my memory he has the black or dark brown of the principal furs of the temperate zone—more practical, for coming down a chimney without showing soot, than either white or red.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.
Ballard Vale, Mass., Dec. 11, 1913.

FIRE CODE CHANGES.

Mr. Elkus Explains Added Powers Sought by Fire Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reports concerning amendments to the Greater New York Charter proposed by the Fire Commissioner and consented to by the Factory Investigating Commission, restoring to the Fire Commissioner a portion of the power taken away by the legislation of last Spring, have apparently given rise to some misapprehension, and it may be of interest to state what these amendments actually consist of. They have been occasioned not, as has been suggested, by any mistake or inadvertence in the drafting of the Factory Commission's bills, but by the desire of the Fire Commissioner to have his powers strengthened in the respects mentioned below. The proposed amendments make only two changes in matter of substance, as follows:

First, they restore to the Fire Commissioner power to order and direct fire drills in mercantile establishments, schools, and charitable institutions. When the Factory Investigating Commission's legislation made the Fire Commissioner's powers in this regard subject to the general powers of regulation conferred upon the Industrial Board, as to both factories and mercantile establishments, imposing the duty on the Fire Commissioner to carry out those regulations, the conduct of fire drills in schools and in charitable institutions was, by the repeal of Section 775A of the Greater New York Charter, left in the hands of the Board of Education and of the Commissioner of Public Charities, as the heads of the respective departments concerned, rather than to continue a divided responsibility by requiring the Fire Commissioner to conduct fire drills in city institutions which are in all other respects under the control of responsible city officials. The Fire Commissioner has, however, represented that in his opinion the power in question ought to be lodged in him. The Factory Commission, which concerns itself chiefly with factories and not with schools or charitable institutions, has no objections to restoring this power.

Second, the amendment made in 1913 to Section 775 of the Charter gave the State Labor Department undivided control over all factories with full power of regulation for the prevention of fire perils and designated the Fire Commissioner as the executive officer with the duty of enforcing those regulations, at the same time taking from him all power of himself making regulations on the subject. As a part of this plan, the Fire Commissioner's power to "order in writing the remedying of any condition found to exist in * * * any building * * * in violation of any law or ordinance in respect to fires or to the prevention of fires" was taken away with respect to factory buildings, because in the opinion of the commission all necessary orders concerning factory buildings could and should be made by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor and enforced by the Fire Commissioner. The Fire Commissioner, however, contends that the power to make such "orders" for the doing of things already directed to be done by law or by the Industrial Board is necessary to make effective his power of enforcement, and the commission, wishing to avoid any question on this point, has agreed to the amendment.

The remaining changes made by the proposed amendments are verbal and trivial, which the commission regards as of no importance, but has agreed to at the Fire Commissioner's request.

ABRAM I. ELKUS,
Chief Counsel New York State Factory Investigating Commission.
New York, Dec. 12, 1913.

ACTION OF CURARE

Causes Death by Paralyzing the Muscles Used in Breathing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent discussions of drugging by means of a needle dipped in curare the fundamental facts in regard to this drug seem to have been forgotten. The action of curare is to paralyze the voluntary muscles of the body. Among these are the muscles used in breathing, and an injection of curare must cause death by stopping respiration. It is a well-established fact that no mammal can have curare introduced into its body without death being caused. The only animals that can survive an injection of curare are those which, like frogs, for example, can also breathe through their skins.

Thus we see that the claim recently made that a young woman was drugged by being stabbed with a poisoned needle is preposterous. For if enough curare was injected into her body to have any effect at all, death through suffocation would have occurred.

G. J. RICH.
Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1913.

The Salvation Army Collectors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can't you put a word or two somewhere in your good paper suggesting that the members of the Salvation Army who are standing in the streets collecting money for dinners for the poor be given a few newspapers on which to stand! It would help keep their feet warm, and it would be softer when the feet were weary. Surely at Christmas time every little thing tending toward warmth and softness in every direction is acceptable.

COMFORT.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1913.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs.

(From The New York Medical Journal.)

In the retirement of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs as chief medical officer of its Department of Health, the City of New York sustains an incalculable loss, for to him, more than to any other individual, are largely due the extraordinary achievements of its public health work. Thanks mainly to Dr. Biggs's initiative, the discoveries in bacteriology in the eighties were used to work a revolution in the methods of public health administration in this city, thus placing this important work on a scientific foundation; and since then, through his tireless efforts, the medical work of the Health Department of the City of New York has constantly been kept abreast of the advances in scientific medicine. In fact, so keen an observer as Koch, on the occasion of his visit here in 1908, remarked that though so many important discoveries in medicine emanated from Germany, their practical application to public health work was more prompt and further advanced in this country. In particular, he mentioned the work done by the New York City Health Department in providing for the microscopical examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli, in examining cultures for diphtheria, in manufacturing and distributing free to the poor, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin, and in examining blood for the Widal reaction. Since that time the Department of Health has begun the manufacture and distribution of bacterial vaccines, and, still more recently, aids physicians in the diagnosis of venereal infections by making free of charge Wassermann reactions for suspected syphilis and complement deviation tests for gonococcus infection.

Not only with respect to laboratory work, moreover, has public health administration undergone a revolution. Following the intensive studies made as part of the tuberculosis campaign inaugurated in this city in 1892, attention was directed more and more to the social environment as a factor in public health; and in this feature of the work Dr. Biggs took a very active and leading part.

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

Robert Vonnoh's Portraits at Montross—Paintings of Far West.

An exhibition of painting and sculpture by Robert Vonnoh and Bessie Potter Vonnoh opened yesterday at the Montross Gallery. The "clou" of the exhibition is the portrait of Mrs. Wilson and her daughters at afternoon tea on a porch. Mrs. Wilson is pouring tea; Miss Margaret Wilson, wearing glasses, is at the left; Miss Eleanor Wilson is standing, and Miss Jessie Wilson, now Mrs. Sayre, is seated at the right. The color is in a high key, the outdoor light on the faces illuminating shadows and half tones, and the scene is painted without a hint of "official" portraiture, a simple, pleasant family party with the Chief Executive out of the picture. Perhaps no more completely American treatment could have been devised, and those who know Mr. Vonnoh's work hardly require the added assurance that the technical resources brought into play are gratifyingly adequate, and that the design is clever and successful.

Other portraits in the group that are especially interesting are the one of Daniel Chester French, an admirable likeness; a clear-cut version of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's physiognomy, in which the alertness of a scientist is united to the reflective sensitiveness of a poet; and a vivacious and altogether charming head of Mrs. Vonnoh in an eighteenth century type of mob cap. The frank, girlish eyes and animated expression are realized without the slightest mitigation of their freshness and charm; it is one of the rare instances in which pigment has let itself be turned into an acquiescent medium for translating human character and seems to exist only for that end. There are also portraits of Charles Francis Adams, lent by the Massachusetts Historical Society; Dr. Talcott Williams, Dr. W. W. Keen, Clifford Provost Greyson, Alexander Walker, Martin Justice, and Jay Cooke. Besides the portraits Mr. Vonnoh exhibits a number of landscapes, accomplished in style and execution, among them "The Old Bridge at Grez," the stateliest of the compositions, and the early and admirable "November," belonging to the permanent collection of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

In the outer gallery are a large group of Mrs. Vonnoh's recent sculptures, which are reserved for later notice. Among them are two portrait sculptures of Mrs. Sayre, one loaned by Mrs. Wilson, the other by Mr. Sayre.

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The second exhibition of the men who have painted the Far West is at the Macbeth Gallery until Dec. 15. Most of the pictures recall the desperation of the artist who went to Brazil to paint the characteristic landscape there, and found it so dramatic, so unlike other countries, and so impressive that he was overpowered by it and turned out much tamer works than when he was painting his familiar home environment. Frederick Ballard Williams and De Witt Parshall have recourse to romance, and Elliott Daingerfield paints color without worrying over topography; Irving Couse can always turn his hand to a pleasant Indian story, and his "Call of the Flute" is one of the best things he has done. Albert Groll has long been familiar with the effects he depicts, and their monotony no doubt is of the essence of the Arizona scene. Gardner Symons has made the mistake of letting his canvas compete in scale with the grandiose scenery he portrays. William Ritschel, Edward H. Potthast, Thomas Moran, and William Wendt are variously true to what they have studied in nature, but no one seems to have captured the still wild spirit of the West.

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At the galleries of D. B. Butler & Co. is an exhibition of mezzotint engravings printed in color by S. Arlent Edwards, including some new plates of rather unusual interest. One of these is engraved from Stuart's portrait of George Washington, and is remarkably successful, owing perhaps to the restraint of the color and the possibility of keeping the effect close to black and white. In 1906 Mr. Edwards made a plate from the "Mona Lisa" in which he followed the color of the original with care.

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An exhibition of antique tapestries opened yesterday at the Benguiat & Keresey Galleries. The larger number are early Renaissance with the Gothic influence showing in the flower-sprinkled foregrounds and small animals introduced into the design. The colors are remarkably pure and the fabrics well preserved.

AUG. KOOPMAN'S ILLNESS.

Has Rheumatic Fever; Is Not Paralyzed, and Continues to Paint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With Mark Twain I can say, "The report of my death grossly exaggerated." In a cable dispatch from your Paris correspondent appearing some weeks ago I am reported as being "paralyzed on my right side, at Etaples, coast of Normandy, and other complications. Even though recovery is possible, I will never be able to paint again."

All this is as wrong as the given location of Etaples, where I came six weeks ago, I am gradually recovering from the rheumatic fever that has laid me low, and have painted steadily for the past month.

AUGUSTUS KOOPMAN.
Etaples, Pas-de-Calais, France, Dec. 3, 1913.

LA GIACONDA RITORNATA.

So, Lisa, you've revealed yourself at last!
Tired of your wand'rings, home calls loudly now—
'Tis said that chickens, when the day is past,
Return to roost upon the wonted bough.
You are no chicken, no—four hundred years
Attest your ripe maturity, and yet the world
Bursts into loud acclaim, and joyous tears
Are shed because at last your sails are furled.
Old girl, I mingle welcome with the rest!
Here is my hand; my heart was yours long since
Time cannot wither you, nor steel my breast
Against the charm that conquers boor and Prince.
Where have you been these long two years? I ask
No awkward questions, tell us all or naught.
As best you think, but let us once more bask
Within that smile, with mystery so fraught.
And yet, since Sociology's the rage,
Methinks that you might help us out a bit;
Might from your own experience a page
Indite—you may be sure 'twould make a hit.
Of course, we would not have you compromise
Yourself—a woman must take care, you know—
Yet on this point we beg you put us wise:
Why Girls Leave Home—you ought to know, by Joe!

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

SEDGWICK POINTS TO SEWAGE MENACE

City Should Spend $160,000,000 to Improve Drainage, He Tells Life Insurance Heads.

TILTS AT HEALTH BOARDS

Few Are Doing Good Work, He Asserts—Importance of Insurance Supervision Urged.

The public health movement needs direction in the right channels and the public health service needs trained men, according to Dr. W. T. Sedgwick, Professor of Biology and Public Health at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who addressed the meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

"There is a great deal of lost motion," he said, "in the public health movement to-day, a great deal of emphasis on the wrong thing. Pure spices are all very well, but pure milk and pure water are infinitely more important. Pure drugs are all very well, but where one person needs pure drugs 100 need pure milk and pure water and pure air.

"We know that half of our cities have not proper sewage systems. This city, for instance, has been described as an island surrounded with sewage, and so in fact it is, and those who have studied the sewage problem of New York know how difficult is the remedy and how inevitably it has got to come, even at the expense of hundreds of millions of dollars.

"New York is spending $160,000,000 on a new water supply. In my opinion she ought to spend an equal, or perhaps greater, sum upon proper drainage and sewage.

"I say we have a great deal of lost motion; we emphasize altogether too much many of those matters—pure food, for example. Most of our foods are, after all, reasonably pure; our flour, our meat, our eggs, our sugar, most of the things that we ordinarily eat are all reasonably pure. We need rather to look after the things that most deserve attention.

"We have to-day numberless boards of health, and I do not exaggerate, I weigh my words, when I say that most of them are incompetent and inefficient. And I begin with our State Boards of Health. A few of them are doing good work and serving the people as they ought to be served; the people, on the other hand, providing them as they ought to provide them, with adequate means, but most of them are not provided by the people with sufficient means; most of them are badly manned and badly equipped for their work.

"Too often State and city Boards of Health are composed of politicians who take the places in order not to be completely shelved, or to be held over until a better place shall arise. Too often the people on our State and our city and our town Boards of Health know nothing whatever about the subject of public health, not even enough to know how to employ good officers.

"We have got an enthusiastic mob of people to-day looking for health, and most of them are looking in the wrong direction or are looking only partly in the right direction. We have got to educate and organize.

"People are unduly anxious and faddy. We are like a huge army, a rabble which is working for health and longevity, but we have not got good officers, and we do not obey those that we have. We are a mob, sweeping across the country, and looking for public health and for private health. Obviously, the thing that is going to happen to-morrow is better education, so that we shall know what we want and where to put the emphasis, and then better organization, with the employment of trained officials who shall give their whole time to this service wherever the fee, the salary, or whatever it may be, is adequate for their support."

The importance of supervision to the business of life insurance was emphasized by James R. Young, President of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

"If supervision fails," he said, "to get fair conditions with just and uniform laws, the conditions such as you gentlemen—in fact, all well-informed and thoughtful insurance men—think are great and serious evils, will be hastened. I refer to absolute and despotic supervision and regulation, or else State insurance pure and simple, the whole insurance business being turned over to the State. Intelligent and thoughtful men can but feel that the life insurance companies of to-day are handling this colossal business and immense funds better than the State or nation could do through departments or employes.

"So far, supervision has kept pace with the business controlled and managed by you gentlemen as it has year by year expanded and improved in respect to the call, not of the wild, but of the enlightened public opinion of our people. The people now call for and demand strict supervision of all classes of business, but especially of the insurance business. They are entitled to it, and the problem is to make it a help and not a hindrance to the business. Supervision, as now conducted, has helped the growth of the companies, and produced a better feeling among them."

Other addresses were made by Arnest J. Clark, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and Henry Abels, President of the American Life Conv

DEBUTANTES HAVE DAY OF FESTIVITIES

Miss Edith Bouvier Introduced by Her Mother at Reception at Sherry's.

DANCE FOR MISSES DIXON

Entertainments for Misses Charlotte Strong, Estelle Hall, Annette Fallows and Ella Thomas.

A round of entertainments was given last night and yesterday afternoon for the débutantes of the season.

Mrs. John Vernon Bouvier, Jr., gave a reception at Sherry's yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Edith Bouvier. Miss Bouvier wore a frock of white satin and chiffon, trimmed with rhinestones, and Mrs. Bouvier was in lavender brocade, embroidered with silver. After the reception the receiving party and several young men were entertained at dinner, and later the party attended a play, followed by a supper at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

Receiving with Mrs. Bouvier and her daughter were the Misses Elizabeth Mordaunt, Katherine Fitch, Eleanor Davis, Marjorie Greenfield, Barbara De Witt, Theodora Libby, Marie Stuart, Evelyn Johnson, Louise Walsh of Washington, Polly Jacob, Lucille Frost, Agnes Shea, Dorothy Mahony, and Mrs. Roger Minton. Some of the young men invited were Roy Floyd-Jones, Montague Geer, H. R. B. Allen, Francis H. Geer, Henry Durand, Stoddard Hoffman, Ransom Noble, Walter Young, Wilson de Braun, Louis Randall, Sheldon Fry, and W. S. and J. V. Bouvier, Jr.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow, Eric Dahlgren, Count and Countess E. del Sera, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Edward De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. Walter Taylor, Ambrose Henry, Harrison Byrd, William Brewster, Pierpont Davis, and Mrs. Clarence Bowen.

Entertains for the Misses Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon entertained with a dance last night at Sherry's for their two daughters, the Misses Augusta and Louise Dixon, the latter being one of the Winter's débutantes. There was general dancing in the small ballroom, and a buffet supper was served in the tapestry suite.

Mrs. Dixon, Miss Dixon, and Miss Louise Dixon received near the ballroom entrance.

The guests, who numbered about two hundred, were young unmarried people, and included the Misses Mary Alexander, Dorothy Anderton, Louise Butler, Elizabeth Burrill, Esther Brown, Maude Coster, Mary Cumnock, Winifred and Dorothy Chisolm, Katharine and Cornelia Chapin, Edith and Madeleine Cook, Vieva Fisher, Elizabeth Griggs, Miriam Harriman, Beulah and Cordelia Hearn, Alice Haven, Louise Herrick, Margaret Henderson, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, Kathryn Motley, Phyllis and Elizabeth McVicker, Christina Nichols, Katherine Oakman, Katharine Porter, Harriet Read, Marie Rodewald, Mimi Scott, Kathryn Steele, Margaret and Charlotte Strong, Mai Watson, Dorothy Mangan, Coline Ingersoll, Betty and Rosetta Carson, Eleanor and Beatrice Burrill, Lois Cunningham, Eleanor Darlington, Noel Haskins, Elizabeth Klapp, Dorothy King, Jean Morris, Hope Malcolm, Gertrude Mall, Le Brun Parsons, Mary Parsons, and Urling Sibley.

Also Reginald Auchincloss, Curtis Brown, W. B. Bultton, Jr., J. Banks, Jr., Wolcott Blair, Fahys and Harry Cook, Colles and Henry Coe, Hugh Cotton, Walter Cook, Walter Chauncey, Henry Gilbert and Elliott Darlington, Howland and Shippen Davis, C. A. Wixon, Jr., Angier Duke, Alex. H. Ely, Jr., and John Elliot De Coursey Fales, Frederick and Burgess Wooley, Brenton, Charles, and Lindsay Welling, Averell Harriman, Franklin and Howard Plummer, Bryce and Stuart Wing, R. H. Warren, Jr., Francis and Maurice Roche, Walbridge Taft, Wadsworth Lewis, Chalmers Wood, Newton Rae, Aymar Johnson, George Trevor, Brette Glaenzer, Charles Stetson, Dr. Harold Pardee, Irving Pardee, Irving Paris, W. G. Oakman, Jr., Roderick McAlpin, Lawrence and MacCulloch Miller, C. H. Marshall, John and Robert Munroe, John and James Larkin, T. L. Johnson, Horton Hams, W. B. Sturgis, Amory Haskell, Robert R. Livingston, and Lyman Hine.

Theatre Party for Miss Strong.

Mrs. J. Amory Haskell gave a theatre party, followed by a supper and dancing, at Sherry's last night for Miss Charlotte R. Strong, the débutante daughter of Mrs. J. Remsen Strong. After the play the guests were taken in busses to Sherry's, where the supper was served in the banqueting suite and dancing followed.

Those asked included the Misses Joy Williams, Constance Chappell, Penelope Sears, Blanche Tyng, Silvia Hyde, Marie Taller, Rosetta Carson, Elizabeth McVickar, Harriet Paris, Mimi Scott, Coline Ingersoll, Louise Herrick, Lentilhon Gilford, Elvine Richard, Elizabeth Burrill, Mai Watson, Margaret Strong, and Mary Haskell. Others who came in after the play included Miss Edith Farr and Miss Elizabeth Klapp.

The young men invited for the theatre or supper and dance included Frederick Alexandre, Clayton De Witt, Henry Ford, Amory Haskell, Irving Kingsford, Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., Whiteright Watson, T. L. Johnson, Hyland Sizer, Arthur Du Bois, Jesse Hoyt, Alden Kimball, Bernard Law, Benjamin Bullock, Barry Wall, Allen Butler, Perry Moore, Bryce Wing, Vinton Pierce of Washington, William Palmer, Howard Bourne, Shaton Farr, and J. McFerren Barr.

Dance for Miss Hall.

Mrs. Charles E. McManus of 265 West Seventy-third Street gave a large dance last night for her daughter, Miss Estelle Hall, at Sherry's. Mrs. McManus, in white and gold, and Miss Hall, in white brocaded velvet embroidered in pearls, received in the reception room adjoining the large ballroom, where the dancing took place. The rose room was decorated with vases of American Beauty roses and gardenias. At midnight a buffet supper was served in the adjoining suite of rooms, while darkey minstrels sang and professional dancers exhibited their skill

Nearly 300 guests accepted, and among them were the Misses Margaret Homans, Claire Cornell, Edith Bouvier, Elsie Barr, Ellen Lafin, Eloise Sheron, Dorothy Guyon, Dorothy Conron, Madeline Cochran, Marguerite Jacquette, Clay Harden, Marie Curtis, Martha Hicks, Marjorie Dyer, Beatrice Smith, Eugenia Kelley, and also Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dula, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rishel, Mr. and Mrs. William Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dalley.

Also Rogers Benjamin, John Bouvier, Charles Requa, Worrall Hyde, Leon Abbot, Jr., Harold Blandy, Henry Carrington, William B. French, Andrew Fletcher, Frederic H. Gibbs, William Manning, Cowen Latta, Judson O'Brien, Townsend Renard, William Ralston, Clifford Baumann, J. P. Silo, Milton Ayres, and Clinton Baker.

Miss Fallows's Debut.

Mrs. Edward Huntington Fallows gave a tea yesterday at the Plaza to introduce her daughter, Miss Annette Fallows. Mrs. Fallows, in green satin, and Miss Fallows, in white satin with silver spangled tulle, had receiving with them Miss Anne Brewster of Boston, Miss Marion Meigs of Pottstown, and the Misses Marjorie Woolsey, Lisa Todd, Estelle Romeyn, Mary Parsons, Janet Hayward, Mildred Dennis, Louise Butler, Dorothy Brown, Dorothy Black, and Dorothy Bigelow, all of New York.

The guests at the reception included William Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines; Dean C. Worcester, late Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines; Mrs. Frank P. Helm, wife of the Director of Navigation in the Philippines; Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago and Mrs. Fallows. Many of Miss Fallows's passengers on the Manchuria on a trip to the Orient last Winter also attended the reception.

A dinner followed the tea, the additional guests being John Coates, Dr. Howard Shattuck, Chessman Kittridge, Lawrence Wellington, and Robert Averill. After the dinner the party went to the dance for the Dobbs Day Nursery, also in the Plaza.

Miss Klapp Makes Bow.

Mrs. Eugene Klapp, who with her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Klapp, is staying at the Gotham, gave a reception yesterday afternoon in the ballroom to introduce Miss Klapp. The reception was followed by a small theatre party.

Mrs. Klapp and Miss Klapp had receiving with them the Misses Louise Herrick, Harriet Paris, Alice Haven, Margaret Allen, Coline Ingersoll, and Edith Farr.

The additional guests asked in for the dinner and play were the Misses Priscilla Bartlett and Emilie Ford, and also Harold Hartshorne, Earl Osborn, Lawrence McKeever, Irving Paris, Peter Dowd, and Mr. Ward of Washington.

Reception for Miss Thomas.

Mrs. Harman B. Vanderhoef of 40 West Fifty-eighth Street, introduced her neice, Miss Ella May Thomas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hampton Thomas of Bridgeport, Conn., but formerly of New York, yesterday afternoon at a reception. In the evening Mrs. Vanderhoef gave a small dance for Miss Thomas, and her son, H. B. Vanderhoef, Jr.

Mrs. Vanderhoef in white and black brocade, Mrs. Thomas in pink with gold, and Miss Thomas in white charmeuse and pink Debutante roses, had receiving with them the Misses Adele Prindle of London, Dorothy Hard of Bridgeport, Mary de Raimse of Elizabeth, Dorothy Guyon and Florence Sheldon of Brooklyn, Florence Rue of Plainfield, and Elizabeth and Hilary Thomas, cousins of the débutante.

The additional guests asked in for the dance included the Misses Bernice Jerolamon, Marie Rising, Katharine and Elizabeth Sage, Hester Barrows, Claire Cornell, Marion Vanderhoef, Dorothea Frasier, Edith Adams, Ruth Rhein, Katherine Lott, Dorothy Howard, Catherine and Elizabeth G. Gunn, Janet Gregory, Myra Helm, and also Gilbert C. Demorest, Charles Orth, Elmer Mulford, James and Joseph Van Buren, David Grant, William Gurney, Brewster Prindle of London, Hoyt Perry, Thomas Hilliard, R. C. McKinney, Forrest Butterworth, Harold Gennert, E. H. Babbock, Jr.; F. Vaughan Burgess, Welton Hotchkiss, Gustav Carew, Paul Dickey, Grieg Johnson, F. D. Payne, Dean Cooper, Nelson Ramsey, James Murray, Brower Whitney, Howard Woodfin and Samuel Baumann.

TO-DAY'S DEBUTANTES.

Buds Include the Twin Daughters of Mrs. Walter E. Woodford.

Mrs. E. Hicks Herrick of 35 East Thirtieth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Louise Herrick, at a tea this afternoon.

Mrs. George L. McAlpin will introduce her daughter, Miss Flora McAlpin, at an afternoon reception, followed by a dinner dance, at 9 East Ninetieth Street.

Mrs. Herbert Gardiner Lord will give a tea at 623 West 113th Street to introduce her daughter, Miss Lucy Lord.

Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn will introduce her second daughter, Miss Cordelia Hepburn, at a reception with dancing at the Colony Club.

Mrs. George Woolsey of 117 East Thirty-sixth Street will give an at home to present her daughter, Miss Marjorie Ellinwood Woolsey, a granddaughter of the late Theodore Woolsey.

Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips will introduce her second daughter, Miss Lucia Edith Phillips, at a tea, followed by a theatre party and supper.

Mrs. Jules Bache will present her daughter, Miss Kathryn Bache, at a tea, and the latter's sister, Mrs. F. L. Richards, will give a dinner, followed by dancing, for her at 830 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Walter Emerson Woodford of 317 West Ninth Street will introduce her twin daughters, the Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Woodford. The tea will be followed by a dinner and dance.

GIVE MASQUERADE DANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Boldt, Jr., Entertain at Waldorf—Novel Costumes.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Miles gave a masquerade dance last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The dance was held in the Waldorf Apartments, and the guests remained masked until midnight. There were many novel costumes worn. A minstrel band furnished the music, and supper was served at 12.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit L. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mr. and Mrs. Norris Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Batterman, Mr. and Mrs. William Breed, Mr. and Mrs. Donald W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Boucher, Mr. and Mrs. Patten Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hagen, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Seaver Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Legg, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander V. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Teagle, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Swift, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Peacock.

Also the Misses Clara B. Adams, Florence Brown, Margery Brown, Betty Collamore, Helen Eggleston, Mabel Forsyth, Gladys Stout, Mabel Welsh, Clara Whittlesey, Mrs. John W. Horner, Mrs. Legg Bertram, Mrs. F. L. Loring, Park Gillespie, Francis S. Hutchins, C. L. Inslee, Roswell F. Mundy, Marshal Prentiss, Horatio M. Reed, and Richard Weeks.

Fowler-Cram Wedding Plans.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Charlotte A. Cram and Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, have been completed. The wedding will take place at 4 o'clock on Jan. 5, in Trinity Chapel, and the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert will officiate. The reception will be held at the residence of Miss Cram's grandfather, Egerton Leigh Winthrop, 23 East Thirty-third Street.

Miss Cram will have four bridesmaids, her cousins, Miss Muriel Winthrop and Miss Katharine S. Haven, Miss Sorchan and Miss Dorothea Carroll. Mr. Fowler will have his brother, W. S. Groesbeck Fowler, as his best man, and the ushers selected are Dawson C. Glover, Anos C. Schermerhorn, Richard Gambrill, George H. Warren, Jr., Wadsworth Lewis and Sidney Dillon Ripley.

Mayor Harrison's Son to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Miss Lucy B. Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howell Cook of West State Street, to Carter Henry Harrison, Jr., of Chicago. The date of the wedding has not been set. The prospective bridegroom is the son of Mayor Harrison of Chicago.

NEWMANN—BUTLER.

Mr. and Mrs. William Newmann of 1,229 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Newmann, to Charles M. Butler. No date has been set for the wedding.

Bryans at Asheville Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 12.—Secretary and Mrs. Bryan will spend Christmas in Asheville, arriving at Grove Park Inn Dec. 19 for a ten days' stay.

Recitals at Mrs. Schiff's Home.

Miss Henriette Bach, the violinist, and Mme. Germaine Schnitzer, pianist, will give two recitals at the home of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, 969 Fifth Avenue, on Monday, Dec. 15, and Jan. 5.

Leete School Gives Play To-night.

An entertainment is to be given to-night at the St. Regis by the Leete School, which will include a play entitled "A Masque of Culture." Dancing will follow the entertainment.

BARNARD GIRLS PLEASE IN COMEDY

Wigs and Cues Give a Fine Performance of "Mice and Men" in College Theatre.

AT EASE IN MEN'S ROLES

Feminine Players Have No Touble with Masculine Swords—All the Parts Well Done.

Wigs and Cues, the dramatic club of Barnard College, gave a performance last night of the comedy "Mice and Men," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, in Brinckerhoff Theatre in the college that was a great success.

The play goes back to the days of wigs and cues, powder and patches, and makes great demands on the players. It was an ambitious venture for the Barnard girls, and it would have been a simple matter to have turned the entire performance into a farce. But the Barnard students carried it off gloriously.

The masculine characters are in the majority, and there could not have been a more personable lot of men. They carried themselves well and did honor to their gray coats and waistcoats. There was never a stumble over a sword, and the audience quite forgot in its interest in the play the fact that it was a girls' performance.

The play, as is well known, shows a man with a desire to begin the bringing up of his children with the education of the mother. The kindly philosopher, Mark Embury, who has once been disappointed in love, decides to go into matrimony in a scientific and philosophical way, and sends to a foundling asylum for a number of girls from whom he is to select a ward who will eventually, nothing preventing, become his wife.

There is a handsome scapegrace nephew in love with a neighbor's wife, Roger Goodlake, the complacent husband; the beautiful wife, and the foundling, who falls in love with the scapegrace, and an interesting lot of other characters—Mrs. Deborah, the house keeper; Sir Harry, Peter, the man; Molly, the maid; the marvelous matron of the asylum and the wonderful Beadle, with Kit, the cousin of Mrs. Deborah.

It was an exceedingly even performance, and all the roles were well handled.

Miss Iphigene Ochs, 1914, as Joanna Goodlake, the wife of the confiding husband, was charming in a gown of pale pink and a patch in the first act, and the orphans as they marched in in line wearing their uniforms of blue and white, moving like mechanical dolls at the word of the beadle, were delightful. And that beadle, Miss L. Walker, 1914, was really some beadle.

As Peggy, the "Little Britain" of the foundling asylum, Miss I. Randolph, 1914, was very pleasing, and Miss L. Walton, 1914, made Roger Goodlake a most convincing figure. The Mark Embury of Miss M. Kenny, 1914, was tender and sympathetic throughout, while Capt. Lowell, played by Miss M. Schorr, 1914, was a manly lover.

There is realism in the play and Peggy, who, according to the wishes of her guardian, walks barefoot, "to make one hardy and impervious to disease," came on the stage in real bare feet and put on her shoes and stockings with her back to the audience when Embury discovered that she had "really grown up."

In the third act there is the masquerade ball, to which Peggy goes and learns who is her rival. There Mrs. Goodlake shows her scorn in haughty bitterness for the foundling baggage.' At the act's close the curtains were drawn aside and the flowers, which had been waiting outside for the various stars, were presented. There was a pretty dance introduced into the ball scene. Here is the cast:

Mark Embury	M. Kenny, 1914
Roger Goodlake	L. Walton, 1914
Capt. George Lovell	M. Schorr, 1914
Sir Harry Trimblestone	L. Howe, 1915
Kit Barniger	E. Seipp, 1916
Peter	H. Zagat, 1915
Joanna Goodlake	I. Ochs, 1914
Mrs. Deborah	A. Vorhaus, 1914
Peggy ("Little Britain")	I. Randolph, 1914
Matron	B. Rittenberg, 1916
Beadle	L. Walker, 1915
Molly	S. Andrews, 1914

The dancers were the Misses S. Andrews, '14; M. Carman, '14; C. Cohn, '14; C. Duror, '14; D. MacLean, '14; L. Nicola, '14; M. Ross, '14; G. Seldner, '14; G. Bain, '15; A. Herzfeld, '15; L. Walker, '15; B. Albrecht, '16; D. Frazer, '16; M. Kellner, '16; H. Mitchell, '16; M. Powell, '16; B. Rittenberg, '16, and D. Dean, '15.

The foundlings were the Misses L. Nicola, '14; D. MacLean, '14; M. Ross, '14; G. Seldner, '14; G. Bain, '15; D. Fraser, '16, and M. Powell, '16.

The play will be repeated this afternoon at 2:15 o'clock and again this evening at 8:15 o'clock.

On the Board of Directors of Wigs and Cues are the Misses J. Unger, '14, Chairman; R. Guernsey, '14; E. Macauley, '14; D. Herod, '14; E. Astruck, '15; R. Erskine, '15, and E. Louria, '15; and Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, and Prof. Charles Sears Baldwin.

SOCIAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Henry William Eaton and the Misses Eaton have returned from Europe and will be at the Hotel Buckingham for the Winter.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Goelet will arrive in New York next week from Europe on the Amerika.

Miss Margaret Andrews, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson at their country place, Palmetto Bluff, in South Carolina, is expected to join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Andrews, at the Vanderbilt the first of the week.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and her young son is visiting her father, Col. Emerson, at his country home, Arcadia, Green Spring Valley, Md.

Miss Harriet Churchill of Newport has been elected to the Lyceum of France.

Mr. and Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street have cards out for a tea dance on Wednesday, Dec. 17, to be given for Charles Williams of Paris, the portrait painter, and Mrs. Williams.

Daniel A. Davis of 52 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a reception on Thursday evening, Dec. 18, from 7 to 9, for the Rev. and Mrs. William Sullivan

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Guthrie will give a costume dance on New Year's Eve at Meudon, their country place at Locust Valley, L. I., and will entertain a large house party over the holiday.

Howard Taylor gave a dinner of twelve covers last night at his residence, 19 East Sixty-fourth Street, for his daughter, Miss Eleanor Taylor. A few people came in afterward for dancing. Mr. Taylor will give a second dinner on Jan. 2.

Miss Ada Bryce Gray will give a luncheon for girls on Dec. 23 at the Colony Club.

The sudden death on Thursday of Mrs. Eleanor Brown Locke, wife of Charles R. Locke of 14 West Sixty-ninth Street, throws into mourning her son-in-law and a daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry Gillett, and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Locke of Cedarhurst, L. I.

Mrs. John J. Pulleyn gave an informal dance at Delmonico's last night for her daughter, Miss Virginia Pulleyn. About 150 were asked, and the ballroom suite was taken for the affair. A buffet supper was served.

Mrs. H. H. Vreeland and Mrs. J. Armour Ferguson will give a ball on Dec. 19 at the Gotham to introduce their daughters, the Misses Marjorie Vreeland, and May Farquhar Ferguson.

The Saturday Evening Dancing Class, managed so long by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, will have the first of this season's dances to-night at Delmonico's.

The dance last night at the Plaza for the benefit of the Dobbs Day Nursery proved a success from both the financial and society standpoints. Many dinners preceded it, and well-known society girls and men attended.

Mrs. S. B. Chapin has invitations out for a luncheon on Dec. 16 for Miss May Farquhar Ferguson, the débutante daughter of Mrs. J. Armour Ferguson, and Mrs. W. G. Nichols will also give a luncheon for Miss Ferguson at Sherry's on Dec. 18, followed by a theatre party.

MUSIC HALL'S NEW POLICY.

Vaudeville to be Abandoned for 'The Girl on the Film.'

The Forty-fourth Street Music Hall, formerly Weber & Fields's Theatre, is to give up the policy of vaudeville adopted a few weeks ago, and with it the Shuberts will give up their idea of entering the vaudeville field with Lew Fields, Sam Bernard, and others. Bernard withdrew from the scheme soon after the Forty-fourth Street house entered the vaudeville end of the business. Eva Tanguay is the attraction at the theatre this week and will also be there next week.

Following the Tanguay engagement there the English company from the Gaiety Theatre in London, which arrived here yesterday, will present "The Girl on the Film," a musical comedy, under the direction of the Shuberts, in that theatre. "The Girl on the Film, once the property of Charles Frohman, who intended to produce it here, was brought over by the Shuberts for presentation in the Casino Theatre, but there has been a sudden shift in plans.

VAUDEVILLE STRIFE ENDS.

Loew Gives Up Philadelphia Theatres on an Agreement with Keith.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—By the terms of an agreement signed to-night B. F. Keith will in future control the vaudeville situation in Philadelphia. Marcus Loew will withdraw from the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night and relinquish all claim to the Chestnut Street Opera House, thus ending the long vaudeville war which has been waged in this city.

The peace was arranged at a conference this afternoon between Harry T. Jordan, manager of Keith's Theatre; Marcus Loew, Samuel F. Nixon, Fred Nixon-Nirdlinger, E. F. Albee, and J. Fred Zimmerman. Mr. Loew is said to have further agreed to give up his plan of establishing a chain of sectional theatres here.

In return for his stock in the Central Amusement Company, controlling the Metropolitan, and his sub-lease of the Chestnut Street Opera House, Loew is said to have received a promise of large holdings in a new company being formed by Keith to consolidate his various interests in this city.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

May de Sousa, the musical comedy soprano who was last seen here in "Miss Caprice" at the Casino, has joined the forces of Charles Frohman, and has been made leading woman in "The Marriage Market," starring Donald Brian. She will be seen in her new role to-night at the Grand Opera House, succeeding Venita Fitzhugh, who is to play in "The Laughing Husband."

The American version of "Oh, I Say!" is to be produced in London next month as a musical comedy, and at the same time the play, as a farce, will continue its run at another London theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, teachers of dances, who are to open Mrs. Osborne's old dressmaking establishment as a society tea room and dance hall under the name of Castle House, are to become a permanent attraction at Hammerstein's Victoria commencing Jan. 15.

The Cort Theatre was packed to the doors yesterday afternoon by actors and actresses who witnessed the first professional matinee of "Peg o' My Heart."

Next Monday afternoon Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the German poet and dramatist, will give a reading in German at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America. The same night Dr. Fulda will give a reading at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Carolyn Wells has made the English adaptation of the book and lyrics of "King of the Moutains," the Victor Leon-Franz Lehar opera which Henry W. Savage will produce late this season.

Martha Hedman will sail for Europe this morning on the Olympic to act leading parts with Sir George Alexander at the St. James Theatre, London, where she will begin her engagement New Year's night. She is to return to America next season to resume her place in the Frohman companies.

Alf Hayman, general manager for Charles Frohman, left for Chicago last night to witness the first performance in that city of Hattie Williams and Richard Carle in "The Doll Girl."

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Always look for that name

HARRISON CRUSADER DEAD.

Fire Bell Tolled and Residents Weep for Rev. M. P. O'Connor.

The Rev. Maurice P. O'Connor, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross in Harrison, N. J., who was by reason of his popularity and vigorous crusading methods practically the political dictator of Harrison and East Newark, the two towns which lay within his parish, died yesterday morning. He had been ill for several weeks of stomach disease. His death had been expected for days, and it was made known a few minutes after it had occurred by the Harrison fire bell, which tolled sixty-four times, once for every year of his age. An unusual demonstration of grief followed the knell in Harrison and East Newark. His death was a blow to hundreds who had been deeply attached to him, and all through the day persons were weeping in the streets in his parish.

Father O'Connor was born in Scotland of an exiled Irish family, and came to this country at the age of 11 years. He was graduated from St. Charles College at Baltimore, Md., and ordained in 1877. He served in different parishes in New Jersey until he was assigned to Harrison on Dec. 8, 1883. The thirtieth anniversary of his connection with the Church of the Holy Cross was last Monday.

Father O'Connor began to wield a large influence shortly after taking the church. In 1886 he raised $150,000 among his parishioners and built one of the finest churches in New Jersey. He took a hand in local politics from the beginning. Before he had been a year in the town he carried through a crusade which resulted in the enforcement of the Sunday closing law. He constituted himself a censor of the public morals of the two communities in his parish, and the fear politicians had of denunciation from his pulpit gave him the name of "the Boss." He called indignation meetings and cleared out the gamblers who invaded Harrison in 1893. He organized the Total Abstinence League and broke up the practice of sending children to saloons by driving around his parish in a buggy, taking pails or bottles away when he found them in the hands of minors, and saying: "Now, tell your father that Father O'Connor smashed them for you."

One fact that strikingly shows the power Father O'Connor had in the two townships is that there are no moving picture shows in Harrison or East Newark. Father O'Connor had denounced such shows as a menace to the young, and it had been found impossible to bring moving picture shows into his parish against his disapproval.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM NELSON BAILEY, who was connected with the motive power department of the New York Central Railroad for forty years, died in his home at Yonkers on Wednesday of a complication of diseases. He was 78 years old.

JOHN MOY, said to be the oldest resident of Rutherford, N. J., died there on Thursday, in his ninetieth year. He had lived in Rutherford for the last thirty years and had held the offices of Marshal and Constable.

Mrs. OLIVA DIPLEY died on Thursday at her home, 15 Cross Street, Montclair, N. J. Grief over the death of her two children within the last eight months is believed to have caused her death.

EDWIN SELLEW, editor of The Friend, a religious publication, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends, died on Thursday at Philadelphia at the age of 60 years.

Miss ANNA M. ECKBERT, 60 years old, an employe of the Post Office Department at Washington, died in Lewistown, Penn., yesterday as the result of injuries received by being run down by a train. Miss Eckbert had been connected with the Post Office Department for thirty-three years.

CHARLES WOLF, a well-known Brooklyn scenic artist, long connected with theatres in that borough, is dead at his home, 133 Conover Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 50 years.

JOSEPH HAGAN, Superintendent of the Friedman Trucking Transportation Company of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 295A Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 34 years.

ALOYSIUS J. GALLAGHER, manager of the office of Albert Southerland of the United Booking Agency and a member of many theatrical organizations, including the Actors' Fund, is dead at his home, 94 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. He was the son of M. J. Gallagher, a pioneer wholesale dry goods merchant of Manhattan. He was 30 years old.

WILLIAM CHASE HAMER, 64 years old, a noted English composer of organ music and choirmaster, died at his home in Lyons, N. Y., on Thursday. Before coming to the United States Mr. Hamer was organist of leading churches in England, and for a time played in Canterbury Cathedral. He was a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Dr. NORMAN EUGENE FAREWELL, assistant physician at the Brooklyn Hospital and a specialist in eye, ear, and throat diseases, died on Thursday evening at his home, 449 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was born thirty-seven years ago in Ottawa, Canada, and received his degree of M. D. from Trinity College, Toronto, in 1897.

PHILIP FRANCIS WELCH of 57 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Thursday of diabetes. He was born in 1865, and had lived in the Greenpoint section for thirty years. Mr. Welch was a member of the Seymour Club and the Jefferson Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District.

THOMAS E. GILLESPIE, a builder and real estate operator, died at his home, 460 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday at the age of 65 years.

CHARLES H. SUTHERLAND, for thirty years connected with the New York branch of the B. F. Goodrich Company, died yesterday at his home, 389 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He was well known in the rubber trade as one of the oldtime traveling men. Mr. Sutherland was a veteran of the civil war, a member of Ezel Lodge, No. 732, F. and A. M.; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, and Mecca Temple.

The Rev. Father WILLIAM H. FITZPATRICK, pastor of St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church, Dorchester, Mass., died yesterday, aged 81 years. He was stricken with apoplexy as he was reading his Bible in bed. Father Fitzpatrick was the oldest priest in Boston.

LUTHER A. PECKHAM, a retired mill owner and inventor of woolen mill machinery, died in Providence yesterday. He was at one time a member of the company which operated the Fulton Worsted Mills in Fulton, N. Y.

CHARLES BROWN, 69 years old, for many years in the wholesale and retail tobacco business at 681 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 526 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

DENNIS PETERS of 94 West 104th Street, head salesman of the H. O. Oatmeal Company, died yesterday at his residence, 94 West 104th Street. He was born in Troy, N. Y., fifty-two years ago, and was formerly a wholesale grocer there.

Dr. JACOB S. NEWMAN, 78 years old, a retired dentist, died yesterday of apoplexy at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ella F. N. Ames of 26 Ella Street, Bloomfield, N. J. Dr. Newman returned Thursday from Easton, Penn., where he attended the funreal of his brother, Ford Newman. He was a member of Harmony Lodge, F. and A. M.; Baldwin Chapter, R. A. M., of Newton, and Meca Temple of this city.

CHARLES F. AXTELL died yesterday in Stratford, Conn. He was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1845. From 1867 to 1889 he was associate publisher of The Jerseyman at Morristown. He later entered the Government Printing Office at Washington, and then went abroad to study printing. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and entered the law office of the late Vice Chancellor Henry C. Pitney. During the civil war Mr. Axtell served in Company E, New Jersey Emergency Men. He was an officer of St. Peter's Church, Morristown; a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and Sons of the American Revolution.

SAMUEL H. MOORE of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at Warwick, N. Y. He was an uncle of Mrs. Charles Abbott Bush, wife of a physician at 126 Hancock Street.

CHARLES H. BRUSH of the law firm of Brush & Crawford, 30 Broad Street, and a Director in the Majestic Hotel Company, died yesterday at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West.

Dr. AMOS H. ELLIOTT died suddenly yesterday at his home, 314 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 73. He was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1888.

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"TANNHAEUSER" AT OPERA.

First Performance This Season, with Mme. Fremstad as Elisabeth.

Landgraf Hermann	Carl Braun
Tannhäuser	Jacques Urlus
Wolfram	Hermann Weil
Walther	Paul Althouse
Biterolf	Carl Schlegel
Heinrich	Julius Bayer
Reinmar	Basil Ruysdael
Elisabeth	Olive Fremstad
Venus	Margarete Matzenauer
Ein Hirt	Lenora Sparkes
Conductor	Alfred Hertz.

The first performance this season of "Tannhäuser" at the Metropolitan Opera House brought a number of unexpected changes in the cast, all due to the illness of Miss Farrar and the substitutions necessary to enable "Madama Butterfly" to be given this afternoon. Mme. Destinn, having to sing the part of Cio Cio San in Puccini's Japanese opera, had to be relieved from the part of Elizabeth in that evening's "Tannhäuser," and so Mme. Olive Fremstad came into that part, which she then sang for the first time in New York. Mme. Margarete Matzenauer was entrusted with the part of Venus, which has long been Mme. Fremstad's.

Mme. Fremstad is an actress of infinite resource and capacity, and is quite as much at home in expressing the chaste spirituality of Elisabeth as the evil influences of Venus. Her Elisabeth was winning and beautiful to the eye. Vocally it was not one of her best achievements; the music is high for her, and the music needs a purer quality of the high soprano. But Mme. Fremstad won much sympathy through her representation. Mme. Matzenauer sang with great fullness of tone and richness of quality as Venus, a part in which she is no stranger to the Metropolitan.

Mr. Urlus, who has often taken the part of Tannhäuser here before, was not in good condition vocally, and his style in singing was

Here are the Books for Giving:

FAMILIAR SPANISH TRAVELS
By William Dean Howells

THE WAY HOME
By the Author of "The Inner Shrine" (Basil King)

THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS
By H. G. Wells

THE JUDGMENT HOUSE
By Sir Gilbert Parker

"PEANUT"
By Albert Bigelow Paine

THE IRON TRAIL
By Rex Beach

A CHANGED MAN
By Thomas Hardy

THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS
By Kate Langley Bosher

THE CORYSTON FAMILY
By Mrs. Humphry Ward

PARTNERS
By Margaret Deland

THE DESIRED WOMAN
By Will N. Harben

THE GOLDEN RULE DOLLIVERS
By Margaret Cameron

THE MAIN ROAD
By Maude Radford Warren

THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER
By Clarence B. Kelland

FINDING HIS SOUL
By Norman Duncan

PRAYER—WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES
By Samuel McComb

MIRACLES OF SCIENCE
By Henry Smith Williams

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FORCES IN AMERICAN HISTORY

For Young Readers

JOE THE BOOK FARMER
By Garrard Harris

BOOK OF INDIAN BRAVES
By Kate Dickinson Sweetser

MARK TIDD
By Clarence B. Kelland

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HOUSE LEADERS PLAN TO REDUCE BUDGET

Committee Chairmen Will Meet Clark To-day to Curb Appropriations—Fear of Deficit Denied

BUT MARGIN IS VERY SMALL

Total of $714,000,000 in the Proposed Appropriation Bills—Estimated Revenue, $728,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Speaker Clark sent a letter to-day to the Chairmen of the committees authorized to make appropriations inviting them to meet him and Mr. Underwood at the Speaker's office at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to discuss the annual appropriation bills. It was the first conference of the kind ever called at the Capitol, and attracted considerable attention.

Later there were rumors that Democratic leaders, confronted with estimates from Secretary McAdoo calling for appropriations aggregating $1,108,681,777, were afraid of a big deficit for 1915, and were arranging to avoid that by retrenchment. It is believed a budget system, which the President favors, will be tried to prevent overexpenditures.

Speaker Clark denies that the Democrats fear a deficit, and predicts that the Underwood bill will bring in more revenue than did the Payne bill. Speaker Clark bases this forecast on estimates prepared by Secretary McAdoo, though experts of the House Committee on Appropriations foresee a deficit of from $13,000,000 to $73,000,000. Mr. McAdoo thinks the revenue for the fiscal year 1915 from the Underwood bill will be:

Customs	$249,000,000
Income tax (corporations)	40,000,000
Income tax (individuals)	65,000,000
Total	$354,000,000

Secretary McAdoo estimates that the revenue for the current fiscal year from these sources will be:

Customs	$270,000,000
Corporation excise tax	8,000,000
Income tax (corporations)	33,000,000
Income tax (individuals)	54,000,000
Total	$365,000,000

This is the revenue from the Payne law between July 1 and Oct. 3, 1913, and from the new Underwood law from Oct. 3, when it became effective, to July 1, 1914, as estimated by Secretary McAdoo, but it is only an estimate, and there are Democratic leaders who believe the party will be displaying wisdom if some definite plan is evolved for handling the appropriation bills scientifically and holding them down to the necessary cost of the Government.

The amount of revenue collected under the Payne law during the last complete fiscal year of its operation was:

Customs	$318,891,395
Corporation excise tax	35,006,299
Total	$353,897,694

Comparison of these figures with Secretary McAdoo's estimates shows that from customs alone the Underwood law will raise in 1914 about $48,000,000 less than the Payne law raised from customs alone in 1913, and the Underwood law will raise in 1915 from customs alone about $60,000,000 less than did the Payne law from that source in 1913, but that the difference will be made up through the new income tax collections.

In a statement he issued, Speaker Clark said:

"We have been here since April 7, and the quicker we get these appropriation bills out of the way the quicker we can adjourn.

"Of course, we intend, if we can without doing injustice to any department or service of the Government, to keep the appropriations within the estimated revenues, and we think we can do it."

The estimated revenues for 1915 are expected by Secretary McAdoo to be $728,000,000, as follows:

From customs	$249,000,000
From internal revenue, ordinary	315,000,000
Income tax, from corporations	40,000,000
Income tax, from individuals	65,000,000
Sale of public lands	3,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	56,000,000
Total ordinary receipts	$728,000,000

The estimated appropriations for permanent or regular purposes are $1,108,681,777. Deducting $368,967,102 for the Postal Service, payable from postal revenues, leaves $714,684,675 which must be appropriated for 1915 if there is an issue of bonds for Panama Canal purposes. If there is no such issue, then $26,326,985 to be appropriated for the canal would bring the total to $741,011,660.

On the basis of $728,000,000 in ordinary receipts, these figures of Mr. McAdoo indicate that, with no bond sale and without including deficiency appropriations or other miscellaneous appropriations by Congress, the estimated ordinary appropriations he will ask will be about $13,000,000 greater than the ordinary revenue in 1915. Mr. McAdoo has indicated, however, that he is going to try to keep the actual ordinary expenditures in 1915 down to $702,000,000, exclusive of the Postal Service, deficiencies, and unforeseen expenditures which special acts of Congress may involve, and that in this way he will have an excess of $26,000,000 with which to pay the Panama Canal expenditures without recourse to a bond issue.

The House Appropriations Committee has just prepared a table of its own on the appropriations which shows that the aggregate estimates of $1,108,681,777 are $38,468,498 greater than the regular and permanent annual appropriations for 1914, aggregating $1,070,215,278. Allowing $728,000,000 for the estimated revenues and $307,000,000 for the estimated postal revenues, the Appropriations Committee estimates that the total revenue for 1915 will be $1,035,000,000. According to this, the committee's experts assert, the excess of estimated appropriations, exclusive of deficiencies and miscellaneous, over the estimated revenues for 1915, will be $73,681,777.

Any way it is figured, Chairman Fitzgerald's experts think there will be a deficit of not less than $13,000,000 for the fiscal year 1915. As Secretary McAdoo estimates that there will be a deficit of $6,900,000 for the fiscal year 1914, it is evident the situation is one demanding the attention of the Democratic leaders.

At the direction of President Wilson and in compliance with the new Tariff act, the State Department has had under consideration the subject of new reciprocity treaties with foreign nations, but nothing will be done before the Underwood act has time to show its revenue-producing qualities.

The new Tariff act empowers the President to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations by which mutual concessions shall be made "looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce."

Secretary Bryan said this afternoon that he had taken the matter up as soon as the tariff act went into effect, but that no such reciprocal agreements had been made. He added that when he asked the Treasury Department if the State Department should proceed with such negotiations Secretary McAdoo replied that it would take several months to determine just what the revenue would be under the new law, and until this information was available all effort to make reciprocity treaties should be suspended. Secretary Bryan indicated that in all probability several months, perhaps a year, would elapse before the matter would be again taken up.

It was said that the Administration aims to encourage reciprocal relations with all South and Central American countries. Closer trade relations there, it is the President's belief, would strengthen the stability of their Governments.

For Ending Navy "Plucking Board."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The abolition of the so-called navy "Plucking Board," which each year arbitrarily puts a certain number of naval officers on the retired list, is proposed by Representative Tribble of Georgia in a bill he introduced to-day. He said the board was crippling the efficiency of the navy by retiring efficient officers.

Comstock Appears Against Dealer.

For sending through the mails a copy of the "Heptameron" to Max Johnson, Summit, N. J., Charles A. Pratt, a bookseller, of 161 Sixth Avenue, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Grubb in the Federal District Court by Anthony Comstock. It is believed that Max Johnson was the name which Comstock assumed to obtain evidence against the bookseller. Pratt was released by the court in the custody of his counsel.

REPUBLICANS PUSH SPRING CONVENTION

Congressional Committee Adds Its Voice to Call for Party Council for Reorganization.

CUT SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS

Three Plans Are Outlined to Reduce the Representation of the Solid South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A long step was taken toward the reorganization of the Republican Party in time for the Congressional campaign next year when the Republican Congressional Committee to-day unanimously adopted a resolution favoring an early call for a special National Convention to consider the readjustment of Southern representation, recognition of primary laws, and other similar matters.

This action by the official committee was in close agreement with the recommendations agreed to yesterday by the so-called Conciliation Committee of Progressive Republican Congressmen. The course of the two committees, taken with the recent action of the Republican conference in New York, is thought to indicate a general determination on the part of all Republican factions to put their house in order before the fighting begins.

The Congressional Committee was not quite as definite as the Conciliation Committee in proposing a reduction in the Southern ratio of representation. Instead of making a flat demand in that regard, the Congressional Committee proposed three possible plans, each of which tended toward a reduction of Southern representation, but only one of which was drastic.

The first plan proposes that each State shall have four delegates at large. In addition, from each district in which the vost cast for the Republican Presidential candidate in 1908 was not more than 40 per cent of the total Presidential vote, there would be one delegate. Where the percentage of the Republican Presidential vote was between 40 per cent. and 60 per cent. of the total vote the district would be entitled to two delegates. Three delegates would be credited to districts with a Republican Presidential vote of 60 per cent. or more.

This plan would cut representation from Alabama from 24 to 16; Arkansas from 18 to 12; Florida from 12 to 8; Georgia from 28 to 18; Louisiana from 20 to 12; Mississippi from 20 to 12; North Carolina 24 to 21; South Carolina 18 to 11, and so on. There would be slight increases for the Northern States.

The second plan gives each State four delegates at large with one additional delegate for every 10,000 votes cast for the Republican Presidential candidate in 1908. This plan will only reduce Southern representation by about half the reduction proposed in the first scheme. The third plan is simply a technical variation of the second.

These plans will be laid before the Republican National Committee when it meets in Washington on next Tuesday.

Asks $250,000 for Battle Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator O'Gorman introduced a bill to-day to appropriate $250,000 toward the erection of a memorial in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Thomas MacDonough on Lake Champlain in the battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812. The bill was presented at the request of the Centenary Commission of New York, appointed by Gov. Glynn, which is preparing a celebration of the battle to be held in September, 1914. The appropriation is contingent upon an adequate appropriation from the State of New York.

SNAG IN CURRENCY VOTE.

Agreement Delayed by Owen Trying to Table Hitchcock Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Although there is still hope that the Currency bill will pass the Senate early next week, Democratic leaders admitted this afternoon that there seemed no immediate prospect of an agreement by unanimous consent fixing the time for the vote. It had been hoped that such an agreement would be entered to-day, but there was so much resentment over the course of Senator Owen last night in moving to lay the Hitchcock bill on the table that no attempt at an agreement was made.

The debate to-day was livelier than usual. Senator Stone of Missouri defended the Administration measure and bitterly assailed prominent bankers for what he considered their efforts to block wise monetary legislation. A. Barton Hepburn he described as the financial Pooh-Bah, who headed the movement to prejudice the country against the Owen-Glass measure. Frank A. Vanderlip of New York he called a graduate of the Treasury Department, who, with Mr. Hepburn and Milton Miles of Washington, the local representative of the National City Bank of New York, had attempted to discredit the Treasury Department and the bill sponsored by the Administration.

Referring to the fact that a woman employed by Mr. Miles's bank, the Riggs National of Washington, had for a long time been allowed a desk in the Treasury Department, Mr. Stone said that she was the "Delilah of Wall Street, clipping the locks of the Samsons of the Treasury."

Mr. Borah of Idaho assailed the Administration bill, partly because it was essentially a central bank proposal and partly because it would be controlled, in his opinion, by the member banks of the various monetary regions. Mr. Borah himself favors a central bank of issue, but he would have it absolutely under the control of the Government. He quoted George M. Reynolds of Chicago as saying that twelve men, of whom he was one, controlled the money of the country. While he said that he believed that bankers were no worse than other men, he deplored putting into their hands the currency issue of the country.

Howard to Command Asiatic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Rear Admiral Thomas Benton Howard, President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board, was assigned to-day by Secretary Daniels to command the Asiatic Fleet, succeeding Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, about Feb. 15, when Admiral Nicholson will come to Washington for duty with the Naval General Board, preparatory to retirement next December.

BRYAN VISITS CAPITOL.

Sees Senators on Personal Matters —Talks with Bacon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary of State Bryan visited the Senate wing of the Capitol to-day and saw several Senators of both parties. He said the interviews were of a more or less personal nature. He met Senator Root of New York in the corridor, and later, by appointment, saw Senator Bacon, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. With both of them he discused diplomatic matters pending before that committee.

Mr. Bryan also saw Senator Thompson of Kansas and Senator Martine of New Jersey. He lunched with Senator Kern in the Senate restaurant.

It was rumored about the Senate this afternoon that Mr. Bryan had come to urge the prompt passage of the currency bill, so that Congress might recess and President Wilson feel at liberty to go away for a needed holiday. This rumor was denied by Senator Bacon, who said that while he knew the President was anxious to see the bill passed he did not think the President's cold severe enough to cause any anxiety about his continued stay in Washington.

NO WHITE SLAVE ORDER.

Department of Justice Denies It Has Limited Prosecutions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The charge by Senator Jones of Washington that the Department of Justice had issued orders to District Attorneys not to prosecute white slave cases except where commercialism was directly involved drew a sharp denial from the department to-day. On the floor of the Senate Majority Leader Kern read a memorandum from the department asserting that no changes in the regulations had been made.

"No order to stop white slave prosecutions in cases not involving commercialism has been issued," said the memorandum, "and no new regulations as to the enforcement of the act have been made since the incumbency of the Attorney General. On the contrary the Department of Justice has adhered to the practice adopted immediately after the passage of the law and followed during the previous Administration."

For a Puget Sound Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A dry dock at Puget Sound Navy Yard to cost $3,- troduced an identical bill in the House. to-day by Senator Jones. It provides for a dock at least one thousand feet long, "to accommodate the largest battleship." Representative Humphrey introduced an identical bill in teh House.

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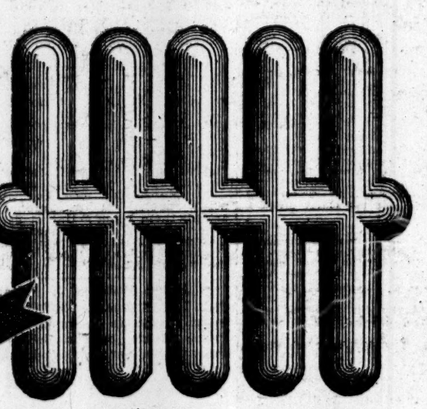

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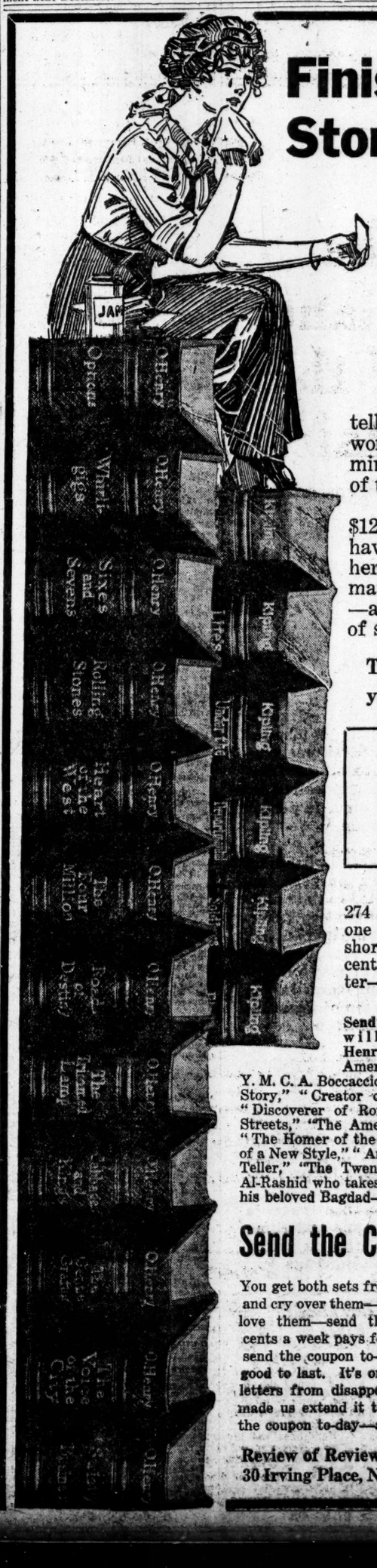

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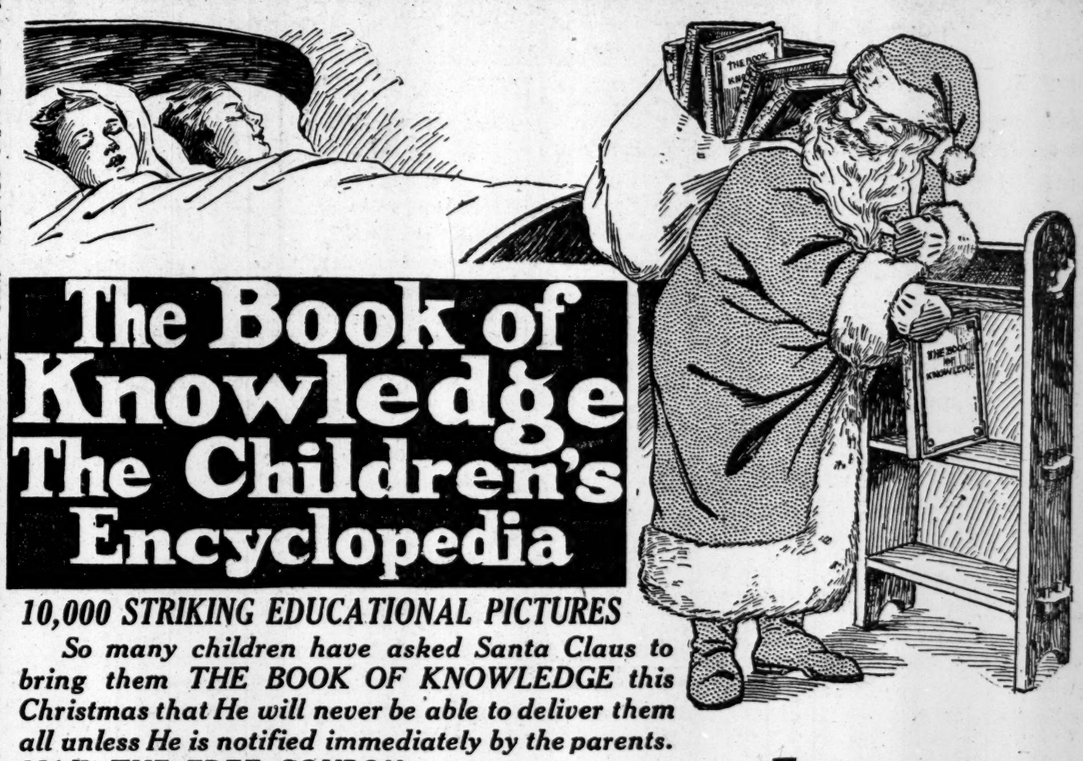

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They might have strengthened their advice against delay by saying: "Never put off until to-morrow what you want to do, or you may not be able to do it at all."

That warning would be a good one for people who wait until Sunday to buy a copy of The Sunday Times.

Newsdealers always sell out their supply of Times's Sunday edition.

They will sell to-morrow's paper even earlier than usual—because of The Girl of To-day.

Sixty-one pictures portraying this fascinating young person, in the varied postures and clothes for which she is famous, will fill an 8-page section printed by the new rotogravure process of illustration. The photographs of the 61 typical American girls, selected for The New York Times by a committee of distinguished artists, will complete the series that began in last Sunday's Christmas Number.

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To-morrow's Girl of To-day supplement will be issued in addition to the regular picture section, which all Times readers know as the best pictorial review of news events, and the Magazine Section, which will contain a sensational article on Feminism and the ultimate goal of woman suffragists.

Order your Sunday edition to-day. Before to-night most of the newsdealers will have promised all their copies of

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:16|Sun sets..4:38|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:11	7:40	12:47	1:38
Governors Island	7:20	7:52	1:02	2:05
Hell Gate	9:10	9:22	2:42	3:45

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 12.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool, Dec. 6.
SS France, Havre, Dec. 6.
SS Campanello, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.
SS Principe di Piemonte, Naples, Nov. 28.
SS Tonawanda, Sunderland, Nov. 22.
SS Advance, Colon, Dec. 5.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Dec. 11.
SS Russia, Halifax, Dec. 10.
SS Ceres, Naples, Nov. 23.
SS Mexico, Havana, Dec. 9.
SS Lord Dufferin, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 16.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Dec. 6.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Dec. 11.
SS Craster Hall, Norfolk, Dec. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Manuel Calvo	Cadiz	Nov. 30
New York City	Swansea	Nov. 26
Colorado	Galveston	Dec. 6
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 10
Bayamo	Manzanillo	Nov. 30

DUE TO-MORROW.

Cymric	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Minnewaska	London	Dec. 4
St. Paul	Southampton	Dec. 4
California	Glasgow	Dec. 6
Aurora	Turks Island	Dec. 8
Dominic	Barbados	Dec. 7
Tangistan	Oran	Nov. 29
Kim	Lisbon	Nov. 26
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 11

DUE MONDAY.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	Dec. 6
Ceage	Rotterdam	Nov. 30
Allemania	Inagua	Dec. 11
Boringuen	San Juan	Dec. 10
Caribbean	Bermuda	Dec. 13
Commewijne	Port of Spain	Dec. 9
San Juan	San Juan	Dec. 10
Tennyson	Barbados	Dec. 8
Main	Bremen	Dec. 4
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 10
El Occidente	Galveston	Dec. 9
Barcelona	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Vederland	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Bremen	Bremen	Dec. 6
Venezia	Naples	Dec. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olympic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Byron, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Emil L. Boas, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Thyra Menier, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caronia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	9:00 A.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Russia, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Matilde, Tampico	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Patricia, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
I. di Piemonte, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Monday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 12.

SS St. Paul, Southampton to New York, was 725 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 14th, forenoon. American Line.
SS Minnewaska, London to New York, was 620 miles E. at noon; due 14th; forenoon. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Manuel Calvo, Cadiz to New York, was 230 miles E. at noon; due 13th, forenoon. Spanish Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lucy Neff, Charleston to New York, was 109 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 327 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Rasdam, Port Arthur to New York, was 259 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.
SS Nelson, Matanzas to New York, was 555 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 28 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 40 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 5 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 190 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 47 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, passed Rebecca Lightship at 4:15 P. M.
SS Commewijne, Trinidad to New York, was 945 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Adriatic, at Algiers, Dec. 12.
SS Baltic, at Liverpool, Dec. 12.
SS Oceanic, at Southampton, Dec. 12.
SS Pennsylvania, at Hamburg, Dec. 12.
SS Laconia, at Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
SS Niwaru, at Brisbane, Dec. 12.
SS Pantonia, at Patras, Dec. 11.
SS Perugia, at Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
SS Laconia, at Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
SS Demachton, at Port Natal, Dec. 11.
SS Gibraltar, at Liverpool, Dec. 12.
SS Adriatic, at Naples, Dec. 12.
SS Bristol City, at Bristol, Dec. 12.
SS Maryland, at London, Dec. 12.
SS Caribbean, at Bermuda, Dec. 12.
SS Bantu, at Montevideo, Dec. 12.
SS Prinz Ludwig, at Patras, Dec. 12.
SS Huberfels, at St. Vincent, Dec. 11.
SS Karroo, at Delagoa Bay, Dec. 11.

Sailed.

SS Amerika, from Hamburg, Dec. 12.
SS Calabria, from Palermo, Dec. 12.
SS Laura, from Trieste, Dec. 8.
SS Admiral, from Palermo, Dec. 11.
SS Drachenfels, from Calcutta, Dec. 10.
SS Ultonia, from Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
SS Trent, from Barbados, Dec. 12.
SS Magdalena, from Kingston, Dec. 12.
SS Orotava, from Kingston, Dec. 12.
SS Guiana, from St. Thomas, Dec. 11.
SS Kandahar, from Sabang, Dec. 12.

Passed.

SS St. Theodore, New York for Hongkong, passed Perim.
SS River Orontes, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 1:30 P. M. Dec. 16, SS Mauretania, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 18, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 28, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Principe di Piemonte.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... Dec. 18
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan ..... Dec. 14
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan ..... Dec. 18
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru ..... Dec. 18
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama ..... Dec. 19
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Dec. 26
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi ..... Jan. 2
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, (except parcel post,) and Australia (West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Jan. 8

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Nov. 8; Hongkong, Nov. 11; Shanghai, Nov. 14; Yokohama, Nov. 22, and Honolulu, Dec. 2—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru were dispatched east at 5 P. M. Dec. 8, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 13.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, W. 57th St. REV. RUSSELL H. CONWELL, D. D., of Temple University, Philadelphia, Penn., will preach 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 8 West 46th St. Dr. Woelfkin, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

HOPE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "The Bible in History." 8, "The Wedding Day."

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square. Dr. Judson, 11, and Mr. Hubbell, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9.45. Rev. E. R. Eaton, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 10—William Sullivan, D. D. Speaks. 11—" An Age Great in Its Idealism." 8—" The Church and the Outcast." Series on " The Inside of the Cup."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 148th St. and Convent Av. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., " The Seventh Word." 8 P. M., " Just His Luck."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West and 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church—600 West 181st St.
Fifth Church—Madison Av. and 58th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Service, 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Subject: " UNSAFE DEFENCES."
The second of two Special Sermons repeated at the request of many members of the congregation.
Class, open to all, at close of morning service, on the Spiritual Meaning of the Bible. The pastor will speak on " THE BOOK OF PSALMS." All are invited.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M. Subject: " The Problem of Life." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. DR. STIMSON, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: " What God Conceals and What God Reveals." Evening service at 7:45.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.—Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., " Modern Approach to Jesus." 8 P. M., " Waldenses," Rev. Pietro Griglio. Miss Leimdorf, Violin Soloist.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—Dr. DAVID SAVILLE MUZZEY, Speaker.
Subject: "Mutual Aid in Spiritual Evolution."

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5TH AV. AND 76TH ST. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, SUNDAY MORNING AT 11. " Where Must Social Reform Begin?"

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11. DR. WISE: "SHALL THE FAMILY BE SAVED?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Sermon by Dr. Enelow. " The Soul That Sinneth." Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Silverman. " Our Social and Moral Standards." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp. Lecture by Dr. Enelow. " The Philosophic Poetry of the Bible."
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. Remensnyder. Services, 11, 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

Eightieth Anniversary ST. JAMES M. E. CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St.
11 A. M.—Rev. Dr. S. TIPPLE, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. F. WATSON HANNAN, D. D.

GRACE—104, nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner, 11 " Why Believe the Bible?" 7:45, " Courageous Canadians." Miss MacWhirk—Reader.

JOHN ST. METHODIST CHURCH. LADY HOPE of England and American friends especially invited.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Corner 60th St. Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., " The Conservation of Spiritual Power." 8 P. M., " An Illuminating Evangel." All strangers are welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Columbus. WALLACE H. FINCH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., " The Christ and the World of Men." 8 P. M., " Knighthood for the New Crusade."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street. C. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" WHERE DWELLEST THOU?" 8 P. M.—" THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway. J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister. 11 A. M., " Borrow and Borrowers." 8 P. M., Concert by Kahn Trio. Address, " Crowds."

61ST STREET, between 2d and 3d Avs. REV. BENJAMIN F. SAXON, PASTOR. 11 A. M.—" The Church: Foundation, Character, Destiny." 8 P. M.—" Why Will Ye Die?"

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH SERVICES, Berkeley Theatre, 44th St., 8th Av., 11 A. M. MARY E. T. CHAPIN. " The Glory of To-day." Public Invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St., Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. Sears, Speaker. NEW AEOLIAN HALL, 32 West 43d St. Finest Pipe Organ in the World. Organ recital and sacred concert, 10:30 A. M. YOU are welcome. Reserved seats. Free seats.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject, " OUR JUDGES." Sabbath School at 9:45 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M. ALL WELCOME.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Pastor, THE REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D. Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Offering for the Deacon's Fund. Dr. Jowett will preach. At 4:30 o'clock the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Rev. P. ELWOOD ERICKSON will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Miss Harbeson sings at the evening service.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. Mr. Montgomery 8 P. M. Bible Class for Adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St. Rev. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor. 11 A. M.—" The Holy Communion." 8 P. M.—" The Overcomers."

Presbyterian.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion after close of Morning Service.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers; WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Mid-week service, Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. WILLIS HOWARD BUTLER, B. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. Tenth Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, at 105th. From " Inside of Cup," two pre-Christmas Sermons, 11: " The Virgin Birth of Jesus." 8: " What Became of Kate Marcey?" Christmas Music by C. B. Hawley's Choir. Preacher, Dr. KEIGWIN.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., Pastors. preaches 11 A. M., and Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway. SERVICES OF FORMAL OPENING OF THE CHURCH AT 11 A. M. At 8 P. M. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AVE., BROOKLYN, Cor. So. Oxford. (3 blocks from Subway Terminal.) The Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., A. M., Ministers.
Dr. Albertson will speak at 10:30 and 7:45.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. SUNDAY, DEC. 14.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Archdeacon Stuck.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman.
4:30 P. M.—Choral Service daily except Monday and Saturday.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st, the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Anthon Memorial, St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St.—Rev. George Starkweather Pratt, Rector. Serv. 8, 11, & 8.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Preacher, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. S. Brown-Serman.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. 43d Anniversary, Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Procession at 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon, Dr. Grant. Subject, " The Reformer." 4 P. M., Mozart's Requiem. Dr. Grant: Subject, " Sorrow and Serenity." 8 P. M., Public Forum, (Inc.) Speaker, Mr. George Gordon Battle. Subject: " The Workman's Compensation Bill and the Direct Primaries Bill."
9 P. M., Discussion, Parish House, 12 West 11th St.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 551 5th Av. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. Services, 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St. Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.
8 Holy Communion.
11 Preacher, THE RECTOR.
12 Holy Communion.
3 Children's Service.
3 French Service.
8 Preacher, Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by Rector. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Address, Rector.
All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Dr. Houghton, Rector. Communions: 7, 8, 9 A. M. ALSOP'S MASS AND SERMON by Rev. Dr. Rodgers, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock, and SERMON by RT. REV. SIDNEY CATLIN PARTRIDGE, D. D., to the WOMAN'S AUXILIARY and their friends. Subject: " New Light in the Sunrise Kingdom."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector: Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector ..... 11 A. M. Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton ..... 8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector). 4 (Rev. Dr. Lake); 8 (Rev. Mr. Edwards).

RT. REV. SIDNEY C. PARTRIDGE, D. D., will preach Sunday Evening, 8 o'clock, to the WOMAN'S AUXILIARY and Their Friends. Church of the Transfiguration, 1 E. 29th.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., at 44th St. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M., Special Music. Preacher, The Rev. S. N. Usher.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Holy Communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Service, 11; Afternoon Service, 4.

ST. MARK'S IN THE BOUWERIE, Tenth Street and Second Avenue. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 10:30 A. M.—Special Music. 11:00 A. M.—Divine Service. Sermon by the Rector. Subject, " A Growing God Idea and an American Ritual." 4:00 P. M.—Short Evening Prayer and address. Lecture Song Recital of " Folk and Modern Music of Russia by Edward Bromberg."
8:00 P. M.—" Book of Wars of Yahweh." Rev. Irwin Tucker.
9:00 P. M.—Forum.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 West 84th St., Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—Services, 8, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Rev. Dr. Seagle, Rector, 8, 11, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St., Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address. (Rector.)

TRINITY CHURCH.

Sunday Services:

7 and 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
8:15 A. M., Holy Communion (in German.)
10:15 A. M., The Litany.
11:00 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Shortened Evensong and Sermon.

Weekday Services:

7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily, (except Saturday,) at 12 M.
Preacher, Dec. 15 to 19, inclusive, the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, Sewanee, Tennessee.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—" The Carpenter at His Bench." 8 P. M.—" The Golden Rule."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: " A Sermon to Middle-Aged Men." Church School and Bible Classes 9:45 A. M. Quartette accompanied by Organ, Harp and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., subject: " The Moment After." Choral Service: " The Holy Night," by Ludden G. Chaffin. Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. Durree, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 57th St. HUGH BLACK. 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM Lenox Ave. and 123rd St. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. Seth Van der Werf. 8 P. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55th St. and Madison Av. W. D. Stevens, D. D., rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays 8 P. M. Good speaker and psychics. Admission free. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th and Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY Spiritual Meetings every Sunday, 3 and 8, Tuxedo Bldg., 59th and Madison Av. CHRISTENSEN, Psychic. All welcome.

Theosophy.

Theosophical Headquarters, 2,228 B'way-79th. Sunday evening, Dec. 14, 8:15. MUSICAL RECITAL with Legendary Resources, Ethical Meanings with Theosophical Interpretations of Lohengrin and Parsifal by MAUD LANEART TAYLOR. MUSICAL SELECTIONS, LILLIAN ADAMS. SOLOS, MME. BETTINETTE. Adms. 25 cts.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and 20th Street. Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. SULLIVAN, Associate Minister. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: " IS AMERICA TO LEAVE ANY DISTINCTIVE TRACE UPON RELIGION?" Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. SUBJECT: " PEACE IN OUR TIME; WHAT ASSURANCES HAVE WE THAT IT IS COMING?" Free Organ Recital, Wednesday, 12 M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. " NEW WINE." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITARIAN CHURCH. Subject for Sunday Evening, Dec. 14: " IDEAS OF GOD." Peter H. Goldsmith, Minister.

Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., " THINGS WHICH CANNOT BE SHAKEN." 4:15 P. M., Recital of Christmas Music.

Y. M. C. A.

Dr. FRANK CRANE, Special Writer of The Evening Globe. Subject: " What is Democracy?" West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. 8th Av. 4 P. M.

23d St. Y. M. C. A., near 7th Av., Sun., 3:45. Speaker: DR. THOMAS C. HALL, Christian Education Classes, 5 to 6. Social Tea, 6 to 7.

Other Services.

BOWERY MISSION, 227 Bowery, between Stanton and Rivington Sts. Sunday, 11 A. M.—Mother Bird's Meeting. 7 P. M.—Brotherhood Meeting. 8 P. M.—Testimony Meeting. Leader, Mr. Hunt.
Tuesday—Concert, Mr. Raymond Yard and party.
Wednesday—Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Calvary P. E. Church.
Thursday—Rev. George R. Lockwood, Pilgrim Congregational Church.
Bread line at 1 A. M. every morning; 1,000 homeless men entertained.
J. G. HALLIMOND, Superintendent.

DR. ANNA H. SHAW, on Votes for Women, 11, to-morrow, New York Theatre, Broadway and 45th. Seats free.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Preaching to-morrow by the pastor, 10:30 A. M.; subject, " Things That Are Sufficient "; 7:45 P. M., subject, " Steps to Heaven."

HENRY FRANK, Schuyler Theatre, B'way, 82d St., Sun. 11. " FREE THOUGHT. NEW THOUGHT. TRUE THOUGHT."

PIPE ORGAN AND VICTROLA. Beautiful musical combination. Miss Davidson, organist, who gives the Rotunda Concerts at Wanamaker's, will accompany voices of grand opera stars at Cornell Memorial Church, East 76th St., near Second Av., to-morrow, 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

The Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., " Two Greatest Facts for Men." Questions answered. Music by Kahn Trio. Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men only. Free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

THE TEMPLE, 22, 24, 26 West 63d Street. Discourse at 3 P. M. By PASTOR RUSSELL. Praise Service, 2:30 P. M. Question Meeting, 8 P. M. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Vedanta, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda, " World's Debt to Asia," 8 P. M.

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SEND AUTO PARTS BY PARCEL POST

Owners of 122,000 Cars Supplied from Centre of Population.

More than half of all the automobile parts and by far the larger percentage of those most in demand are now sent by parcel post to owners of cars made by the old United States Motor Company which went out of business last year. These include the old Maxwell, the Stoddard-Dayton, and several others. The plant for manufacturing replacement parts for all the cars made by the constituents of the United States Motors is operated by its successor at Newcastle, Ind., the centre of population of the United States. Of the 122,000 owners of these cars, 37,606 live within the outer or twenty-four-hour circle, 84,494 can be reached in twelve hours, and of these 60,079 are within a six-hour zone. Inasmuch as fully 60 per cent. of the present owners of several of the discontinued makes are farmers, the parcel post has proved a great boon. As, in many instances, the express companies will not deliver outside city limits, the applicant for the part which is sent in that way has to wait until he can make a trip to town for it or until a neighbor can bring it out to him. The parcel post, together with the rural free delivery, has changed all that, however. Parts such as bearings, bushings, connecting rods, piston valves, &c., are now shipped on the same day the order is received. At first there was some confusion, but daily improvement is noted and the company now considers the service on a par with that of the express companies, although it still takes the precaution to insure every article shipped.

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The Detroit Automobile Dealers' Association has arranged to hold its annual motor show in January in the addition to the Ford service station, which is now being completed. The show in previous years has been held in the Wayne Garden, but the three floors of the new building will give 60,000 square feet of space, considerably more than has been available in the past.

***

Automobile Row was discussing a number of changes and announcements yesterday. Norris N. Mason has resigned as sales manager of the Renault Selling Branch to become President of the Henderson Motors Company. Charles F. Henderson has become Vice President of the Regal Motor Car Company. C. W. Matheson has been appointed general sales and advertising manager of the Palmer & Singer Manufacturing Company, with headquarters in Long Island City. At the annual meeting of the Stevens-Duryea Company the president, W. H. Whiteside, Vice President J. Frank Duryea, and Clerk W. M. Remington were re-elected. I. H. Page retired as Treasurer. A. R. Erskine has been elected First Vice President; James G. Heaslet, Vice President in charge of engineering and production, and Ernest R. Benson, Vice President in charge of automobile distribution of the Studebaker Corporation. The Borland electrics are about to be put on the market with a new "worm-bevel" gear. The Herff-Brooks Corporation of Indianapolis is to have the distribution of the entire output of the Marathon Motor Works, of which H. H. Brooks is sales manager.

J. P. MORGAN STARTED FUND

Genealogical and Biographical Society Needs $65,000.

The Board of Trustees of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York, which is devoted to historical research, met yesterday, and President Clarence Winthrop Bowen announced that a movement was on foot to raise $65,000 for larger and more commodious headquarters. The present building occupied by the society is at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, and is not large enough. When the fund required for new headquarters has been raised, it is probable that the present clubhouse will be sold and the proceeds, together with the $65,000 additional, will be used to build a new home.

On this point, however, the Trustees have not reached a definite conclusion. It may be finally determined, according to Mr. Bowen, to retain and enlarge the present headquarters by acquiring adjoining property and erecting another wing to the present building.

Mr. Bowen said the first step toward raising the new fund by subscription was made on the day of the funeral of the late Whitelaw Reid, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who was a member and patron of the society.

"At the funeral," said Mr. Bowen, "I met the late John Pierpont Morgan and casually mentioned the fact that the Trustees of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society had decided to raise a fund by subscription to establish larger and more commodious headquarters. Mr. Morgan demanded to know what amount was needed, and I told him that we would require at least $65,000. He immediately said to me to put him down for the last $10,000 of the amount specified. After Mr. Morgan's death I communicated with the executors of his estate and learned that Mr. Morgan had not forgotten his promise. The executors, however, felt that a time limit should be placed upon the raising of the needed subscriptions, which I considered a perfectly proper demand on their part. I am not at liberty to state the date of expiration at this time, but inasmuch as we have already raised to date the sum of $29,735, or nearly half of the needed amount, we have decided to make public announcement of our needs."

The principal subscribers on the list and the amounts donated to date are as follows:

$10,000.
John Pierpont Morgan.

$5,000.
Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson.

$1,500.
Miss E. F. Southmayd, Mrs. Henry Draper.

$1,000.
James J. Goodwin, Clarence W. Bowen,
Mrs. Russell Sage, William I. Walker.

$500.
Samuel R. Bertron, Mrs. Robert Hoe,
George S. Bowdoin, Charles G. Thompson,
W. E. O. Fiske, F. W. Vanderbilt.

$300.
Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. A. P. Stokes.

$250.
Francis L. Leland, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee.
Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee.

$100.

A Friend,	G. A. Morrison, Jr.,
James Benedict,	Hopper S. Mott,
Col. G. C. Batcheller,	Cleveland Rell,
Banyer Clarkson,	Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
Rev. John Cornell,	Philip Rhinelander,
Mrs. G. G. De Witt,	T. J. O. Rhinelander,
Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore,	Thomas T. Sherman,
Henry A. Du Pont,	Mrs. Frank S. Smith
Col. H. A. Du Pont,	J. S. Stillwell, M. D.
Miss Adelia A. Dwight,	Hamilton B. Tompkins
Elbridge T. Gerry,	William D. Baldwin,
Henry R. Gibbs,	Charles A. Gould,
Mrs. James H. Gill,	Austin B. Fletcher,
Abraham Hatfield, Jr.,	Elihu D. Church,
Clayton W. Holmes,	Tobias A. Wright.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Coats of chinchillas, boucles, and sibelines are selling readily here for children. Much attention is given by the makers to the collars. Some of the new models show scarf collars, which wind around the throat and have long tie ends finished with tassels. Other coats have rolling collars, which, being adjustable, can be turned up high in cold weather.

A special line of velvet handbags is being offered at popular prices in one of the big stores. These come in both plaited and shirred models, finished with panier handles and tassel ends. These bags can be obtained in almost any color, and can be had with exposed or covered metal frames.

The demand for clinging and free-draping materials seems unabated in the local dress goods market. In consideration of the strong position of crepes, a number of cutters-up are placing reorders as fast as they get returns from their sample garments. Fine gabardines, whipcords, and similar fabrics are holding a strong place in Spring business.

DIAMOND CUTTERS STRIKE.

Workers Quit Because Fellow-Employe Is Suspended.

A strike of employes in the diamond cutting and polishing factory of Stern Brothers, 142 West Fifty-second Street, took place yesterday because one of the employes, a nineteen-year-old boy, was suspended for two days on the charge of doing faulty work. The boy was not absolutely discharged, the two days' suspension being a disciplinary measure.

According to the leaders, who when the walkout was declared started in to form the workers into a union, the entire force, numbering 300, including a number of foremen, went on strike, tying up the entire plant. At the factory it was stated that less than 100 men, principally very young men, quit and that none of the foremen struck. A representative of the firm said:

"In a business like this, where so much valuable material is used, it would be a serious matter if we could not discipline a man for incorrect work. The employes who struck wanted to be the judges as to whether the boy did incorrect work. This would be a reversal of our relations with him, as he was our employe and not the employe of his colleagues or any union. We will wait a day or two before we take any steps to replace the strikers. They will, we expect, come round to a reasonable frame of mind before that time."

According to the strikers, they will now demand recognition of the union they are forming. A solitary policeman guarded the building.

NORWEGIAN SCHOOL SHIP.

Funds Being Raised the World Over to Train Lads of Northern Norway in Seamanship.

An old sea captain, bronzed and toughened with the sun and the sea salt and the sea air, breezed into New York a few weeks ago and announced that he had come to collect in this country a fund for the establishment of a Norwegian school ship, wherein the youth of Narvik and northern Norway roundabout could learn every angle of the national trade of fishing and seamanship. The bronzed old seadog was Capt. Theodor Heidenstrom of Budo, Norway, who has spent his life on sailing ships in the Norwegian service and was once in the American Revenue service of New York until a year and a half ago, when he first formed the project of establishing a school ship for the youth of his native land.

Already a committee has been appointed at Narvik with the object of buying a vessel to be put into foreign as well as domestic service in order to pay all expenses connected with its operation. The money for the purchase of the ship is being collected in the name of the Nordlands Skoleskib, at Ofotens Bank, Narvik, Norway, and already 15,000 kroner of the necessary 50,000 have been subscribed. Among those on the committee, according to Capt. Heidenstrom, are August Aagaard, a director of the Narvik Bank; Capt. Olaf Thorsen, a shipping master of that place; one engineer and a Narvik minister.

Capt. Heidenstrom himself has been delegated to drum up funds from Norwegians all the world over, through lectures delivered in the principal cities.

"Norway to-day has the largest fleet of merchant vessels in the world in proportion to its size and population," said the captain. "Many of these vessels are in the foreign trade. Many a boy and young man has lost opportunity and failed to show the world what he could do through not having the means whereby he could acquire the necessary education to develop his talent and genius.

"On the vessel to be bought by the Narvik committee everything shall be free, providing the boys are willing to work for their education the regular period of two or three years. They will have to load and unload cargo, to learn bookkeeping and learn languages in their cruising from one port of call to another throughout the world. They will be taught commercial and international law, commercial science, cleanliness and sick nursing. If any should find that they are not adapted to the sea, they would without any trouble be released from their service.

"By establishing such a school ship it will be possible not only to extend our Norwegian fishing fleet but also better to develop our foreign commerce. We expect to set sail with a crew of 130, consisting of youths and young men from 16 years to 25 years of age."

Capt. Heidenstrom will remain several months in this country and Canada before returning to Norway.

PHOTOGRAPHS ITS RECORDS

Health Department Experiments with System to Save Time, Money and Labor.

The Bureau of Records of the Health Department has been experimenting with a system of making photographs of records in place of written or typewritten transcripts. It has been found that such photographic copies can be produced at a minimum of time, labor, and expense. It is believed by the officers of the department that while there may be a few minor difficulties to be overcome, on the whole the plan is practical. It is expected that in the near future two machines will be put in the bureau that will be capable of doing all the departmental transcribing.

The certificate or other record to be reproduced is placed in a holding frame and is exposed for from five to twelve seconds. The photograph is made directly upon the paper. The box of the camera contains a large roll of this specially prepared paper. In taking the picture the desired amount is unrolled, exposed, passed to the developing tank, automatically cut and thrown into the fixing bath, from which it is withdrawn complete, saving the washing process.

The advantages of the photographic copies over the written, the officials say, are many, perhaps the most important being the absolute accuracy of the copy and the amount of time the process saves. The method is found to be a great time saver in making copies of foreign permits for burial, which must accompany the bodies of those who die abroad. These permits usually consist of five or six official documents, written in a foreign language, and ornamented with many seals and signatures. The task of copying such a document is a long and tedious one. It requires a thorough knowledge of the language and patience to decipher what is written.

By the photographic process the sheets may be copied at the rate of two a minute and an exact reproduction of the original papers obtained. Aside from making copies of births, marriages and deaths the machines have many other uses, which will be developed as time goes on.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

Florida—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds, mostly east.

Alabama—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; light, variable winds.

Mississippi—Fair Saturday. Sunday cloudy; light east winds.

Louisiana—Fair in east, cloudy in west portion Saturday. Sunday cloudy; light east winds.

Eastern Texas—Local rains Saturday. Sunday probably fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kentucky, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Utah—Fair Saturday. Sunday cloudy.

Arkansas—Fair Saturday. Sunday fair in north, cloudy in south portion.

Ohio and Lower Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate to brisk southwest and west winds.

Indiana—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate temperature, light west winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Wisconsin—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate west winds.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Better Demand for Ginghams.

Commission houses in this city report that both local and out-of-town jobbers have shown more interest in staple ginghams since new prices were named early this week. Jobbers report a satisfactory spot business in these goods, but say that the retailers are backward about placing orders for deliveries extending into next year. One of the reasons for this hesitancy on the part of retailers, it was said, was that the prices recently named on novelty cotton dress fabrics had proved attractive, and that the increased popularity of other wash goods in the last year had been cutting into the sales of ginghams to a considerable extent.

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Importers Win on Protest Fees?

The Board of United States General Appraisers will hand down a decision to-day dealing with importers' protest fees under the new tariff. According to the construction placed on the law by the Treasury Department, Collectors of Customs were directed not to forward protests to the General Board unless $1 was paid for each protested entry. The importers, on the other hand, maintained that they were entitled to file any number of entries under a single protest upon the payment of $1. While no official confirmation could be obtained yesterday of the decison reached by the board, it was learned from a reliable source that the contention of the importers would be upheld.

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New Advertising Feature.

A variation of a local window attraction consisting of several feathers that alternately stood on end and fell upon a plate glass mirror, apparent of their own accord, was seen yesterday. In the new device four ordinary wooden matches and a cardboard sign with a small metal base alternately stood up, fell down and moved around on a mirror that was about a foot square. The inventor of the device would not explain its mechanism beyond saying that it was electrically operated. He said that it could be used to advertise several kinds of merchandise, and that pencils, pens, keys, and small dolls could be made to perform on the mirror, as well as feathers and matches now in use. The device is attracting considerable attention.

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Importers Choose Directors.

The recently formed Importers' Association of America has progressed sufficiently to warrant the selection of a temporary Board of Directors. This board will manage the affairs of the association pending a meeting to be held early in the year, at which officers and a permanent board will be chosen. The temporary Directors are Lee Kohn of L. Straus & Sons, H. D. Cooper of James F. White & Co., Max Neuburger of Neuburger & Co., Albert Lorsch of Albert Lorsch & Co., and Charles Fox, a tobacco importer. The promoters of the association are devoting much attention to the forming of a Grievance Committee. Judge Sharretts, who is acting as legal advisor to the association, said yesterday that the Grievance Committee would take testimony in all complaints cases, but would take action in behalf of the association only when it had been determined that real cause for complaint existed. The headquarters of the association will be located in this city.

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Want Currency Bill Passed.

Hoarding of resources on the part of country banks, which is said to be a result of the uncertainty regarding the currency bill, is beginning to have an effect on the business received by local wholesalers from merchants in small towns. Because of this, it is understood that a movement is on foot in local credit circles to have the bill passed in its present form as soon as possible, and it is hoped that it will be a law by Jan. 1. While many of the local credit men are not in sympathy with some of the provisions of the measure, they feel that business interests would gain more by an immediate passage of the bill, with the necessary changes made later by amendment, than by relishing it and continuing the present uncertainty. In some quarters the central bank idea has found strong champions. Opinions expressed regarding the proposed regional banks agree that there should be just as few of them as possible. By some, credit grantors it is feared that if too many of these banks are created they will not work together in times of stress as smoothly as desired by the business community.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Incorporated to-day:

Fibre and Steel Container Co., $500,000; M. J. McMullen, T. Tracy, Geo. Costigan, 2 Columbus Circle.

S. E. Hendricks Co., publ., bookselling, $150,000; Herbert Edenborough, Wm. Feil, David Elder, 64 Wall St.

N. American Mfrs. Export Assn., advertising, forwarding, construction, $50,000; Jno. Hilton, J. I. Scott, E. O. Anderson, 174 Hall St., Brooklyn.

Queen of the Movies, theatrical, $30,000; T. W. Ryley, Mortimer, Fishel, F. W. Pinner, 43 Cedar St.

Chemical Products Co., chemicals, publ., advertising, $12,000; Gesa Gellery, A. M. Sullivan, F. M. Stein, 15 W. 75th St.

Gingliano Express Co., B'lyn, $10,000; F. S. Emilio, Spain, and Frances Gingliano, 676A Degraw St., B'klyn.

Colon Hat Corp., $10,000; F. P. Seubaum, Jos. Seubaum, Saml. Schullweis, 2,067 Mohegan Av., Bronx.

Baldwinsville Milk Co., Baldwinsville, $10,000; Fred Patchet, W. B. Clark, E. E. Abbott, Baldwinsville.

Empire Fuel Motor Co., B'klyn, livery express, $10,000; C. J. Gillem, R. W. Kathan, A. M. Kathan, 75 Schenck Av.

American Music Publishing Co., $10,000; Louis and Oscar Saint Cyr, Anna S. Sartori, 619 W. 135th St.

U. S. Match and Advts. Novelty Co., $25,000; Moritz and Camilla Bachert, Sigmund Kopstein, 1,814 51st St., B'klyn.

Hakiai Realty Corp., $25,000; A. G. Hays, N. R. Lindblum, Wm. Abramson, 60 Wall St.

Standard Bldg. Supply Co., Kingston, $50,000; A. S. Staples, David Terry, A. J. Harcourt, Kingston.

Sterling Mercantile Co., commission and selling agents, $10,000; Jno. Folk, Gus. Wyler, Jno. Lanfer, 296 Sterling St., B'klyn.

Hy. Gardner, Inc., realty, contracting, construction, $10,000; Hy. Gardner, H. C. Dater, F. B. Wood, 238 B'way.

The D. W. Tierney Realty Co., New Rochelle, $10,000; Martin J., Michael, and D. W. Tierney, 66 Central Av., New Rochelle.

Increases in capital:

Pease Mfg. Co., Buffalo, $40,000 to $100,000.

Towner Carroll Co., Rochester, $5,000 to $10,000.

The Kay Mfg. Co., N. Y., $10,000 to $15,000.

Foreign corporations authorized in State:

Casper Ranger Const. Co. of Mass., $75,000; rep., Ruloff Houck, 101 Park Av.

J. S. Boyd Co., Williamstown, Mass., corduroys, velvets, $100,000; rep., R. A. Strong, 79 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Dissolution proceedings filed:

E. Ellsworth Livingston Co., Little Falls.

Advertising Leather Specialty Co., Manhattan.

Cayuga Oil, Gas, Coal and Mineral Prod. Co., Auburn.

Muller, MacLean & Co. of Manhattan.

The American Importers' Assn. incorporated to-day to foster imports, promote the interests of importers, and reform abuses. Directors: H. D. Cooper, Max Neuberger, Lee Kohns, E. D. Freeman of N. Y., Charles Fox of B'klyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 12.—Charters filed:

Visayau Refining Co., N. Y., to refine vegetable and mineral subs. Incorps., M. A. Bartsau, C. B. Selover, N. Y.; H. W. W. Davis, Wilmington. Stock, $2,000,000.

Nu Corp. Drug Co., N. Y., Incorps., H. K. Wood, J. F. Curtin, H. O. Coughlan, N. Y. Stock, $1,000,000.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Proximity Print Works, controlled by the Cone Export and Commission Company, is to start work in the near future. The new mills are at Greensboro, N. C. Their production will consist of printed indigo drills for use in overalls.

The annual meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Jan. 12, at 10 o'clock.

About eighty members of the local silk trade gave a dinner last night to Louis Bertchmann at the Manhattan Club. Victor J. Dowling, President of the club, made a short address, to which Mr. Bertchmann responded.

FILM CO. INVESTIGATION.

Government Counsel Hears Business Is Speculative.

The hearing in the Government's investigation of the so-called Film Trust, was continued in the Manhattan Hotel yesterday. The defendants are ten picture producing companies represented on the directorate of the Motion Picture Patents Company and the General Film Company.

The first witness was William C. Brandon, Branch Manager at Atlanta, Ga., for the General Film Company. Edwin Grosvenor, Special Deputy Attorney General, asked him for a memorandum list of his theatre patrons. Brandon said that he had left the list at his hotel, in 103rd Street, and that he could get it immediately.

J. H. Caldwell, counsel for the defense objected. He said Mr. Brandon could just as well give the list orally. Mr. Grosvenor insisted upon the prepared list.

"All right," said Caldwell, "if the Government insists it will cost perhaps $5 to make a hurried trip to 103rd Street. We will les the Government pay the bill."

"The Government will do nothing of the kind," spoke up Mr. Grosvenor. He said the witness would have to pay his own cab fare. In the end the papers were sent for.

Frederick C. Aiken, special representative of the General Film Company, then took the stand. He said he classified the moving picture business as theatrical, and like the theatrical business it was uncertain and speculative. At the conclusion of Mr. Aiken's testimony the hearing was adjourned to meet in Chicago on Jan. 6. Later in January hearings here will be resumed.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureau's branch office in Room 837, in the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

12,111. OAK PUNCHEON PACKS OR SHOOKS FOR RUM.—A report from an American Consul states that a firm in his district desires to be put in touch with American coopers or merchants who could supply oak puncheon packs or shooks for rum. This firm wishes them shipped from New York to a point in the West Indies.

12,112. CEREALS, DRIED FRUITS, AND PRESERVED FRUITS.—An American consular officer in Canada has forwarded the name of a local firm which desires to receive quotations on cereals, dried fruits, and preserved fruits Correspondence may be in English, and prices, in American currency, should be quoted c. i. f city of destination.

12,113. BAUXITE.—A business man in France informs an American consulate that he is desirous of receiving offers from a shipper of bauxite. Quotations should be given in New York or in the city of destination. Correspondence may be in English.

12,114. SOUVENIRS AND NOVELTIES.—An American consular officer in Canada reports that a resident of his district wishes to receive catalogues and folders illustrative of new lines in what are styled souvenirs and novelties.

12,115. DIESEL MOTORS.—A foreign business man informs an American consular officer that he is anxious to receive catalogues, price lists, and terms of sale of 10 horse power motors of the Diesel type. All necessary information should be given in the first letter. Correspondence should be in Portuguese.

12,116. CHEAP GLASSWARE.—A report from an American Consul in the United Kingdom states that a firm in his district desires to get into communication with manufacturers of cheap glassware, such as glass vases, dishes, plates, glass ornaments for domestic purposes, &c. The Consul adds that American manufacturers of pressed flint glass and colored glass suitable for the cheap trade have in this inquiry a sound opportunity.

12,122. PLAYING CARDS.—Three business firms in an African city inform an American Consulate that they are anxious to receive sample lists and catalogues of playing cards. Packs selling at 10, 12, 15, and 20 cents and those neat and highly colored in design are the most popular. If care and reasonableness of price are used in cultivating the market, American playing cards could easily meet and eliminate competing goods in this line.

12,123. SEWING MACHINES.—A report from an American Consul states that a local naval and civil visitor desires to receive catalogues on sewing machines, together with prices and discounts. He is not only prepared to give orders for machines for his own use, but is also desirous of soliciting said visitor his fellow-colonists, who are numerous and influential in the local tailoring trade.

12,124. GAS HEATING AND COOKING APPLIANCES.—An American Consul reports that a company in his district which has a monopoly for furnishing gas for illuminating and heating purposes wishes catalogues in Spanish or French, with descriptions and prices, of all kinds of apparatus for the use of gas, such as cooking ranges, heaters, water heaters for baths, flatirons, &c. Correspondence must be in Spanish or French, preferably in Spanish. Prices should be quoted in gold pesetas c. i. f., some port in the country in question, and weights and measures should be in the metric system.

12,125. SAWMILL AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY.—A dealer in agricultural machinery in Europe informs an American Consular officer that he desires to be put in touch with an American manufacturer of sawmill and woodworking machinery. Correspondence should be in Catalan, prices c. i. f. city of destination, and in Italian currency; terms of weights and measures according to the metric system.

12,126. MACADAM ROADS.—The American Consulate at Madrid, Spain, reports that proposals are requested by the Ayuntamiento de Madrid for the construction of certain macadam roads in Madrid and for supplying crushed stone and other material necessary for their preservation. The estimated cost of this contract is not given, but may be obtained with all other details by direct correspondence, in Spanish, with the Secretaria del Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Negociado de Subastas, Madrid, Spain. Proposals must be received by December 30.

12,127. DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—An American Consular officer in Canada transmits the name of a firm in his district which desires to receive from American manufacturers catalogues, price lists, and discounts of drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, and surgical instruments. English may be used in the correspondence, and prices should be quoted in American currency. The goods, if ordered, are to be shipped c. i. f. city of destination and 60 days net.

12,128.—STREET ROLLERS.—A report from an American Consular officer states that a foreign Government is seeking tenders for the supply of a number of street rollers of 6, 8 and 10 tons. The rollers are to be delivered in good working condition. Tenders should be addressed to an official named in the report. Correspondence is preferred in French.

12,129. FLEECED UNDERWEAR. — One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce reports that a large firm of importers in Africa, with numerous branches, is anxious to purchase a good line of American fleeced underwear, from one to coast from $3 to $3.50 per dozen garments f. o. b. New York. The firm already has a large trade in these goods, but believes that it can be increased. This firm desires to correspond with manufacturers only with a view to securing the exclusive agency for the goods in the country in which it is located, provided it is able to show satisfactory results after a reasonable time.

12,130.—SIPHON PIPING FOR CANALS.—The American Consulate at Madrid, Spain, reports that proposals are requested by the Junta de Obras del Pantano del Guadalcacin, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, for siphon piping for the canals of the Pantano del Guadalcacin, the estimated cost of which is not given. Plans are on file in the Junta de Obras del Pantano del Guadalcacin, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, where all details of work may be obtained. Proposals must be submitted through a resident agent before Jan. 15, 1914.

12,131. FIRE APPARATUS.—Tenders will be called for fire apparatus for a Canadian city to cost about $28,000. The apparatus needed for the new fire station consists of one automobile engine, having a capacity of 1,200 gallons, one hose wagon, and one ladder truck. An American Consul writes that further information can be obtained by addressing the chief of the department in the city in question.

12,132. WHARF CONSTRUCTION. — The American Consulate at Madrid, Spain, writes that proposals are requested by the Huelva Port Board, Huelva, Spain, for the construction of two wharves of reinforced concrete in the port of Huelva. Plans are on file in the Secretaria de la Junta de Obras del Puerto de Huelva, Huelva, Spain, and in the Direccion General de Obras Publicas, Madrid, Spain, where they may be seen. Tenders should be submitted before Jan. 15, 1914.

12,133. MOVABLE ENSILAGE CUTTER.—The Department of Agriculture of a foreign country is subsidizing the building of silos in the country in question and is in the market for a movable ensilage cutter with a blower attachment capable of filling silos 12 feet in diameter and 30 feet high. An American Consulate officer has furnished the address to which correspondence should be addressed. Communications should be in German.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WEINBERG, McCARTIE & BRANDES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Weinberg, McCartie & Brandes, manufacturers of furs at 129 West Twenty-ninth Street, by these creditors: Michael Cohen $500, Emma S. Wheeler $500, and Dora E. Horwitz $700, all on assigned claims. Assets are said to be $25,000. The partners are Philip Weinberg, Richard B. McCartie and Harry C. Brandes. The firm was formed in March, 1906. Mr. Weinberg had been a partner in several other firms previously.

B. MOSS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barnet Moss doing business as B. Moss & Co., manufacturer of clothing at 749 Broadway, by these creditors: S. Brinn & Brothers $251, Morris Rosen $250, and Roth & Lask $84. Judge Holt appointed Marshall S. Hagar receiver, bond $5,500, with authority to carry on business ten days. Liabilities are said to be $22,000, assets $17,000, consisting of merchandise, $5,000; accounts, $2,000. He began this business on May 1, 1909.

MURRAY'S SAMPLE SHOP.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Esse, also known as Esther Goldstein, doing business as Murray's Sample Shop, dealer in dresses and suits at 2,146 Seventh Avenue, by these creditors: Leo Finkenberg $900, G. M. Piermont & Co. $375, and Herman L. Fergenson $275. Judge Holt appointed John T. Daniel receiver with authority to carry on business for twenty days. Liabilities are $5,000, and assets $2,000. She has carried on the business since February, 1911.

VINCENT AMOROSI, living at 343 East Fifty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $18,263 and assets $52.95, consisting of cash in bank, $2.95, and one share of stock of the Amorosi Import Company, $50. The liabilities are mostly in the shape of judgments for damages for personal injuries. The judgments were obtained in November last by Morris Meyerowitz, $12,153; Samuel Meyerowitz, $1,144, and Frank McCabe, $600.

EDMOUND SCHAEFFER, real estate broker of 535 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $13,070 and nominal assets $11,200 in lots at Englewood, N. J., mortgaged for $8,000, and a deed of trust held by James T. Ackerman.

ANNEX HOMES OF NEW YORK CITY, INC.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Annex Homes of New York City, Inc., of 500 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $795,143, of which $626,257 are secured, and nominal assets $805,240, consisting of accounts $62,845, and real estate $742,395, consisting of houses and lots at Mamaroneck, Harrison, White Plains, and Nanuet, N. Y.

H. H. HAMILTON & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of H. H Hamilton & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, show liabilities $65,771 and assets $17,794, consisting of stock, $9,300; machinery and fixtures, $1,500; accounts, $6,984, and cash, $10. Among the creditors are the New York County National Bank, $27,491; Mrs. H. H. Hamilton, $7,465; R. Bennett, $5,604, and William Meyer & Co., $3,284.

STANDARD 5, 10, AND 25 CENT STORES COMPANY, INC.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Standard 5, 10, and 25 Cent Stores Company, Inc., of 256 Church Street, with stores in Perth Amboy, N. J., and Waterbury, Conn., show liabilities $23,504 and assets $16,160, consisting of stock, $12,000; fixtures, $4,000; cash, $150, and a claim, $10.

SAMUEL J. SILVERSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel J. Silverstein, cloak manufacturer, of 119 West Twenty-seventh Street, show liabilities, $14,879, and assets, $11,900, consisting of stock, $2,000, and accounts, $9,900.

PETER J. MAISCHOSS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Peter J. Maischoss, tailor, of 81 New Street, show liabilities of $3,270, and assets, $2,572, consisting of stock, $2,200; fixtures, $300, and accounts, $72.

KIMBERLY COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed George Williamson and Frederick W. Yates receivers for the Kimberly Company, manufacturer of stained glass windows and lamp shades, of 1 East Fortieth Street and 1020 Street, and Lind Avenue; bond $15,000, with authority to carry on business 30 days. There are orders on hand for $25,000, which can be filled at a profit. Liabilities are said to be $40,000, and assets between $20,000 and $30,000.

ISAAC KANIS.—Judge Holt has appointed Arthur Abelson receiver for Isaac Kanis, dealer in jewelry, at 722 Columbus Avenue, bond $500. It was asserted that Mr. Kanis occupied part of the store at 722 Columbus Avenue, that he became ill a few weeks ago and was taken to a sanitarium. Liabilities are said to be $4,500.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 371 business failures in the United States during the week, as compared with 361 for the previous week, and 281, 309, 290, and 278 for the corresponding weeks of 1912 to 1909. The Middle States had 142, New England 41, Southern 70, Western 61, Northwestern 6, and Pacific Western, 38. Canada had 44, as compared with 51 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Armstam, H. A.—Alfred Husch & W. L. Waidner—Long Acre Land Co., $1,780.
Adams, Albert J.—Same, $209.
Amanti, Joseph—T. C. Wood, $483.
Andrews, James D. W.—J. K. Stafford, $187.
Brown, Frederick—J. G. Walter et al., $7,000.
Buchman, Chas. P.—Same, $1,395.
Berryman, John A.—A. R. Bronson, $891.
Burch, Geo. B.—A. F. Beckmann et al., $428.
Same—George Ferguson Co., $704.
Bood, Harry T.—Hugenot & Trust Co. of N. Y., $173.
Byer, Chas. H.—F. E. Peters, $208.
Butsch, Henry J.—F. E. Peters, $1,207.
Clemens, Peter—G. Muller, $1,095.
Cherry, Wm. S.—Ridabock & Co., $119.
Cuppy, Hazlitt A.—Stollwerck Bros., Ins., costs, $109.
Same—Gebruder Stollwerck Action Gesellschaft, costs, $109.
Cameron, Alexander, Jr.—Tuxedo Stores Co., $417.
De Sasso, Francois—Louis Pell, Inc., $135.
Delig, Christian F.—G. E. Strauss, costs, $122.
Drury, Percy R.—E. C. Clegg, $1,016.
Wittinger, Samuel—J. Abraham, $114.
Duhring, Louis A., estate of—Catlin & Powell Co., costs, $109.
Damdra, Thomas—F. E. Peters, $389.
Ettinger, Samuel—J. Abraham, $114.
Gordon, Alice—M. A. Edwards, $538.
Goldfinger, Marcus—M. P. Laube, $207.
Gleed, John R.—A. Kaplan, $403.
Garifalies, John D.—Decker & Son, Inc., $867.
Griffith, Philip C.—F. E. Peters, $100.
Heyl, Geo. E.—Chatham Nat. Bank, N. Y., $6,275.
Hirschfield, Louis A.—M. S. Buckhahm, $972.
Halle, Albert—Manhattan Fur Dressing and Dyeing Company, Inc., $129
Ingersoll, Herbert—Jamaica Estates et al., $2,880.
Jaffee, Samuel J., and Theodore Perez—H. Levy, $2,079.
Jacoby, Henrietta, and Nathan—John Wilking Company, Inc., $430.
Kutner, Benjamin—Singer Levine & Co., $100.
Kesner, Irving—S. Osherowitz, $147.
Kelly, Wm. F.—F. E. Peters, $184.
Knapp, Belle E.—W. H. Gregory, $18,464.
Lipschitz, Ralph—Cal. Wine Ass'n, $278.
Lauritano, Teresa, and Alida—C. Bratti et al., $266.
Levy, Sophia R. H., executrix—E. C. Potter & Co., $1,473.
Lehman, Edgar—M. Arnheim, $837.
McNaughton, Toni—J. Young, $1,872.
Morgenstern, Louis—Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, $122.
McTammany, John—J. T. G. Finn, $167.
Marks, Lewis W.—Love, Scott & Gaursch, $165.
Miller, Robert—F. E. Peters, $150.
Myers, Abram A.—F. E. Peters, $175.
Morgan, William E.—Stephen Merritt Embalming Institute, $62.
Mosesi, Frank—F. E. Peters, $169.
Myers, Frederick C.—John M. Wolf Co., $158.
Passono, Frank E.—F. E. Peters, $170.
Page, Henry W. A.—J. F. Page, $1,536.
Parks, Charles—C. C. Emery, $334.
Platzman, Eugene—National Bank of North Hudson, $146.
Pietrandres, Antonio—F. E. Peters, $149.
Richner, Jacob—F. E. Peters, $353.
Rubke, Louis, and Samuel Rauch—People, &c., $1,000.
Rathowsky, Bernard—G. Backer, $2,484.
Same—Same, $134.
Same—Same, costs, $140.
Silberman, Carl—E. Weiss and others, $210.
Spinarelle, Tony and Teresa—D. Seebeck, $162.
Samowitz, Morris—W. H. McElwain Co., $349.
Strykdwer, Abraham, guardian—R. V. Briesen, costs, $108.
Sullivan, John—F. Eckworth & Son, Inc., $377.
Swift, Helen—Man. Beach Cottage Co., $267.
Scadron, Joseph—Roman Baths Co., costs, $109.
Sodi, Frances—J. J. Morris, $308.
Shattuck, Charles R.—Paterno Brothers, $582.
Sutton, Woodruff S.—" Brentanos," $120.
Tarpey, Mary F.—C. Denica, $153.
Tuttle, Nicol—F. E. Peters, $239.
Uscskin, Ed.—C. J. Maier, $159.
Thomas, Benjamin F.—J. E. Garner, costs, $113.
Van Slyke, Claude J.—H. H. Harkavy, $276.
Wickseman, Paul—H. G. Tietze, $240.
Weygant, George S.—J. M. Lichtenauer, Jr., et al., $508.
Wardner, Tony E.—Hotel

OLD SAVINGS BANK IN AN ODD TANGLE

State Officers Close Greenwich, Conn., Institution Because Its Books Are Muddled.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 12.—The Greenwich Savings Bank, the oldest banking institution here, was closed at noon to-day by order of the State Bank Commissioners, who explained that there was a discrepancy in the bank's accounts and that an audit was necessary.

The bank was incorporated in 1870, and on July 1 last it had deposits of $868,189 and a surplus of $73,907.

The Commissioners, N. S. Lippitt and Fred P. Holt, in a statement said:

"We are unable to verify the accounts, and the discrepancy is of such a nature that in safety to the depositors we have closed the bank, and it is now in our charge. We anticipate that we shall find the condition due to errors in accounting, and a thorough audit is now under way. As soon as we arrive at the actual condition we shall issue our statement to the depositors."

Although the bank has been in operation for more than forty years and has 1,000 depositors, the fact that it is closed has not caused the slightest excitement here.

Those who have inquired have been assured by the Treasurer, Charles E. Merritt, and by the Bank Commissioners that the depositors' funds are intact. The discrepancy mentioned in the statement is small, and the general opinion is that poor bookkeeping is the cause of it. Imagine a modern banking institution, patronized by the solid men of the community, transacting business in a small room, with one man acting as cashier, paying teller, bookkeeper, janitor, and banker. William L. Ferris has acted as such for years. If he had a special rush he would push an electric button and summon Treasurer Merritt from his shoestore next door.

Willis Wilcox, the President, and possibly one of the Directors, might drop in occasionally. This was the condition the bank Commissioners found on their visit to the bank three weeks ago. They ordered an audit of the books and it did not satisfy them. Public accountants from New York are at work on the books, and when they have finished their work the Commissioners believe the bank will be found in a perfectly sound condition. Dishonesty is not even suspected by the Commissioners or the depositors.

Suit Against Vogue Dismissed.

Justice Philbin in the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the suit brought by Mrs. Frederick J. Stimson, formerly Mrs. Arthur Turnure, widow of the original publisher of Vogue, and Miss Marie L. Harrison, her sister, against Condé Nast, the present publisher of Vogue. The suit was for the purpose of having declared void the common stock of the company, which is owned by Mr. Nast and Barrett Andrews. The suit was dismissed on the ground that no cause of action was shown.

DRY GOODS OUTLOOK.

Retailers Busy with Christmas Orders—Retarded by Bad Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"As there is only a short time intervening until the holidays, and as Christmas shopping has been retarded by the unseasonable weather of the past few weeks, retailers are extremely busy. More than the usual share of the retail holiday business remains to be done between now and Dec. 25.

"Current shipments of holiday merchandise are heavy. Immediate distribution of general lines of dry goods during the first half of the present month has run about even with that recorded for the same period in December of last year.

"Cash receipts show a slight falling off for the week."

EGG WAS FIVE YEARS OLD.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Dec. 12.—John J. Sweeney of 172 East Ninety-fourth Street, New York, was suspicious of an egg he bought here a few days ago. The name of Clara Baker was carefully penciled on it. Sweeney wrote to Miss Baker, asking when she wrote her name on the egg, as he had bought it as "strictly fresh."

The letter was delivered to Mrs. John Wright of Bellefontaine, who before her marriage, almost four years and a half ago, was Clara Baker. She remembers writing her name on an egg which she packed for shipment at a grocery where she was employed, about six months before her marriage.

36,000 Cigarettes Seized.

In a search for concealed firearms or ammunition made last night on board the steamship Prinz Sigismund just before she left for Haiti, the customs inspectors found 36,000 rounds, not of cartridges, but Jamaica cigarettes, which were quickly confiscated and will be sent to-day to the appraisers' stores.

AFTER IRISH IMMIGRATION.

Cunard's Canadian Boats to Call at Queenstown with This Object.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 12.—The Cunard Canadian steamship service will make Queenstown a port of call next year. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, who recently visited Ireland, said on his return that direct steamship connection with the south of Ireland would divert to Canada much of the Irish immigration which now goes to the United States.

W. D. Scott, Commissioner of Canadian Immigration, will visit Ireland early in the new year to study the situation.

Kelly Gets Regan's State Job.

James I. Kelly, Democratic leader of the Fifth Assembly District, Brooklyn was appointed yesterday Special Deputy Commissioner of Excise for that borough by State Excise Commissioner Farley. Mr. Kelly succeeds James S. Regan, who died recently. He is also the successor of Mr. Regan as leader of the Fifth District.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$3,820,730.54
Other securities, market value		12,393,421.42
Real estate owned		2,400,000.00
Mortgages owned		649,000.00
Loans secured by other collateral		28,132,129.35
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		6,062,524.83
Overdrafts		9,447.87
Advanced to trusts		5,240.75
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		3,648,006.24
Specie		6,447,343.87
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		417,725.00
Cash items		7,988.73
Other assets, viz.:		
Rent account branch	$2,000.00	
Accrued interest entered	290,064.38	
Accrued interest not entered	69,725.20	
		361,789.58
Total		$64,353,348.18
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		5,320,148.64
Taxes accrued		38,900.00
Preferred deposits	$8,370,580.88	
Deposits not preferred	45,788,422.81	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,097,524.39	
Total deposits		55,256,528.08
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$25,992.39	
Accrued interest entered	674,973.83	
Accrued interest not entered	36,805.24	
		737,771.46
Total		$64,353,348.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWIN G. MERRILL, President, and HENRY M. MYRICK, Secretary, of Union Trust Co. of N. Y., located and doing business at No. 80 Broadway, and Branches, 425 Fifth Avenue and 786 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him designating the Ninth day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made, I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbefore contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

EDWIN G. MERRILL, President.
HENRY M. MYRICK, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, PETER PALMER, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 10th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me Edwin G. Merrill, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do," and he replied, "I do."

FREDERIC G. LEE, President.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ED. E. McMAHON, Jr., a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 11th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me FREDERIC G. LEE, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do." ED. E. McMAHON, Jr.,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ED. E. McMAHON, Jr., a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 11th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me JOHN WILLIAMS, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do." ED. E. McMAHON, Jr.,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value.		$568,212.43
Other securities, market value.		904,271.87
Real estate owned		145,453.04
Mortgages owned		679,000.00
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		163,600.00
Loans secured by other collateral		3,448,811.62
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		6,223,474.03
Overdrafts		1,440.06
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		2,226,067.80
Specie		1,117,813.12
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		692,630.00
Cash items		701,805.32
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures and vaults	$10,000.00	
Accrued interest entered	38,624.67	
Accrued interest not entered	6,741.00	
		55,365.67
Total		$16,928,144.98
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		827,705.03
Unpaid dividends; reserved for taxes, &c., viz.:		
Dividends	$192.50	
Reserved for taxes	8,016.65	
Reserved for expenses	9,532.25	
		17,741.40
Preferred deposits	$603,887.29	
Deposits not preferred	13,266,406.18	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	550,189.74	
Total deposits		14,420,483.21
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$118,976.36	
Accrued interest entered	38,432.23	
Accrued interest not entered	4,806.75	
		162,215.34
Total		$16,928,144.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDERIC G. LEE, President, and JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer, of Broadway Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 233 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, also several locations in Greater New York, as approved by the Superintendent of Banks, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

FREDERIC G. LEE, President.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ED. E. McMAHON, Jr., a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 11th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me FREDERIC G. LEE, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do." ED. E. McMAHON, Jr.,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, B. DENZLER, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me WILLIAM H. PERKINS, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

B. DENZLER,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$1,110.00
Other securities, market value.		5,600.00
Real estate owned		552,066.60
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		72,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		8,110,471.80
Loans and discounts without collateral		4,688,952.04
Overdrafts		9,245.11
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		271,473.46
Specie		2,633,056.79
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,041,023.00
Cash items		534,786.50
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered, (estimated)		26,449.72
Total		$17,946,237.02
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		2,233,312.76
Unpaid dividends; reserved for taxes, &c., viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$90.00	
Reserve for taxes	40,525.33	
		40,575.33
Preferred deposits	$18,319.70	
Deposits not preferred	15,207,062.03	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	14,999.69	
Total deposits		15,240,352.32
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Cashier's checks outstanding	$30,547.49	
Reserve for contingencies	275,000.00	
Unearned discount to offset accrued interest not entered in resources, (estimated)	28,440.72	
		331,997.21
Total		$17,946,237.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

A. S. FRISSELL, President, and THEO. HETZLER, Cashier, of The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 530 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

A. S. FRISSELL, President.
THEO. HETZLER, Cashier.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES R. STOUGHTON, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me A. S. Frissell, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

CHARLES R. STOUGHTON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES R. STOUGHTON, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me Theo. Hetzler, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

CHARLES R. STOUGHTON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK CITY

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value.		$1,367,079.58
Other securities, market value.		683,830.47
Real estate owned		307,953.25
Mortgages owned		93,296.66
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		205,039.64
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,478,931.60
Loans and discounts without collateral		5,057,382.20
Overdrafts		536.50
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers		1,308,291.89
Specie		297,302.00
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,319,388.88
Cash items		77,424.25
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$49,239.78	
Accrued interest entered	21,062.59	
Accrued interest not entered	39,650.00	
		109,952.37
Total		$13,376,389.29
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		864,989.22
Unpaid dividends, reserved for taxes, &c., viz.:		
Reserved for taxes	$5,737.43	
Contingent fund	5,092.50	
		10,849.93
Preferred deposits	$135,000.00	
Deposits not preferred	11,859,638.31	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	158,705.58	
		12,153,343.89
Cashier's checks outstanding	$17,577.07	
Mortgages on real estate owned	51,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered	28,649.18	
		97,226.25
Total		$13,376,389.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOSEPH J. BACH, Vice President, and CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Cashier, of The Public Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 80 and 91 Depeyster Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

JOSEPH J. BACH, Vice President.
CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM J. BROWN, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me JOSEPH J. BACH, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

WM. J. BROWN,
Notary Public Kings County No. 305.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM J. BROWN, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me CHARLES H. BALDWIN, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

WM. J. BROWN,
Notary Public Kings County No. 305.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, market value.		$140,358.75
Other securities, market value.		28,730.00
Real estate owned		113,500.00
Mortgages owned		3,783.87
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		31,996.65
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,194,160.22
Loans and discounts without collateral		6,882,583.75
Overdrafts		29.65
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,627,504.04
Specie		2,358,099.85
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks		270,000.00
Cash items		744,784.15
Furniture and fixtures	$8,743.24	
Safe deposit vaults	32,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered	2,000.00	
		42,743.24
Total		$14,438,244.17
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		1,119,061.26
Reserved for taxes		15,628.55
Preferred deposits	$518,303.58	
Deposits not preferred	10,498,402.97	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,447,341.91	
		12,464,048.46
Cashier's checks outstanding	$327,897.84	
Accrued interest entered	9,108.56	
Accrued interest not entered	2,500.00	
		339,505.90
Total		$14,438,244.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, President, and FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier, of The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do."

WM. C. DUNCAN, President.
FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, RUDOLPH A. BAKER, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me William C. Duncan, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

RUDOLPH A. BAKER,
Notary Public of Kings County, No. 35.
Certificate Filed New York County, No. 25.
[Seal of Notary.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, RUDOLPH A. BAKER, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me Frank Hammond, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

RUDOLPH A. BAKER,
Notary Public of Kings County, No. 35.
Certificate Filed New York County, No. 25.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CENTURY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value.		$139,118.75
Other securities, market value.		619,274.17
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		126,265.22
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		600,505.81
Loans and discounts without collateral		4,792,094.23
Overdrafts		1,047.65
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,041,034.12
Specie		552,639.50
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		529,743.00
Cash items		477,890.27
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures and vaults	$47,507.79	
Accrued interest entered	10,809.85	
Accrued interest not entered	12,000.00	
Prepaid expense	1,270.86	
		71,588.50
Total		$8,951,201.22
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		500,244.64
Reserved for taxes	$9,707.63	
Unpaid dividends	90.00	
		9,797.63
Preferred deposits	$100,443.12	
Deposits not preferred	7,739,721.40	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	73,118.06	
Total deposits		7,913,282.58
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Cashier's checks outstanding	$9,522.06	
Accrued interest entered	16,354.31	
Accrued interest not entered	2,000.00	
		27,876.37
Total		$8,951,201.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

HARDEN L. CRAWFORD, President, and W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier, of The Century Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 135 Fifth Ave., in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do."

HARDEN L. CRAWFORD, President.
W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JACK W. MARTIN, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me HARDEN L. CRAWFORD, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

JACK W. MARTIN, Notary Public.
[Seal of Notary.] Reg. 5,150; N. Y. County, 2,554.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JACK W. MARTIN, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me W. H. DEVLIN, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

JACK W. MARTIN, Notary Public.
[Seal of Notary.] Reg. 5,150; N. Y. County, 2,554.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA,

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$1,000.00
Other securities, market value.		2,441,458.89
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		10,507,136.11
Loans and discounts without collateral		10,468,404.37
Overdrafts		1,868.64
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers		924,547.40
Specie		3,979,122.97
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks		1,981,638.00
Cash items		7,204,195.84
Accrued interest not entered		75,800.00
Total		$38,490,169.22
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		6,475,777.82
Unpaid dividends; reserved for taxes, etc., viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$840.00	
Reserved for taxes	22,340.59	
		23,180.59
Due N. Y. State savings banks	$4,059,114.06	
Deposits not preferred	18,647,118.89	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	7,738,035.75	
Total deposits		30,444,268.20
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Cashier's checks outstanding	$31,842.61	
Accrued interest not entered	15,100.00	
		46,942.61
Total		$38,490,169.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of The Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended), and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do."

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, B. DENZLER, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me WILLIAM H. PERKINS, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

B. DENZLER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, B. DENZLER, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me WALTER M. BENNET, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

B. DENZLER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

WESTCHESTER AVENUE BANK

at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$25,750.00
Other securities, market value		134,768.75
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		17,452.03
Loans and discounts without collateral		28,200.00
Overdrafts		421,415.66
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers		147.42
Specie		5,684.13
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		31,931.80
Cash items		42,960.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$3,382.75	
Accrued interest entered	2,199.13	
Accrued interest not entered	250.25	
		5,832.13
Total		$711,421.41
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		55,529.27
Unpaid dividends; reserved for taxes, &c., viz.:		
Reserve for taxes	$1,575.92	
		1,575.92
Preferred deposits	$25,000.00	
Deposits not preferred	527,021.99	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,075.31	
		553,097.30
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Expenses accrued	$181.00	
Accrued interest not entered	1,037.92	
		1,218.92
Total		$711,421.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN TATLOCK, President, and RUSSELL B. SMITH, Asst. Cashier, of Westchester Avenue Bank, a bank located and doing business at 1,060 Southern Boulevard, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended), and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do."

JOHN TATLOCK, President.
RUSSELL B. SMITH, Asst. Cashier.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM A. PRICE, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the eleventh day of December, 1913, there appeared before me JOHN TATLOCK, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

WILLIAM A. PRICE,
Notary Public N. Y. County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM A. PRICE, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the eleventh day of December, 1913, there appeared before me RUSSELL B. SMITH, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

WILLIAM A. PRICE,
Notary Public N. Y. County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

BANK OF EUROPE

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities, market value.		$139,100.00
Other securities, market value.		739,000.00
Mortgages owned		155,078.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		75,389.88
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		718,578.63
Loans and discounts without collateral		52.86
Overdrafts		179,183.92
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		320,060.98
Specie		62,604.00
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks		.94
Cash items		
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$4,064.37	
Accrued interest not entered	11,919.78	
		15,984.15
Total		$2,438,233.34
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		64,329.57
Unpaid dividends, reserved for taxes, &c., viz.:		
Preferred deposits	$359.04	
Deposits not preferred	2,193,491.76	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	8,381.57	
Total deposits		2,197,232.37
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Cashier's checks outstanding	$1,170.85	
Accrued interest not entered	19,000.00	
		20,170.85
Total		$2,433,233.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THOMAS CAPEK, President, and FRANK A. SOVAK, Cashier, of Bank of Europe, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,429 First Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 9th day of December, 1913, as the day as of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do."

THOMAS CAPEK, President.
FRANK A. SOVAK, Cashier.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOHN V. RYBA, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me THOMAS CAPEK, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do."

JOHN V. RYBA, Notary Public,
[Seal of Notary.] N. Y. Co., No. 114.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOHN V. RYBA, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 12th day of December, 1913, there appeared before me FRANK A. SOVAK, whose signature is appended to the statement here

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Leading Stocks Decline as New Haven Breaks — Favorable Money Developments.

In the face of a fair amount of favorable information, the general list, which had stood up well on Thursday, despite the news of the passing of the New Haven dividend, showed weakness yesterday which was reflected in losses of a point and upward in a number of the more active stocks. New Haven itself suffered a further net decline of close to three points. One theory which suggests itself is that the active issues were reflecting, as they had not the previous day, the embarrassment which has fallen upon the New Haven shareholders. Then very clearly the leading issues were given support which may or may not have checked selling in them, but which, at least, held up their prices in face of the abrupt decline in New Haven.

To all appearances the list was allowed yesterday to follow its own course, and losses occurred which no doubt would have been regarded as fully explained by the New Haven episode if the decline had occurred on Thursday instead of being postponed for a day. Viewed as a delayed reflection of the action which the New Haven Directors took late on Wednesday, the movement of prices yesterday can be regarded as less significant than it appeared on its face respecting the future state of the market. The weakness was greater than seemed called for by the further decline in New Haven considered alone, but if the movement of the two days be thrown together, the losses in other parts of the list hardly seem out of proportion with the break in New Haven. The passing of this dividend involves more questions than a mere decline in earnings which may be assumed to be temporary. Clearly it involves other important problems, and it is proper that this should be recognized less too wide inferences regarding the stock market as a whole be drawn from the sad plight in which the New Haven finds itself.

Money developments yesterday were distinctly favorable. The New York banks again gained cash from the Sub-Treasury, and the estimates indicated that the total net movement for the week has been largely in their favor. These estimates were borne out inferentially by the course of call money rates, which did not go above 4½ per cent., and which at one time during the day were again as low as 2½ per cent. But the day's money market event of the utmost significance was the reduction ordered in the Bank of Germany's discount rate. This second reduction within a little over six weeks brings the German rate down to the level of the English rate, and very plainly indicates the approach of increased ease in other markets. Possibly, and quite probably, this will not be realized until after the end of the year, but meanwhile the action taken by the Bank of Germany lessens any uneasiness which might have been felt regarding the effect of the special requirements which the money market will have to meet at the end of the year.

Yesterday's cotton crop estimate of the Department of Agriculture practically confirmed the expectation that the commercial crop this year will be in the neighborhood of 14,000,000 bales. It may even sufficiently exceed that figure to make this the second largest cotton crop in the country's history, and prices for this staple are higher than they were a year ago. These facts mean much for the South and for the whole country, and they are not less grateful because of the less favorable results which attended parts of this year's harvest.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The renewal rate was 4½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5¾@6 per cent. for thirty days, 5¼@5½ per cent for sixty days, 5@5¼ per cent for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¼@5¾ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $277,098,963; balances, $15,186,286; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $397,962.

The local banks lost $1,110,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅝@5 per cent. for short and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4¼@4½ per cent. in London and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32 centimes.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8535; low, $4.8520; last, $4.8535.
London—Cable, $4.8598.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; check, 5.21¼ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 94⅞ less 1-32; check, 94⅝ plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞ plus ⅛; check, 5.21⅛ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.12; check, 40.07.
Belgium—Cable, 5.24⅝ plus 1-32; check, 5.24⅜; less, 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, 4.81¼; 90 days, $4.79⅛.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅝; 90 days, $4.78⅞.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅝; 90 days, 5.25⅝.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26¼ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅞.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞ less 1-32; 90 days, 93¼ plus 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.70; 90 days, 39.52.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 10c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London at 26 13-16d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York at 58c per ounce.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, the present month, and fiscal year:

	Dec. 11.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,069,888	$9,431,817	$146,529,596
In. rev., ord.	1,054,824	11,284,399	147,934,418
Corp. tax	17,364	83,721	2,745,722
Miscellaneous	279,915	1,538,108	23,145,195
Total rects.	$2,421,989	$22,338,047	$320,354,932
Expenditures	2,036,750	21,822,947	328,585,932
Surplus	385,198	515,099	
Deficit			8,231,000

Owe $750,000; Have $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The failed brokerage house of William L. Bear & Co. owes about $750.000 and there is probably less than $10,000 for the creditors, according to a statement made to-day. The assets consist mostly of thoroughbred trotting horses belonging to Mr. Bear.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Panhandle Dividend Coming.

Some owners of stock of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis have been selling out lately in the belief that the road would have to omit its next dividend. This resulted naturally in a decline, the common selling from 104 down to 82. Directors of the company said yesterday that the regular dividends would be declared at a meeting on Dec. 24. The Panhandle has reported large decreases in net earnings in recent months as a result of the unusually heavy expenses made necessary by the floods of last Spring. These damaged the property to the extent of several millions, but as they are not looked for again very soon the Directors decided that it was proper that the extraordinary losses should be paid for out of surplus.

***

New Low for Bond Averages.

The average price of forty representative bonds rested last night at 85.71, thus establishing a new low point for this year. The highest average was made on Jan. 10, at 92.31. The market has been going down gradually in the last few days. On Dec. 1 the average selling price of these bonds was 86.1, by Dec. 8 it had advanced to 86.15. Since Monday prices have shaded off rapidly, as bond fluctuations go, until yesterday, when the previous low price of 85.78, made on June 11, was reached and passed. Particularly weak yesterday were the Rock Island refunding and collateral 4s. The former issue lost 1⅞ and the collaterials 1¼. The average price of the most active stocks is still 2.78 points above the low point reached on June 10.

***

Times Have Changed.

A young member of the Stock Exchange who used to be prominent in Westchester society, and who owned an automobile when they were still a rare sight on the roads, was boasting to a circle of acquaintances last evening of the saving which he made by purchasing meats and groceries in the New York markets. "I get steaks at 30 cents a pound for which we have been paying our butcher 38 cents, and our Thanksgiving turkey cost me 26 cents where the butcher wanted 40 cents," he said. "How did I get it home? I carried it, just as I will carry home an armful of provisions to-night."

***

That Wells Fargo Loan.

Officers of Wells Fargo & Co. denied yesterday that the company had advanced to either the Huerta administration or the Mexican President personally the sum of $375,000. It was said that the express company was not "dickering" for any concessions below the border. The express companies operating through disturbed regions of the southern republic have suffered as severely as the railroads from the activities of both parties, and pressure has been brought to bear upon them to contribute money. For this reason replies to inquiries at the Wells Fargo offices have made it evident that it is not known positively there that the pressure has brought no results.

***

Copper Buying for Export.

Copper producers are satisfied with the way the market has acted this week. Heavy sales of the metal are being reported from day to day, chiefly for export, and the estimate was made yesterday that a record of the last six days would show probably that 60,000,000 pounds had been engaged from refiners. Domestic buying is still backward, and it is difficult to judge whether consumers are hesitating because they don't need the copper or from a belief that prices will decline further than they have since the first of the month. The metal is being quoted around 14½ cents, as compared with the recent high level of 17⅝ cents, and refiners express confidence that even a moderate expansion of buying, spread over a few weeks, would prevent a further decline. They base their calculations on a belief that jobbers and manufacturers have such small stocks on hand that the time cannot be far away when general purchases must increase.

***

Two Christmas Bonuses.

The employes of two trust companies of the financial district are not worrying about their Christmas bonus. They know that they are not going to get any, but they have a special gift from their employers to consider which goes far to take the place of cash in hand. The New York Trust Company and the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company established a system last year of insuring for $1,000 all of their men and women workers, and of paying the premiums so long as they stay in their places. The companies hold the policies and engage to collect benefits paying them in turn to the relatives of the insured as named in the policies. If an employe leaves he receives his policy, which he may continue to hold or turn in to the insurance company in exchange for the dividends acrued upon it. The average premium paid by the Columbia-Knickerbocker on each of the 215 policies outstanding is about $27.50 a year, which amounts to considerably more than the $20 gold piece given to each employe in other years.

***

W. T. White, Canadian Finance Minister, who has been in New York a few days, in the course of which he attended the dinner of the Canadian Society and the meeting of life insurance Presidents, is optimistic concerning monetary and business conditions. "My opinion," he said, "is that every monetary stringency has within itself the seeds of its own cure. The bankers are the doctors. The patient is now aware of his own condition and is disposed to take the advice of experts. His convalescence, I think, is not far off."

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading continued dull. No quotations were made for copper. Tin was easy.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	3.95	4.05	3.95	4.05
Spelter	5.05	5.15	5.05	5.15
Zinc	5.05	5.15	5.05	5.15
Tin	37.45	37.65	37.50	38.00

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Thursday, follow:

	Friday. £. s. d.	Thursday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot	65 0 0	65 12 6
Copper, futures	65 0 0	65 0 0
Pig tin, spot	171 7 6	171 10 0
Pig tin, futures	171 12 6	172 15 0

The market finished quiet. Spanish pig lead, £17 17s 6d, down 2s 6d. Spelter, £21 5s. Cleveland warrants, 40s 10d, up 2½d.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957	103¾	104	103¾	104¼
4½s, May, 1957	103¾	104	103¼	104¾
4½s, May, 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, March, 1930-60	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s, March, 1962	99	99¼	99	99¼
4½s, Sept., 1960	99	99¼	99	99¼
4s, May, 1959	96	96½	96	96½
4s, Nov., 1958	96	96½	96	96½
4s, May, 1957	96	96½	96	96½
4s, Nov., 1956	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s, Nov., 1955	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s, Nov., 1936	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼
4s, 1918-1919	96	96¼	96	96¼
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	84½	85	84½	85
3½s, May, 1954	84½	85	84½	85
3½s, 1950-1954	84½	85¼	84½	85¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Volume of Trading Largely Reduced and Prices End the Day Generally Lower.

The outside security market was reactionary yesterday and there was a sharp contraction in the volume of business. The oil stocks were under special selling pressure and the prices of some of that group receded heavily. Standard Oil of New Jersey was down three points at one time, but closed with a net loss of a point. Anglo-American Oil was dealt in on a very much reduced scale and ended the day slightly lower. United Cigar Stores fell off 1¼ points on light trading. Canadian Pacific rights sold at 4¼ and the six per cent. notes at 101½.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	An.-Am. Oil	24½	25½	24½	25½
1,500	A.-A. O., new	12⅝	12½	12¼	12⅜
400	Br.-Am. Tob.	24	24	23⅞	24
200	Br.-A. T., new	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼
10	Con. R. T. pf.	103	103	103	103
400	Man. Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Marconi of A.	4	4	4	4
120	Pueb. S. & R.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
125	S. O. of N. J.	400	400	396	398
100	Tob. Pr. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
825	U.C.S.C. of A.	93⅛	†93⅛	†91⅞	91⅞

RAILROADS.

300	Can. Pac. rts.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	*Ariz. Belmont	3	3½	3	3½
1,000	Atlanta	9½	9½	9½	9½
1,000	Bailey	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	Barnes K. D.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,000	*Beaver Cons.	31	31	31	31
1,200	Braden Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
2,000	*Can. G.-Sil.	12	12	12	12
4,100	*Caribou Cob.	68	69	66	68
1,000	Comb. Frac.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	Crown Res.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	3	3	3	3
3,000	*Dia. B. Butte	1½	2	1½	1¾
400	*Ely Central	3	3	3	3
300	Goldfield Con.	1½	1½	1 7-16	1½
4,000	Gold Hill	19	19	18	18
1,000	*Greenwater	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
100	Halifax Con.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
800	*Iron Blossom	117	120	117	120
3,500	*Jim Butler	68	68	66¼	66¼
500	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	La Rose Con.	2	2	2	2
150	Mason Valley	3½	3¼	3½	3½
70	McK.-Darr.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	*Mizpah Ext.	27	28	27	28
143	*Mont. Con.	94	96	94	96
2,350	*Nev. Hills	44	45	44	45
3,900	*Oro	8	8	7½	8
1,500	Stewart	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
1,500	*Tomiskaming	14	14	14	14
10	Tono. Belmont	7 11-16	7 11-16	7 11-16	7 11-16
400	Tono. Exten.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	*Tono. Merger	55	55	55	55
700	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
100	*W. End Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	W. End Ext.	2	4	2	3

BONDS.

$15,000	Can. Pac. 6% notes	101½	101½	101½	'101½

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Dec. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper.	¼	1¼	¼	1¼
Bay. S'ate Gas.	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Cons. Rub. Tire	34	36	33	36
Emerson-Brant.	22	27	22	27
Emerson-Brant. pf.	75	85	75	85
Havana Tobacco cr.	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Iller. Rub.	5	7	5	8
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	180	190	180	190
Maxwell Mot. com.	2½	3	2¾	2¾
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	19	19½	19	19½
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
Mays Oil	16	18	16	18
R. J. Reynolds	245	255	245	253
U. C. S. Co. of A. pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. Light & H.	5	5½	5	5½
U. S. Light & H. pf.	23	27	23	27
Willys Overland	57	61	57	61
Willys Overland pf.	82	89	82	89

MINING STOCKS.

Big Four	8	10	8	10
Boston Montana	5	5½	5	5¼
British Col. Copper	2	2¼	2	2¼
Buffalo Mines	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Butte-New York	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Butte & London	32	34	32	3⅜
Con. Arizona Smelt.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper Mines Con.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Dome Mines	14½	15	15	17
El Paso Con.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
First National	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Florence	20	24	18	22
Greene-Cananea	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Greene-Cananea, new	28½	30	28½	30
Hollinger	16⅜	17	17	17½
Keene Wonder	10	12	10	12
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2¼
McNamara	7	8	7	8
New Utah Bingham	40	50	40	50
Nipissing Mines Co.	8	8¼	8	8¼
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Rescue Eula	8	10	9	10
Stand. Silver-Lead	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Tonopah Mining	6¼	6¾	6	6¼
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
United Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
United Cop. pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Wettlaufer Sil. M.	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	148	153	148	153
Chicago Elevated 5s	93	96	93	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	62	67	62	67
Mason Valley 6s	55	65	55	65
N. Y. City 4½s, '60	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
N. Y. City 4½s, '62	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
Western Pacific 5s	75	76	75	76

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
*Anglo-Am. Oil	12¼	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
Atlantic Refining	715	725	722	727
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	160	162	162	164
Chesebrough Mfg	670	690	670	690
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	210	215	210	215
Crescent Pipe Line	54	57	55	58
Cumberland Pipe Line	85	90	85	90
Eureka Pipe Line	335	340	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	171	175	174	177
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	131	135	138	144
Indiana Pipe Line	136	139	137	140
National Transit	39	41	39	41
New York Transit	325	335	328	335
Northern Pipe Line	113	116	112	115
Ohio Oil	137	139	138	140
Prairie Oil & Gas	433	437	438	440
Solar Refining	320	330	320	330
Southern Pipe Line	241	244	238	243
South. Penn. Oil	265	275	278	281
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	156	159	156	161
Standard Oil (Cal.)	222	225	222	224
Standard Oil (Ind.)	405	410	410	413
Standard Oil (Kan.)	425	435	430	440
Standard Oil (Ky.)	615	620	615	620
Standard Oil (Neb.)	360	370	370	380
Standard Oil (N. J.)	397	400	398	400
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	169	171	173	176
Standard Oil (Ohio)	320	325	322	328
Swan & Finch	285	295	285	295
Union Tank Line	87	89	91	94
Vacuum Oil	190	195	193	196
Washington Oil	41	45	41	45
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,100	2,300	2,100	2,300

*New. †Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	333	336
American Light & Traction pf.	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	9	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	44	46
American Gas & Electric	70	72
American Gas & Electric pf.	45	47
American Power & Light	61	65
American Power & Light pf.	76½	78½
American Public Utilities	46	48
American Public Utilities pf.	71	73
Appalachian Power Co.	9	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	35	42
Cities Service	80	82
Cities Service pf.	66	68
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	75	77
Denver Tra. & Elect. Co.	50	65
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	50	60
*Electric Bond & Share Co. pf.	97½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	78
Empire District Electric pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Traction pf.	23	25
Federal Light & Traction pf.	71	73
Gas & Electric Securities	80	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	21	25
Montana Power Co.	39	39½
Montana Power Co. pf.	96	97
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	60	63
Northern States Power	14	17
Northern States Power pf.	69	71
Ozark Power & Water Co.	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	31½	32
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	80½	82½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	69
South California Edison	83	85
Southern California Edison pf.	95	97
Standard Gas & Electric	6	7½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	26	27
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power Co.	11	12
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. Co. pf.	59	61½
United Light & Rys.	78½	80½
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	76	78
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70	73
United Utilities Co.	25	30
*United Utilities Co. pf.	97¼	101
Utah Securities	15	17
Utilities Improvement	40	42
Utilities Improvement pf.	65½	67½
Western Power	15¾	16¾
Western Power pf.	47	49

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Columbia Gas	12	12	12
100	Crucible Steel	14	14	14
20	*Crucible Steel pf.	88	88	88
25	Indpt. Brewing	4¼	4¼	4¼
380	Indpt. Brewing pf.	23	22½	22½
110	La Belle Iron Works	35½	35½	35½
90	Mfrs. Light & Heat	50	50	50
50	Natl. Fireproof	9	9	9
375	Natl. Fireproof pf.	28¼	28	28
10	Oklahoma Gas	60½	60½	60½
20	Ohio Fuel Oil	15½	15½	15½
375	Pitts. Brew.	10½	10	10⅝
95	Pitts. Brew. pf.	30	29½	30
310	Pure Oil	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	U. S. Steel	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
115	Westinghouse A. B.	131½	131	131

BOND.

$5,000	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	91½	91¼	91¼

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	89	92	89	92
British-American	23½	24½	24	24
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	†185
J. S. Young	100	100	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	220	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	245	255	245	253
R. J Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	84½	82½	84½
United Cigar Stores	91½	92¼	92¾	93½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio reorganized for the ensuing year, which will be the eighty-seventh for this company, yesterday by re-electing all of the present officers.

James H. Oliphant & Co. have issued a pamphlet on the Erie Railroad and its securities.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bank of Commerce	31¾	31	31
2	Cons. Power	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Fidelity & Deposit	149	149	149
25	Northern Central	107½	107½	107½
270	Penn. Wat. & Pow.	67½	66½	67½
165	United Ry. & Elec.	25¼	25	25

BONDS.

$2,000	A. C. Line 4s	90½	90½	90½
400	A. C. Line con. 4s	91	91	91
1,000	City Balt. 3½s, '30	82	82	82
3,000	Cons. Gas 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000	Cons. Power 4½s	86¾	86½	86½
1,000	Detroit United 4½s	68¾	68¾	68¾
1,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
10,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	56¾	56¼	56¼
2,000	N. Cent. 5s, Ser. A	106	106	106
4,000	Penn. Wat. & P. 5s	80½	80½	80½
6,000	S. A. Line 4s stpd.	82	81⅝	81⅝
2,000	Un. Ry. & E. Inc. 4s	62	62	62
400	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,145	Alaska Gold	20⅜	20	20
50	Allouez	32½	32½	32½
1,425	Amalgamated	70½	69⅝	69⅝
50	American Zinc	16¾	16¾	16¾
305	Butte-Bal	4¼	4	4
400	Butte & Sup.	27½	27	27
136	Calumet & Ariz.	61	60¼	60¾
5	Calumet & Hecla	400	400	400
20	Chino	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
60	Copper Range	33	32½	32⅝
10	East Butte	9¼	9¼	9¼
385	Granby	68½	68	68
47	Greene-Can	29¼	29¼	29¼
90	Indiana	3¼	3¼	3¼
18	Island Creek	47	46	46
21	Island Creek pf.	83	83	83
100	Isle Royale	17	17	17
105	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4¼
40	Keweenaw	2¼	2 1-16	2 1-16
40	Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
110	Mass. Cons.	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Mayflower	5½	5½	5½
20	Mohawk	38	38	38
198	North Butte	24¼	24¼	24¼
5	Old Colony	4	4	4
20	Osceola	68¾	68¾	68¾
105	Pond Creek	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
20	Quincy	54	54	54
65	Shannon	6	5⅞

COTTON CROP VALUE SETS NEW RECORD

This Year's Production Rated at $975,570,500, Including Seed and Linters.

YIELD IS 13,677,000 BALES

Nearly All the States Produced Higher Than Average Crops, Says the Government Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A crop of 6,542,850,000 pounds of cotton, not including linters, was produced in the United States during the season 1913-14, the Department of Agriculture announced to-day. This is the third in size, that of 1911, which amounted to 7,459,940,000 pounds being the record, and that of last year, when 6,851,710,000 pounds was grown, being second.

This year's crop probably will be the most valuable ever grown in the United States. At the average farm value of cotton on Nov. 1, which was 13 cents a pound, it is worth $850,570,500 for the lint alone. To this about $125,000,000 probably will be added by the value of the seed and linters. The previous most valuable crop was that of 1910, which was valued at $820,320,000, and with seed and linters at $963,180,000.

All the States with the exception of Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, and Oklahoma produced crops better than the average of the past five years, while Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina produced their second largest crops, and Texas its third largest.

The American cotton crop for the season of 1913-14 will amount to 13,677,000 bales of 500 pounds, (not including linters,) according to the first estimate made by the Government this year through the crop reporting board, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, and announced this afternoon. This compares with 13,703,421 bales of 500 pounds, exclusive of linters, produced last year, when the total crop, inclusive of linters, was 14,313,000 bales of 500 pounds; 15,692,701 bales in 1911, which, including linters, amounted to 16,250,276 bales; 11,608,616 bales in 1910, which, including linters, amounted to 12,005,688 bales; 10,004,949 bales in 1909, which, including linters, amounted to 10,315,382 bales; 13,241,769 bales in 1908, which, including linters, amounted to 13,587,306 bales, and 11,107,179 bales in 1907, which, including linters, amounted to 11,375,461 bales. The average of the crops 1907-11 was 12,331,047 bales, exclusive of linters.

The average total production exclusive of linters, for the three years from 1907 to 1911 was 12,331,047 bales. The value of the crop, including seed, for the same period averaged $803,460,000, while the 1912 crop, lint and seed, was valued at $920,630,000, the value of the lint being $792,240,000; the 1911 record crop, $859,840,000, the lint being valued at $732,420,000, and the 1910 crop, $963,180,000, the most valuable ever produced, the value of the lint being $820,320,000.

OLD DOMINION SUIT.

Stockholder in Maine Corporation Wants Its Methods Changed.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 12.—Seeking to have a change made in business methods of the Old Dominion Company, a Maine corporation with an authorized capital of $8,750,000, Godfrey M. Hyams of Boston appeared as complainant at a hearing to-day in the Supreme Court. The defendant corporation is a holding company for the Old Dominion Mining & Smelting Company of New Jersey and the United Globe Mines Company of New York, which operates mines in Arizona.

Hyams represented that 155,353 shares of the Old Dominion Mining & Smelting Company, actually owned by the Maine corporation, were listed on the records of the New Jersey company as the property of Cleveland H. Dodge and Charles S. Smith, who are officers of both companies and of the Phelps, Dodge Company of New York, which, complainant says, dominates all three of the companies.

The defendants allege that the stock has been kept in the vault of the Maine corporation and that it is held there simply to avoid legal complications in New Jersey.

SWIFT & CO. FINED $500.

Calves' Liver from Cold Storage Sent Back When Not Sold.

Swift & Co. were fined $500 yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for violating a section of the Penal Law which prohibits the return to cold storage of meat that has once been in cold storage and has been offered for sale. Inspectors Ferrin and O'Keefe of the State Health Department testified that on Aug. 12 last the West Washington Market branch of the company received from the Manhattan Refrigerating Company nine boxes of calves' liver. The next day, the inspectors testified, after the meat had been placed on sale as part of the cold storage numbers were scraped off and the meat was sent back to the storage house.

The defendants asserted that the whole affair was a mistake. They said that beef liver had been ordered and calves' liver was sent. The calves' liver was later returned to the cold storage house, when the error was discovered.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

On active trading prices gave way on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market showed the cumulative effect of the passing of the New Haven dividend. There was a period of early hesitation, but it was soon apparent that liquidation was going on in many sections of the list. Transactions totaled 45,190 shares. The trading in United States Steel and Reading was on a particularly broad scale, the former changing hands to the extent of 14,030 shares, and the latter to the amount of 11,400 shares. New Haven was closely watched, and its further decline in price tended to bring about unsettlement elsewhere. It changed hands to the amount of 4,070 shares, with commission houses handling numerous orders.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,350	Amal. Copper.	70¾	70¾	69½	69¾
30	Am. Beet Sug.	22½	22½	22½	22½
220	Am. Can	27	27	26¼	26¼
330	Am. Smelt.	62	62	60¼	60¾
10	Am. Sugar	102½	102½	102½	102½
60	Am. T. & T.	116½	116½	116	116
50	At., T. & S. F.	93	93	92¾	92¾
10	Balt. & Ohio.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
340	Brook. R. T.	86½	86½	85¾	85¾
840	Can. Pacific.	223¾	223¾	221½	222
10	Central Leath.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
90	Ches. & Ohio.	56¾	57⅛	56¾	57⅛
220	C., M. & St.P.	98⅝	98⅝	97⅝	97½
20	Corn Products	8½	8½	8½	8½
280	Erie	27½	27½	27¼	27
50	Gt. North. pf.	124½	124½	123⅝	123⅝
400	Inter.-Met. pf.	59	59	57¾	58
620	Lehigh Valley.	148½	148½	147¾	147¾
20	Mex. Pet.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
170	Mo. Pacific.	25¼	25½	25	25⅛
860	N. Y. Central.	93	93	91¾	91¾
4,120	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68⅞	68⅞	65¾	66⅛
60	N. Y., O. & W.	26¾	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝
40	North. Pac.	107½	107½	107½	107½
20	Pacific Mail.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
1,900	Pennsylvania.	107⅛	107⅝	106¼	106⅜
11,400	Reading	164	164½	161¾	161⅞
150	Rock Island...	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
10	Rock Isl. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
250	South. Pac	87⅛	87⅝	86	86
5,660	Union Pac	152¼	152⅝	150¼	150⅝
10	U. S. Rubber.	55	55	55	55
14,030	U. S. Steel.	50¾	50⅝	55¼	55¼
100	U. S. Steel pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
45,190					

MINING STOCKS.

165	G'field Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
300	G'field Merg.	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	Hale & Nor.	.08	.08	.08	.08
700	Jim Butler.	.68	.68	.66	.66
400	North Star.	.37	.37	.37	.37
200	Ophir	.22	.22	.22	.22
400	Tono. Met.	.55	.55	.55	.55
150	West End	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
2,915					

COFFIN INTERESTS YIELD.

Northern Connecticut Securities Co. Settles Its Fight.

HARTFORD, Dec. 12.—It was announced here to-day that the Northern Connecticut Securities Company had acquired the Coffin interests in the Connecticut River Company. The contest which has been active between these corporations for six years is at an end. The matter has occupied the attention of succeeding Legislatures in this State and has been before Congress, and the controversy was bitter at times.

Contracts were signed this week by which it was agreed that the Northern Securities Company should acquire practically all of the stock held by the Coffin interests, but Arthur D. Coffin of Windsor Locks is to remain a Director of the company. Negotiations have been in progress for six months. These followed the failure of the Connecticut River Company to obtain from Congress the grant to build a five-million-dollar dam across the river just above Windsor Locks. The agreement carries with it the right to purchase lands and flowage rights necessary to the development of big water power at Windsor Locks.

A call was issued to-day for a meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut River Company on Dec. 22, and under it it is planned to have the company purchase all the lands and flowage rights, including a large paper mill, at a price approximating $150,000.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S ISSUE.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Buys $10,000,000 Worth of Joint Refunding Bonds.

The Illinois Central has sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. an issue of $10,000,000 of Illinois Central and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans joint refunding 5 per cent. bonds guaranteed by both roads. They will probably be offered at par, half of the issue being alotted to Europe.

These securities are issued under a new mortgage of the New Orleans line, which is leased by the Illinois Central, owner of all of the stock. The total mortgage is $120,000,000. It will provide for refunding $57,000,000 of bonds outstanding on the Southern lines, and make available about $42,000,000 in bonds to which the parent company is entitled on account of advances made for purchase, construction, and other improvements.

RECEIVER FOR RAILROAD.

Court Names President of Missouri Road in Suit of Baldwin Company.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 12.—The Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad has been placed in the hands of a receiver, William Kenefick, its President, by Judge Hook in the Federal Court at St. Louis, through a suit brought by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, a creditor, according to an announcement here to-day by Alexander New, chief counsel for the railroad company.

Mr. New said the receivership was due to the failure of a Paris bank which financed the road. He said the railroad company owed the Baldwin Locomotive Company several hundred thousand dollars.

The Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf extends 335 miles from Denison, Texas, to Baxter, Kan.

The railway company is not heavily involved, according to Mr. New.

"The receivership is an emergency matter," he said, "and is designed to hold the property as it is until reorganization plans can be perfected and building resumed."

Landis to Hear Butter Trust Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Trial of the Government's dissolution suit against the Butter and Egg Committee of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board was set today by Judge Landis for Jan. 5. In setting the case on his own calendar, the Judge forestalled an attempt on the part of N. G. Moore, representing the defendants, to have the case set for trial before Judge Kohlsaat. Mr. Moore said that the case should properly go before Judge Kohlsaat and not before Judge Landis.

"Judge Kohlsaat has waived whatever right he may have to hear the case and turns it over to the jurisdiction of this court," announced Judge Landis after conferring with Judge Kohlsaat.

TO QUOTE OIL SHARES.

Curb to Print Prices for Standard Subsidiaries Separately.

The Curb Association decided yesterday to admit the stocks of former subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil Company to quotation on the official curb sheet. The favorable vote was carried in the Board of Representatives after a protracted meeting by a majority of one. The decision did not mean that the oil stocks were put on the official list of curb issues, for the companies have not applied for admission.

The action of the curb men was explained in this resolution, which was made public by Secretary Leonard after the meeting:

Resolved, That the subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company, so called, be admitted to quotation on account of the volume of transactions and for the reason that, in the opinion of this board, the public is entitled to such quotations, and that the quotation of total sales, with high, low, and last prices, be printed in a place by themselves, under the heading, "Standard Oil Stocks."

It was said that the new system would be put in operation next Monday probably. Heretofore quotations for the shares have been supplied by investment houses making a specialty of Standard Oil issues, and differences in bid and asked prices have been noted from day to day.

CONSIDER RAILWAY VALUES.

Eastern Members of Presidents' Committee Meet Here.

The Eastern group of the committee appointed at a conference of railroad Presidents last Spring to co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of physical valuation, met at the Hotel Belmont yesterday. President Rea of the Pennsylvania is Chairman of the General Committee and President Loree of the Delaware & Hudson is Chairman of the Eastern group. Mr. Loree called a meeting at this time because of the presence in the city of a number of railroad executives on account of the meeting of the Railway Business Association.

One of the railroad Presidents who attended the meeting said that was of a routine nature. No meeting had been held for some time, and the desire was to check up the progress of the preparatory work that had been done and was still in progress.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Sentiment Among Financiers Said to Have Improved.

Commenting on the condition of trade and banking operations for the week, Dun's Review says:

While evidences accumulate of the reactionary trend of business, a disposition is manifest in some quarters to take a more hopeful view of the general outlook. Sentiment in financial circles has improved noticeably of late, and it is significant that a better feeling exists in the iron and steel trade, particularly in the Pittsburgh district. Reports from that centre indicate larger buying of railway equipment than for several months, and concessions in prices are of less frequent occurrence, thus suggesting that the bottom point has been reached. Additional encouragement is derived from the fact that the decrease in the unfilled tonnage of the leading interest last month was considerably smaller than anticipated, although restriction of output held the decline in check. Advices from strictly mercantile lines indicate generally satisfactory results from early holiday trade, and in some sections distribution of seasonable merchandise has felt the stimulus of lower temperatures.

Bank exchanges this week at the principal cities of the United States make a very indifferent comparison with a year ago, and also show some decrease as compared with 1911, the total amounting to $2,767,437,724, as against $3,265,556,619 last year, and $2,842,880,537 two years ago, losses, respectively, of 15.3 and 2.7 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Out of the rather confused and irregular reports received this week there are discernible some items of cheerful import, though not completely down to some of the great industries has made fortheir progress. Retail trade is rather irregularly better as the result of the arrival of cold Winter weather in many sections, and the advance of the holiday season. In the big industries quieter conditions rule on the surface, but it is noted that in iron and steel the sharp cut-down of buying of late brings the need of absolutely necessary purchases to view.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 12, 1913	$1,561,000
Same day last year	1,647,000
Total year to date	471,880,920
Same period last year	653,597,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change.	85.71 —.21
Same day last year	91.23 +.08
	High. Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10 85.71 Dec. 12

U S 3s, coupon	1,000	102⅝	Cal G & Elec 5s	1,000	91⅛
City of Tokio 5s	2,000	86⅞	Canada South con 5s, Ser A	3,000	104
Jap Gov 4½s, ster	1,000	88¼	Cent. Arch Ry 4s	1,000	89½
U S of Mexico 4s	3,000	73⅝	C of Ga Ry con 5s	2,000	102
N Canal 4s, 1961	1,000	99⅝	Cent Leather 5s	2,000 c	95¼
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	2,000	54		2,000	95¾
N Y City 4s, 1959	10,000	84½		84,000	95⅝
	15,000	54	Cent Pac std 4s	2,000s20f	90¼
N Y City 4s, 1959	5,000	98⅝	Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s	2,000	99¾
registered	3,000	100¼	Cent Vermont 4s	1,000	82
	2,000	100		5,000	78
	4½s, Nov, 1917	1,000	101½	C, B & Q gen 4s	5,000	90¾
registered	1,000	101¼	joint 4s	14,000	93⅞
	4½s, May, 1957	10,000		5,000	94
	Nov, 1957	3,000	104	30,000	93⅞
	4½s, 1963	4,000		2,000s5f	93⅝
		3,000	103⅜	3,000	93¾
		5,000	103⅝	4,000	93⅞
		6,000	103½	Ill Div 4s	92¾
				Ill Div 3½s	81¼
				7,000	81½
Adams Express 4s	2,000	74	Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s	5,000	101
Am Agr Ch cv 5s	5,000	97½	Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A	24,000	90
Am Hide & L 6s	1,000	99¾	4s, 1934	5,000	87½
Am Ice Securi 6s	1,000	78	Chi Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	1,000	100⅞
Am Tel & Tel cv 4s	1,000	90		1,000	100⅝
	5,000	92		1,000	100⅝
	13,000	91⅜		5,000	100¼
	20,000	91¾		10,000	100¼
	5,000	91½	gen 4½s	2,000	99¾
	2,000	91		1,000	100¾
	3,000	91½		1,000s5f	100⅝
	2,000	91⅝		3,000	101
	5,000	91¾	Chi Terminal Tr 4s	1,000	96⅝
	10,000	91¾	C, R I & P gen 4s	1,000	84¾
	47,000	91¾	Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	13,000	72
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	3 000	70¼		1,000	71⅞
Armour & Co 4½s	1,000	89⅝		1,000	71½
A, T & S F gen 4s	6,000	92½		1,000	71¾
	1,000	92	deb 5s	2,000	75
	2,000	92¼		2,000	75¾
	add 4s	3,000	83	C, R I & P R R 4s	1,000	50⅞
	conv 4s, 1955	5,000	93		2,000	51
		6,000	93¼		5,000	50⅜
	2,000	93		6,000	50⅛
	conv 4s, 1960	10,000	50½		10,000	50¼
	5,000	93⅝		10,000	50⅛
	10,000	93¼		16,000	50
Atl Coast Line 4s	1,000	90½		3,000	49⅞
	L & N col 4s	3,000	50		5,000	49⅞
	4,000	87		20,000	50	49⅜
B & O Ident 3½s	3,000	90⅜		9,000	49⅞
	1,000 c	90⅝	Col & So 1st 4s	3,000	89⅜
	gold 4s	2,000	90⅝	D & H 1st & ref 4s	1,000	94½
	2,000	90⅝	Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s	1,000	68½
	1,000	90⅝		4,000	90⅝
	4½s	2,000	90⅜		29,000	90⅝
	21,000	90⅜		4,000	90⅝
	S W Div 3½s	2,000	87½		25,000	90⅝
	2,000	87		1,000	90⅝
B R T gold 5s	1,000	87		6,000	90⅝
	1,000s5f	87		500	90⅝
Bklyn Un El 4s	1,000	90⅜		2,000	90⅝
	1,000	90⅛	Du P de N P 4½s	2,000	87
	5s, 1918	3,000	96⅛		6,000	86⅞
Bur, C R & Nor col trust 5s	10,000	102		2,000	86
				2,000	85½
			Erie cv 4s, Ser A	1,000	72¼
				2,000	72
			cv 4s, Ser B	1,000	71
			Gen Motors 6s	17,000	93⅛
			Hock Val 1st 4½s	10,000	93½
				6,000	89¾
				2,000	89⅝
			Pac Tel Tel 5s	4,000s5f	96
			Penn conv 3½s	16,000	97¼
			4s, 1948	5,000	98⅞
			Pub Serv C s f 6s	2,000	88¾
				1,000	88¼
				6,000	88
			Ray Consol 1st 6s	1,000	104
			Reading gen 4s	6,000	92⅜
				2,000	92¾
				8,000	92⅝
			Rio Gr W 1st 4s	1,000	79⅞
			St Lr Tr Mt & So, Riv & Gulf 4s	1,000	76½
			St L & San Fran Ry gen 5s	1,000	99¾
			St L & S F R R, S W Div 5s	3,000	93
			gen 5s	1,000	52⅝
				11,000	52½
			Tr Co ctfs	11,000	52
			ref 4s	3,000	70¾
				3,000	70¼
San An & A P 4s	1,000	75¾		1,000	70¾
Seab Air L adj 5s	2,000	72⅞		2,000	70⅝
gold 4s, stpd	1,000	81½		1,000	70⅝
So Pac conv 4s	12,000	85½		1,000	70⅝
	1st ref 4s	5,000	88⅜		4,000	88¼
		4,000	88¼		col 4s	1,000	89¼
Southn Ry gen 4s	53,000	72⅝		M & O col 4s	4,000	80
Tenn Coal & Iron gen 5s	1,000	97¼		2,000	97
Texas & Pac conv 4s	14,000	98½		15,000	98¼
Third Av 1st 5s	1,000	105⅝		ref 4s	1,000	80¼		3,000	80⅝		add 5s	1,000	74⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s	500	94⅜		1,000	94⅝		1st & ref 4s	1,000	90½		U S Rubber 6s	2,000	101⅜
U S Steel C s f 5s	15,000	99⅝		1,000	99⅜		7,000	99⅜		2,000	99⅝		Va-Car Chem 1st 5s	5,000	91⅝		1,000	97⅜		10,000	97½		Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	101¼		1,000	101⅜		Wabash R R ref & ext 4s	1,000	40½		4,000	49¼		1,000	48½		3,000	48¼		4,000	48¼		1,000	48⅞		Westn Elec 5s	2,000	97⅞		West Shore 4s	10,000	90⅝		registered	2,000	90		Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s	1,000	89½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	97¼	98
2s, c, 1930.	97¼	
3s, r, 1918.	102¼	103
3s, c, 1918.	102¼	103
4s, r, 1925.	110¼	111½
4s, c, 1925.	110⅝	111½

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	95	110
Am B S.	22	23
Do pf.	70	73
A B S & F	87	90
A C & F, ex div.	42¾	43½
Do pf, ex div.	109½	113
Am Cities.	36	38
Do pf.	63	64½
Am Coal.	73	110
Am C Pr.	80	84
Do pf.	98¼	103
Am Cot O	92½	96
A H & L.	3¾	4½
Do pf.	22¼	22¾
Am Lin.	9¾	10¼
Do pf.	27¼	30
Am Malt.	6	10
Do pf.	43½	48
A S pf, B.	81	83
A S & R pf.	98	98¾
Am Sn pf, ex div.	98½	101½
Am S Ref pf.	108	112
A T & C.	57	62
Am T pf, n, ex div.	100	102¼
Am Wool.	15	17
Am Wr Pa pf.	14	15
Ann Arbor.	10	30
Do pf.	30	70
Bald Loc pf.	105	108
Batop M.	1	1½
Beth S pf.	60	63½
B H P.	123	128
Bruns Ter.	6½	8
B, R & P.	105¾	113½
Do pf.	115	135
Buf'k Cr.	25½	27½
Calif Pet.	16⅜	17½
Do pf.	50	54
Canada So.	69	69
Case (J I) pf.	92	93
C R I & P.	320	
C & S A	98	106
Tel.	98	106
Chi & Alt.	9½	15
Do pf.	17½	40
C, I & L.	50	80
C & N W pf.	165	170
Chi, St. P.	125	
Col F & I pf.	190	
Col & So.	28	29
Do 1st pf.	60	64
Do 2d pf.	50	70
Cons G.	127	128
Crex Carp.	65	80
Cub-Am S.	30	50
Do pf.	75	84
Del & H.	150	157
D, L & W.	380	390
D & R G.	17⅝	19
D M & Ft Do.	1½	5
Det & M.	85	
Do pf.	85	
Det U R.	69	75
Dist Sec.	16½	17
D, S S & A.	4	5½
Do pf.	8½	9¾
Du P de N.	87½	90
Du P de N pf.	108	110
Erie 2d pf.	34	36
F M & S.	11	15
Do pf.	31½	38
Gen Chem.	181	190
Do pf.	108	110
Gen M pf.	75	78
Hav E R.	73	75
Do pf.	90	92
Helme (G W) Co, ex div.	145	180
Do pf, ex div.	107	111
Hock Val.	123	
Homest'ke.	116	
Inger-R	120	
Do pf, ex div.	101	
Insp Con C	14	14½
Int Agric.	4	9
Do pf.		60
Int H new pf.	101	114
Int H C.	101	102½
Do pf.		114
Int Paper.	8	14¾
Do pf.	83½	85½
Int St P.	2¾	4¼
Do pf.	14	16⅞
Iowa Cent.	5	8
Do pf.	13	20
K C, M & S.	57½	64
Kan C So pf.	50½	59½
Kayser (J) & Co.	78½	80
Do 1st pf	100	109
K & D M.	5	8
Do pf.	43	
Kresge(SS) Co.	80	85
Do pf.	99	102
Lackl Steel.	20	30
Lacl Gas.	93½	94½
L E & W.	7½	8
Do pf.	14¾	20
Long Isl'd.	27	35
Lou.	29	32
Do 1st pf	95	105
Do 2d pf.	86	91
Lorill'd Co, ex div.	158	165
Do pf, ex div.	108½	110
M'kay Cos, ex div.	76	80
Do pf, ex div.	65	69½
M Dep Sts.	63¾	65
Do pf.	100	102
Mer Mar.	3¼	4
Do pf.	13½	13⅝
Mich Cent.	100	190
M & St L.		13
Midway	35	43
M, St P & S S M pf.	131	140
Do 1 l.	81	83
M, E & T.	19¼	20¼
Do pf.	53	55
M P 1st pf.	100	
N, C & St L.	134½	141
Nat B pf.	116½	118
Nat Enam.	10	11
Nat L, ex div.	42⅞	46
Do pf, ex div.	102	106
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	25	35
Nev. C.	14½	14⅝
N Cent C.	40	60
N O, M & C pf.	67	61
N Y, C & St L.	45	50
Do 2d pf.	61	88
N Y D pf.	20	30
Norf So.		40
N & W pf.	82	
North Am.	68	69
N T & Light.	54	61½
Ont Min.	2½	3
Pabst B pf.	102	105
Pac Coast.	75	85
Do 1st pf.	75	95
Do 2d pf.	78	100
P, C & St L.	80	86
Do pf.	95	120
Pitts Coal.	18	10
Pitts Ft W.	89	94
Pr St Car pf.	92½	98
P'man Co.	150½	151¼
Quicksilver	1	2
Do pf.	2¼	3½
R R Sec I C stk c..		78
Ry St Sp.	22½	24½
Ry Steel Sp. pf.	91	97
Rdg 1st pf.	84	86
R I & S.	18⅞	19⅝
Do pf.	80	81
Rumely(M) Co.	14	15
Do pf.	4	5
Do 1st pf	14	18
Do 2d pf.	7	7½
St L & S F, C & E Do pf.	15	30
St L S W.	21	58
Do pf.		58
Seab A L.	16½	17
S-S S & I pf.	86	90
So P R S. ex div.	65	
Swift & Co.	137	138
Tenn C I.	43	45
Texas Pac Land Tr.	1	1½
Third Av.	30	40
Tidewater.	1	3
Tob Prod.	2	4
Do pf.	10	15
Twin City.	90	95
Union Bag.	10	12
Do pf.	80	90
Union Oil.	100	110
Un Pac pf.	82½	83½
Un Cig M.	44½	45½
Do pf.	97	103
Un Dry G.	90	91
Do pf.		99
U Dys In.	17	21
Do pf.	33	45
U S C I P.	9½	11
Do pf.	39	45
U S Ind A.	83	28
Do pf.	83	89
U S R & Imp.	53	55
Do pf.	70	92
Vand R R.		85½
Va-Car C.	27	22
Va R & P.		56
Do pf.	96⅜	
Vul Det.	14	14
Do pf.	35	44
Wabash pf.	3½	3⅝
Do pf.	10	11⅞
W Md pf.	48	58
West A R.	200	206
W E & M 1st pf.	112	115
Weym-Bax div.	200	275
Do pf, ex div.	108	120
W & F pf.	4½	5
Do 1st pf	16	18
Do 2d pf.	6	9
W'w'th (F W) pf.	112½	114

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.07
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con.	.02
Belcher	.47	Mexican	1.22½
Belcher		Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.22
		Overman	.35
Challenge Con.	.10	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.02	Savage	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Seg. Belcher	.10
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.07
Crown Point	.03	Union Con.	.14
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.08	Yellow Jacket	.32
Julia	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.50	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.65	Comb. Fraction	.06
McNamara	.07	Diamondf. B. B.	.01
Midway	.35	Florence	.20
Mizpah Ext.	.36	Goldfield Con. M.	1.45
Montana	.96	Goldfield Merger	.09
North Star	.37	Jumbo Ext.	.08
Rescue Eula.	.09	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger	.54	Silver Pick	.03
West End	1.22½	Vernal	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.45
Atlanta	.09	Round Mountain	.42
Booth	.02	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	5
Elkton	52½	53½
El Paso	275	289
Findlay	1½	3
Gold Dollar	7	7½
Imbalia	10¾	11½
Jackpot	5	5½
McKinney	58	60
Old Gold	1	2½
Portland	104	110
Vindicator	83½	85
Rav. B. H.	5¾	6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 12, 1913	301,213
Same day last year	550,847
Total year to date	78,720,736
Same period last year	126,628,636
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	65.87 —.64
Same day last year	77.79 +.14

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.—			—Sterling Exchange.—		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 12, 1913	4½	2½	4½	$4.8535	$4.8520	$4.8535
Same day last year.	4¾	3½	4¾	4.8520	4.8505

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—There were rains during the last twenty-four hours in South Texas, and unsettled weather and rains continue in the Pacific States under the influence of a disturbance of considerable intensity on the central coast and in Washington and Oregon. Temperatures have increased in the lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, and are considerably above normal over the Plains States and the Northwest. The indications are that the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday over all districts except Texas and the Pacific States, where it will be unsettled with probably rain. Temperatures will remain moderate throughout the country during the next forty-eight hours.

The winds for Saturday and Sunday: Middle Atlantic, high west; North Atlantic, moderate to brisk west; South Atlantic and East Gulf, light, variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

New England—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday, fair; moderate west winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate temperature; light west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate to brisk southwest and west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	27	39	4 P. M.	27	45
6 A. M.	31	24	6 P. M.	25	43
9 A. M.	25	26	9 P. M.	22	42
12 M.	27	34	11 P. M.	21	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 29; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 23, at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature 46 degrees at 2:30 P. M., minimum 19 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity 56 per cent. at 8 A. M., 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.22 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 38.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:45—83 James St.; Mrs. A. Curlucci....$50
12:30—392 Broadway; Dill Goldwitz....$10
2:00—516 5th Av.; Maison & Maurice..$300
2:25—517-519 West 30th St.; Dausch Manufacturing Co.....Trifling
2:35—121 West 23d St.; S. H. Goldsteln. Trifling
10:40—19 Beaver St.; United Cigar Co..None
P.M.
12:00—60 Spring St.; Joseph Beltrone.. Trifling
12:05—834 1st Av.; Harry Lippman....$1,500
P. M.
2:52—2,059 Mad. Av.; J. Wallach....Trifling
3:05—51 W. 13th St.; L. Friend....Trifling
4:00—2,270 2d Av.; J. Eucciarelli....Trifling
5:15—510 W. 27th St.; J. W. Lastenedes..$60
5:30—9 E. 118th St.; Van Buren & Co., Trifling
5:40—484 11th Av.; unknown.....Trifling
5:45—62 E. 107th St.; L. Goldberg....Trifling
7:00—1,292 5d Av.; Wm. Ketterer...Trifling
7:05—673 8th Av.; Harris Frank Trifling
8:30—209 W. 22d St.; Netherland Benevolent Association .....Trifling
9:00—35-37 Sullivan St.; Homestead Flint Glass Co.....Trifling
9:30—Ellis, near Passaic Av.; Fred Fetsky $2,500
10:30—2,688 8th Av.; John Wendt...Trifling
11:40—246 W. 41st St.; McHugh Awning Co.....$2,000
10:55—582 5th Av.; Miss Carroll....Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARNOLD, LETITIA KING, (died Nov. 25;) left $100,000 realty and more than $8,000 personalty; $600 in half-yearly payments to Letitia Haslett Ketterer, granddaughter; uncomputed amounts to Letitia King Ketterer, daughter; Emily Thompson, mother; Henry Thompson, brother; Bella Guthrie, sister; Fannie Letitia Irwin, niece, and Benjamin Irwin, nephew.

BLUN, FERDINAND S. M., (died Dec. 4;) left more than $5,000 each of realty and personalty; uncomputed amounts to Rose Blun, his wife; F. Melville Blun, son; Anita R. Blun, daughter; $500 to Michael Brennan; $500 to Henry Herrmann, grandnephew; $5,000 to Dorothy Herrmann, grand-niece; annuity of $1,000 each to Simon M. Blun and Jacob M. Blun, brothers.

CEDERLY, AUGUST BERNARD, (died Oct. 31;) left $4,000 realty and $500 personalty; one-sixth of estate each to August J. Cederly, son; Cecilia W. Cederly, daughter; Anna E. Cederly, daughter; Lillian C. Cederly, daughter; Wilhelmina O. Cederly, son, and Henry C. Cederly, son.

DALY, DANIEL D., (died Nov. 17.) left $4,500 personalty; uncomputed amounts to Lillian Maria Daly, daughter; George Daly, son, and John Vincent Daly, son.

HOLDEN, DORA MELVINE, (died Dec. 5;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; uncomputed amounts to Edith, daughter, Alice C. Holden, daughter-in-law; Henry Holden, daughter-in-law; George W. Holden, grandson; Dorothy Holden, granddaughter; Marian Holden, granddaughter; Margery Holden, granddaughter; Charles H. Babcock, son-in-law; Edith H. Foreman, niece; Edith H. Foreman, nephew; residuary estate, valued at more than $10,000, to Edwin R. Holden, husband.

MALMBERRY, THEODORE J., (died Dec. 10;) left less than $15,000 realty and personalty to Emilia Adelaide Malmberry, his wife.

MAYER, LILLIAN, (died Nov. 29;) left $9,000 personalty, to George Mayer, her husband.

SCHIFF, AMELIA, (died Nov. 15;) left more than $1,000 personalty; life interest in one-third of estate to Albert Schiff, her husband; one-third of estate to Mayer N. Schiff, son; one-third of estate to Rica Schiff, daughter.

WOLFF, KATHARINA, (died Dec. 4;) left less than $10,000 realty and $6,000 personalty; residuary estate in trust to May Wolf, granddaughter; $200 each to Nic. Maltry, Annie Maltry, Katherine Maltry, Emma Maltry, and Bennie Maltry; $300 to the Rev. Gallus Bruder; $500 to Annie M. Frick; $100 each to Katie Schenck, niece; Louisa Schenck, niece; Anna Nelson, niece; Andreas Wolf, nephew, and Minnie Wolf, daughter-in-law.

EDUCATION NOTES.

John McTernan, Thomas H. Kiernan, Edward M. Price, and Francis J. Conroy have been appointed temporary clerks in the Bureau of Supplies.

At the University Club of Brooklyn, Lafayette Avenue and South Oxford Street, the principals of the high schools and private schools and others of the borough interested in education will attend an open meeting at 8:30 this evening to discuss the proposed University of Long Island, a project organized through the efforts of the University Club of Brooklyn. The meeting will be preceded by a dinner at the club, to be attended by the heads of the Brooklyn schools and the speakers at an afternoon meeting of 2,500 high school students at the academy of Music. Chandler N. Chadwick will preside at both meetings. Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, is to address the evening meeting at the University Club and Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, is also expected to speak.

City Supt. Maxwell has issued his annual communication to the public school principals calling attention to the fact that the giving of gifts by teachers and the receipt from them of gifts by principals or members of the supervising staff are forbidden by the by-laws of the Board of Education. He also gives the principals instructions as to the use of the public schools for entertainments.

Applications for the position of statistician in City Supt. Maxwell's office, at a salary of $4,000 a year, will be received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission from Dec. 24 to Jan. 9. The applicant must be twenty-one years of age.

Examinations for teachers in the vacation schools and playgrounds will be held at the Board of Education Hall on Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 12, and at Public School 27 on Jan. 7 and 12.

The Principals' Club will hold its annual dinner at the Plaza Hotel on Dec. 20. Among the speakers will be Irving Batcheller, Frank J. Cohen of Glasgow, City Supt. Maxwell, and Director of Research Albert Shiels.

Examinations for licenses to teach in evening elementary schools will be held at the Board of Education Hall on Feb. 2 and 5. Examinations for licenses to teach in the evening high schools will be held at the same place on Feb. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—1st Lt J. M. Wright, Eng. Schl, to Eng. Depot, Washington Barks.

1st Lt. W. W. Hicks, C. A. C. to join his Co.

To C. A. C. School, Ft. Monroe, for 6 weeks Inst. in war game, (Feb. 2): Cols. S. E. Allen, A. Cronkhite, G. T. Bartlett, H. L. Hawthorne, J. D. Barrette, Lt. Col. S. S. Jordan, M. K. Barrell, D. Skerrett, H. D. Todd, Jr., Majs. J. Wheeler, Jr., R. E. Callan, A. Moses, P. R. Ward. (3 weeks,) Maj. R. S. Abernethy, E. O. Sarratt.

Maj. A. C. Dalton, 27th Inf., to Phila. as Asst. to Depot Q. M.

1st Lt. R. F. Anderson, C. A., relieved on unassigned Jan. 1; will report to Com. Cape Fear.

Maj. K. Morton, Ord. Dep., 3 visits in Jan., Feb., March to Woven Cartridge Belt Co., Worcester, Mass.

1st Lt. J. S. Dusenbury, C. A. C., charge const Fort Screven, Ga., vice 1st Lt. O. H. Longino.

Leaves: 1st Lts. F. H. Foucar, Med. Corps, 2 mo.; G. M. Allen, 19th Inf., 1 mo.; H. M. Cooper, 21st Inf., 10 days.

2nd Lt. E. S. Harrison, C. A. C., 12 days.

Capt. L. Carson, 12th Cav., 1 mo.

Maj. M. H. Barnum, 9th Cav., 15 days.

1st Lt. J. C. Maul, 6th F. A., 1 mo.

Capt. R. C. Moore, Engs., and 1st Lt. J. E. Mort, C. A. C., leaves extd. 15 days.

Navy Orders.

R. Adm. T. B. Howard, Pres. Naval Exam. and Retiring Boards, to Com. in Chief, Asia. Fit.

Lt. J. D. Little, Pac. Res. Fit, to sick leave.

Ens. E. T. Oates, the St. Louis to Raleigh; P. S. Craven, Walke, to fitting out Benham. Paymasters J. R. Sanford, the Florida, to N. Y., N. Y.; G. R. Venable, Delaware, to fitting out the New York; E. F. Hall, the N. H., to the Fla.; H. A. Wise, Jr., to the Delaware.

Pas'd Asst. P. M. C. E. Parsons, torpedo flot., Atl. Flt, to orders.

Asst. P. M. S. M. Mathes, to Yorktown.

Mach. C. Hansel, Pac. Res. Flt, to Raleigh.

Chief Carps. T. A. Scharf, Oregon, to Raleigh; W. O'Neill, N. Y., Mare Island, to the West Virginia.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Birmingham at Balin, Duncan at Boston, Annapolis at Mazatlan, Iwana at Boston.

Sailed—Buffalo, Corinto for Amapala; Raleigh, San Francisco for Mazatlan; Cheyenne, Bremerton for San Francisco; Nanshan, Mazatlan for Guaymas.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Mr. Murray relative to the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for certain promotion examinations.

Report of Mr. Murray recommending that the order for certain promotion examinations in the Ferry Service of the Department of Docks and Ferries be cancelled, in view of the closing of the ferry at Stapleton, such examinations to be reopened when the department so requests.

Report of Mr. Murray recommending that the request of the Secretary of the Department of Health for an examination for promotion from 4th to 5th Grade Clerk (female) be denied for the reason that the application was not made to the commission within the prescribed time.

Notification from the Secretary of the Department of Public Charities of the reassignment to duty of De Lange Robinson, Engineer on Steamboats, at the expiration of a leave of absence.

Notification from the Secretary of the Department of Public Charities that John F. Belz, Engineer on Steamboats, who was dropped from the rolls on Oct. 20 because of illness has been reassigned to duty.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for Dec. 22 an open competitive examination for Sanitary Chemist (for men only) to fill vacancies in the Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., at salaries from $1,800 to $2,500 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to assist in the work of the Division of Chemistry along various lines of public health activity, and to take responsible charge of laboratory and field investigations. Applicants should be competent to undertake work of a research character in the detection and self-purification of streams, the purification of water and sewage, the treatment and disposal of industrial wastes, and in sanitary milk production. Competitors will not be assembled for examination but will be rated on general education and technical training, technical or professional experience and fitness, publications or theses. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COOGAN, ANN, (died Nov. 15, 1912;) net estate, $41,034.80; cash, $8,000; bank accounts, $14,610.47; realty, $20,000.

COOK, CHARLES J., (died June 5, 1906;) supplemental report specifies amount of residuary estate passing to Justina Emilie Meta Neumann, his niece.

GARDINER, NORA, (died Jan. 16, 1911;) net estate, $157.85; bank account, $530.60.

GRABAU, JOHN H., (died July 15, 1913;) net estate, $9,822.23; equity in 306 West 114th Street, $7,631.67; equity in 331 East Sixty-fifth Street, $3,397.65; personal effects, $225.

GREEN, ESTHER, (died Oct. 18, 1912;) net estate, $47,969.90; bank account, $3,488.76; jewelry, $21,240; furs, $1,420; stock, $23,338; 30 shares National Biscuit Company common, 84 shares National Biscuit Company preferred, 5 shares American Radiator Company common, 50 shares American Radiator Company preferred.

MOORE, SUSAN M., (died Feb. 18, 1913;) net estate, $8,990.35; equity in 225 East Twenty-first Street, $8,284.46; bank accounts, $547.55; personal effects, $587.35.

MURPHY, MARGARET T., (died July 4, 1911;) gross estate, $19,288.65; net estate, $5,232.08; premises in Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, $1,400; bank accounts, $1,487.24; stock, $16,021.16; 44 shares Otis Elevator Company, 300 shares Empire Graphite Company, 98 shares D. Murphy Trucking and Rigging Company; household furniture and personal effects, $380.25.

NEVINS, ELLEN J., (died June 17, 1913;) net estate, $14,976; equity in premises at 987 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, and in lots at St. James, L. I., $1,992.22; cash, $1.52; personal effects, $145; note with accrued interest, $57.74; mortgages with accrued interest, $14,175.27.

OGDEN, HERBERT S., (died Dec. 4, 1912;) net estate, $55,887.76; cash, $27.15; bank accounts, $6,360.08; commissions as executor, trustee, &c., $1,556.09; personal effects, $1,115; bonds and mortgages with accrued interest, $24,596.76; notes, $8,721.05; accounts receivable, $3,186.54; leases, $637.74; stocks and bonds, $19,225.94; commissions and fees, $498.87; stocks as follows—3 shares National Lead Company preferred, 10 shares New York Transportation Company, 200 shares Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, 8 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 10 shares American Cotton Oil Company, 10 shares Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company, 333 shares Lykens Valley Railway and Coal Company, 175 shares Anglo-American Oil Company, and interest in two Northern Pacific general lien gold bonds.

ROTH, EVA MARGARET, (died Nov. 4, 1912;) net estate in New York, $6,500; premises, 841 East Sixty-second Street, $6,500; bank accounts of $6,796.91 not subject to taxation.

SHAW, JANE R., (died Nov. 30, 1894;) no taxable property in New York; one foot of land in East Fifty-fourth Street, $600.

SUHRER, CATHARINE, (died March 31, 1913;) net estate, $15,120.13; premises, 16 Cannon Street, Manhattan, $7,800; bank accounts, $8,378.84; cash received, $12.25.

WETHERBEE, SUSAN A., (died May 24, 1909;) net New York estate, $699.32; stock, $766.92; to shares Boston & Albany Railroad, 10 shares Fitchburg Railroad, property outside of New York State, $5,346.82.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Restored to Duty.—Lieut. J. Hornbostel, 13th Prect.

Fire Department.

On Dec. 15, H. & L. 104 will move to 163 S. 2d St., B'klyn, and Eng. Co. 221 hose wagon to 712 Driggs Av.; engine to temp. qrts. in street.

Sup. J. Wall, H. & L. 9, fined $5, loss of badge.

Prob. Fire. J. J. Rauf, Eng. Co. 224, resigned.

FOR SALE.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumor Revived of 800-Foot Pan-American Building by Contemplated Purchase of $2,500,000 Broadway Block at Fifty-seventh Street—Owners Are Skeptical—Many Deals in Bronx—Big Long Island Sale.

The rumor of the projected forty-two-story building to be over 800 feet high planned for erection by the Pan-American States Association was revived again yesterday by the report that the Directors at a meeting in their offices, 102 West Thirty-second Street, had decided to exercise their option on the property bounded by Broadway, Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets. This plot is owned by a syndicate known as the Columbus Circle Realty Company, of which Jacob Wertheim holds the controlling interest.

Mr. Wertheim last night denied that any option had been obtained by the Pan-American Association. He stated that it was one of the plots the Directors had been talking of buying and all that had been done by him was to name a price. He had received no information of a contemplated purchase. The property is assessed by the city at $1,600,000, but it is understood that the asking price is over $2,500,000. The association had plans drawn some time ago by the architect, Francis Kimball, for a building to be 801 feet high, but no announcement was made of a tentative plot for so huge a structure.

Big Stable Sale in Greenwich.

Greenwich Village furnished a large deal yesterday, being the Wanamaker stable property at 160 to 168 West Tenth Street, fronting 114.6 feet and running through to 47 and 47½ Christopher Street, with a frontage there of 84 feet. The property has been owned for many years by the Henry Hilton estate and has been purchased by the Wendell & Evans Co. It was sold by Edward D. Harris, executor and trustee of the estate, the brokers being the Julius Friend, Edward M. Lewi Co. This is the first change of ownership in over twenty-five years.

To Sell Hotel Rector.

The Hotel Rector, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, now the Claridge, is to be sold under foreclosure proceedings on Jan. 2 by Bryan L. Kennelly. The action is brought by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company as trustee against the Hotel Rector Company and others to secure a judgment of $552,067 and interest, together with costs, &c. There are back taxes, &c., of $78,000 on the property.

It is to be offered subject to a prior mortgage of $1,600,000, with back interest, together with other advanced loans. The structure occupies a frontage of 102.3 feet on Broadway and 131.3 feet on Forty-fourth Street. The immediate corner, 25.2 by 70, is leasehold.

Bronx Borough.

The Hensol-Powell Realty Company has sold in a cash transaction the vacant plot on the southwest corner of 167th Street and Clay Avenue, fronting 162 feet on Clay Avenue and 110 feet on 167th Street. The buyer is the A. J. Schwarzler Company. The brokers were W. E. & W. I. Brown. Mr. Schwarzler intends to improve the plot with improvements advantageously located, being adjacent to the 167th Street trolley line.

The Duff & Brown Company has sold for Charles Schano the entire block front of eight lots on the west side of Mill Avenue, running from Barnes to Wallace Avenue. The buyer is reported to be a builder who will improve the site with five-story flats.

Jacob Bernstein has purchased from Edward Grassheim, 2668 Creiss Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 95, near 173d Street, for occupancy.

Nicholas Lopard has sold for Rose Lopard the three-family and store property known as 879 Home Street, to R. Gleminoto, for investment.

The Reville Siesel Company has sold to a client of Alexander Selkin 1,563 Southern Boulevard, between 172d and 173d Streets, a five-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 40 by 100.

Alexander Selkin has sold for the Reville Siesel Company 1,563 Southern Boulevard, between 172d and 173d Streets, a five-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 40 by 100, to a client for investment. The same broker also sold the adjoining two houses, 1,547 and 1,551 Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn.

F. C. Sauter has sold the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling 351 Fifth Street, for Mrs. Mary A. O'Leary to James F. Moloney, for occupancy.

Wood, Harmon & Co. have sold at Marlboro one lot on West Seventh Street, near Avenue P, to N. M. Felton; two lots at the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street and Bay Parkway to H. E. Fries, one lot on West Eleventh Street, near Avenue P, to E. W. Barton, and one lot on West Fifth Street, near Avenue P, to Construction Company.

Two twenty-family apartment buildings are to be erected, on a plot 124 by 137 feet, on the south side of St. John's Place, 275 feet east of Kingston Avenue, as a result of a sale of the property by Ghegan & Levine, for a client, to Dodd & Holton, builders. The project will cost upward of $120,000.

Henry P. Cain has sold 513 Evergreen Avenue, a one-story frame building, on plot 25 by 100, for the Connor estate to a client for occupancy.

Senator Tully Buys Doubleday Estate.

Senator William J. Tully, Solicitor General of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has purchased from F. N. Doubleday of Doubleday, Page & Co. his estate at Locust Valley, L. I. The property, which is one of the most notable in that section of Long Island, consists of about twenty acres, and has some of the most beautiful landscaping and flower gardens in America.

The dwelling resembles in many respects Washington's house at Mount Vernon. Among the well-known people who have country estates in the immediate neighborhood are Paul D. Cravath, F. Colt Johnson, and Judge Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific Railroad. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Bache Realty Co. Buys Big Tract.

The Bache Realty Company of New York yesterday entered into a contract with Dr. David C. English, administrator for the William Van Deursen estate, for the purchase of 176 lots adjoining the Brunswick Manor, N. J., on Hamilton Street, just west of the Mile Run Brook. The company intends to develop the tract at once and will lay out streets connecting Hamilton and Somerset Streets.

New Jersey.

Samuel Kraft sold for the Hasbrouck Park Land Company at Hasbrouck Heights to Charles Fishman a plot, 75 by 125, on Stanley Avenue; to Cornelius O'Connor a plot, 45 by 125, on Stanley Avenue; to F. M. C. Master a plot, 100 by 125, on Longworth Avenue, and to Stanislaw Pawling a plot, 50 by 125, on Williams Avenue.

The Bulkley & Horton Company have exchanged a large farm at Toms River, N. J., for 1,419 President Street, between Kingston and Albany Avenues, a two-story stone one-family dwelling.

Comegys Brothers' operators have purchased the plant of the Revere Fire Brick & Tile Company near Morgan, N. J., for $21,050. The property consists of numerous buildings and 200 acres of land.

Westchester County.

Frederick Van Wyck has purchased for speculation the Gillender property, one of the show places of White Plains. It is located on the Knollwood Road and has been held at $125,000.

The Residence Company sold a plot in the eastern section of Lawrence Park to Harry Leslie Walker, architect, who will build a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

The Bulkley & Horton Company have leased the large store on the southeast corner of Myrtle and Clinton Avenues, Brooklyn, to the Post Office Department for a short period to be used as a temporary station for the parcel post.

David Stewart has leased for Dr. Robert Stedman to the Shenk Realty Company the four six-story apartment houses at 239 to 253 West 145th Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue. The houses occupy a plot 205 by 99.11 and were acquired by Dr. Stedman last year through the same broker.

Duff & Brown Company have leased for Harriet C. Bailey the store and basement at 1,848 Amsterdam Avenue to Cohn & Garfinkel.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for Mrs. Mary A. Finney 289 West Seventieth Street to R. E. Jones; for Percy W. Lansburgh, 40 West Eighty-fifth Street to E. Saybrook; for Dr. A. C. Quinn, 223 West Seventy-eighth Street to M. R. Hayes; for Mrs. E. A. Choate, 255 West Seventy-third Street to W. C. Strong; for Dr. Louis Heitzman, 112 West Seventy-eighth Street to E. Y. Moorel; for W. E. D. Stokes, 548 West End Avenue to E. P. Adams; for Edmund H. Chatillon, 217 West Seventy-eighth Street to Mrs. E. Barry; for Clifford L. Miller, 62 West Eighty-ninth Street to A. J. Rooney; for W. E. D. Stokes, 268 West Seventy-second Street to F. J. Flynn.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased for Theodore Frelinghuysen his five-story American basement residence at 15 West Forty-seventh Street, furnished, to John Sanford.

Real Estate Notes.

Title in the Bradley Martin home and gardens at 6 East Eighty-seventh Street, comprising an area 76.5 by 100.8, which has been held in trust by John S. Phipps and others as trustees, has been conveyed to Mrs. Helen Bradley Martin.

Ludwig C. Traube has been elected an active member of the Real Estate Board of New York.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

24th St, 18 to 15 West, n s, 551.6 ft e of 5th Av, 52x98.9, eleven-story loft and store building; Ewald Mommer against George Vause and others; Blumenstiel & B., attorneys; Alfred Steckler, Jr., referee, due $68,352.65; taxes, &c., $6,100; subject to prior mortgage $210,000; to the plaintiff for $218,740.

By Joseph P. Day.

Spring St, 118, s s, 77.8 ft e of Greene St, 22.4x52.4, seven-story loft and store building; M. T. Yetter against G. J. Yetter and others; Edward Miehling, attorney; R. M. Henry, referee; partition; adjourned to Dec. 19.

1st St, 56, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 20.8x100.4x25.3x100, six-story tenement and stores; State Bank against Hyman Berkowitz and others; J. A. Kohn, attorney; E. M. Hamer, referee; due, $10,195.70; taxes, &c., $1,700; withdrawn; to be readvertised.

121st St, 79 East, n w corner of Park Av, 20x100.11, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Cornelia Hawes and others; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; A. J. Shipman, referee; due, $16,462.08; taxes, etc., $779.23; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

12th St, 413 East, n s, 173 ft e of 1st Av, 24.4x103.3, six-story tenement and stores; Gotham Mortgage Company against J. E. Hayes and others; W. N. Vreeland, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $8,-913.11; taxes, &c., $736.02; subject to a prior mtg of $30,000; to the Kips Bay Brewing Company for $35,507.

By Samuel Marx.

33d St, 341 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9, four-story tenement; Sigmund Wechsler, executor and trustee, against Simon Zaretzky and others; R. Y. Wechsler, attorney; C. L. Cohn, referee; due, $9,-533.39; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 2,020 to 2,022, n e corner of 179th St, 60.5x94.5, six-story tenement and stores; Gotham Mortgage Company against A. Feldman Construction Company and others; G. Y. Bauchle, attorney; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $17,311.55; taxes, &c., $1,500; subject to prior mortgage of $65,-000; to the plaintiff for $77,000.

By Henry Brady.

227th St, East, n s, 180 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x114.6, L. W. Slocum against Frank Zanetti and others; H. C. Dodson, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $4,405.70; taxes, &c., $375; to the plaintiff for $4,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Beach Av, w s, 294.62 ft, s Clason Point Rd, for a 2½-story dwelling, 20x30 ft; Academy Building Company, George Hoffmann, 2,069 Westchester Av, Pres., owners; Anton Pirner, 2069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Barnes Av, w s, 75 ft, n 218th St, for a 6-story brick tenement, 26.36x83 ft; Attilio Massari, 129 East 102d St, owner; William A. Fala, 550 East 187th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Findlay Av, s e corner 167th St, for two 5-story brick tenements, 40x90 ft and 38.4x80 ft; Schwarzler Construction Co., 1,400 Boston Av, owner; Tremont Architectural Company, 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $93,000.

ALTERATIONS.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

7th Av, 425 and 427; to a 4-story restaurant and loft; A. Booth & A. C. Blehn, 45 West 90th St, owners; Childs Co., lessee; J. C. Westervelt, 36 West 34th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 109 and 111, s w corner of Willett St, 50x100; Nuehem Messing to Celia Messing, 24 Lewis St, (mtg $57,000,) Dec. 11; attney., A. Stephen Aaronstamm, 63 Park Row.....$1

COMMERCE ST, 9, n s, 21x40; John J. Bogert to Sarah M. Sandford of Belleville, N. J., (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CONVENT AV, 488, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Sadye Realty Co. to Bimsworth Construction Co., 30 East 42d St, (mtg $188,500,) Dec. 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

DAME PROPERTY; E. M. K. Construction Co. to Charles Buck Construction Co., 7 East 42d St, quitclaim and correction deed, Dec. 11; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Buck Construction Co. to same, (mtg $187,500,) all liens, Dec. 11; attorney, same.....$100

COOPER ST, s s, 150 ft w of Isham St, 25x100, Edward J. Mulcahy to Missionary Society of St. Paul, the Apostle, 415 West 59th St, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COOPER ST, s s, 150 ft e of Emerson St, 25x100; Cooper St, s s, 100 ft w of Indian Road, 50x irregular to n s of Broadway x100.8x269.8; Broadway, n w corner of Indian Road, 100.8x269.8 to Cooper St; same to same, (mtg $25,000,) Aug. 15, 1911; same attorney $100

EDGECOMBE AV, 161 and 163, w s, 40x100; Seitz Realty Co. to Terence Smith, 163 East 88th St, (mtg $35,000,) Dec. 12; attorney, Nathan Finkelstein, 63 Park Row...$1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75.8x85; First Preferred Realty Corporation to Nixon Realty Co., 206 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $148,500,) all liens, Nov. 18; attorney, Hy S. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St.....$100

MADISON ST, 217, n s, 26.1x100; Simon Badt to Ella Willinski and others, 172 West 141st St, quitclaim, Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ella Willinski and others to Fanny Simon, 207 East 61st St, (mtg $19,000,) ¼ part, Dec. 11; same attorney...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Flora Grosner to same, ½ part, (mtg $19,000,) Dec. 11; same attorney $6,300

2D AV, 1,467, w s, 26.4x100; Kassel Oshinsky to K. O. Realty Corporation, 350 Broadway, (mtg $15,000,) Nov. 26; attorney, Samuel Sturtz, 198 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, e s, 70.6 ft s of 72d St, 31.8x100x irregular; William G. Moir to Abraham H. Rabinowitz, 905 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $32,000,) all liens, Dec. 11; attorney, Benjamin H. Cohn, 1 Madison Av.....$100

2D AV, 1,469, w s, 26.6x100; same to same, (mtg $15,000,) Nov. 26; attorney, same.$100

2D AV, 538, w s, 17.6x65; Jacob Marks to Julia Singer, 712 2d Av, all liens, Dec. 3; address Julia Singer, 712 2d Av.....$100

57TH AV, 99 and 101, e s, 59x100; One Hundred and One Fifth Avenue Co. Inc., to Richard Sidenberg, 157 West 57th St, (mtg $380,000,) all liens, Dec. 12; attorneys, Lochman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 128th St, 25x84, (foreclosure, Dec. 5;) William H. Hoffman, referee, to Max Bernstein, 35 Mount Morris & Park West, Dec. 12; attorneys, Loeb, & A., 55 Wall St.....$5,000

33D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9, (foreclosure Dec. 12;) Charles L. Cohn, referee, to Sigmund Wechsler, 101 West 118th St, executor, &c., of Abraham Bernheimer, all liens, Dec. 12; attorney, G. V. Wechsler, 233 Broadway.....$9,000

33D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, (foreclosure Dec. 11;) Andrew J. Shipman, referee, to Max Drey, 54 East 74th St, Dec. 12; attorney, Sigmund Wechsler, 233 Broadway $10,000

77TH ST, 405 East, n s, 25x102.2; Jacob Marks to Julia Singer, 712-2d Av, all liens, Dec. 3 .....$100

85TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 50.6x102.2; Delia K. Looram to Matthew Looram, 206 West 21st St, (mtg $86,000,) all liens, June 26; attorney, E. F. Moran, 51 Chambers St.....$1

107TH ST, 68 West, s s, 48.9x100.11; First Preferred Realty Corporation to Nason Realty Co., 206 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $69,750,) all liens, Nov. 18; attorney, Hy S. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St.....$400

108TH ST, 11 East, n s, 17x100.9; Charles Gronich to Helen A. Coleman, 250 West 88th St, all liens, Dec. 10; attorneys, Quigg & Coleman, 32 Liberty St.....$1

121ST ST, 79 East, n w corner of Park Av, 20x100.11, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Cornelia Hawes and others; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; A. J. Shipman, referee; due, $16,462.08; taxes, etc., $779.23; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

12th St, 413 East, n s, 173 ft e of 1st Av, 24.4x103.3, six-story tenement and stores; Gotham Mortgage Company against J. E. Hayes and others; W. N. Vreeland, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $8,-913.11; taxes, &c., $736.02; subject to a prior mtg of $30,000; to the Kips Bay Brewing Company for $35,507.

By Samuel Marx.

33d St, 341 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9, four-story tenement; Sigmund Wechsler, executor and trustee, against Simon Zaretzky and others; R. Y. Wechsler, attorney; C. L. Cohn, referee; due, $9,-533.39; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 2,020 to 2,022, n e corner of 179th St, 60.5x94.5, six-story tenement and stores; Gotham Mortgage Company against A. Feldman Construction Company and others; G. Y. Bauchle, attorney; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $17,311.55; taxes, &c., $1,500; subject to prior mortgage of $65,-000; to the plaintiff for $77,000.

By Henry

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

For Sale.—Newly furnished and decorated private dwelling, or unfurnished. 151 West 45th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

SLAUGHTER, 1,520 PRESIDENT ST. Finest modern stone two-family; speak quick; brokers paid; inspect to-day; make offer on premises or see Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St. (Brokers protected.)

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

ELDERLY WOMAN going to Canada, will sell her 7-room detached house, with all modern improvements; fine, big cellar; heat, gas, and electricity; nice lawn and garden plot; one block from trolley; only 25 minutes' ride; must have $100, balance $18 monthly; possession at once. Mrs. H. Tobias, 398 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Farm of over 6 acres; house, 6 rooms; on trolley, 50 minutes Manhattan, 10c. fare; worth $7,000; sell for $4,000. J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway. 2444.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Estate for sale; just above Bronxville, N. Y.; large house; all modern improvements; terms reasonable. M. M., 526 West 112th St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Hackensack, N. J.—For sale or to rent, house and plot of ground 150x150, corner Cedar Av. and Louis St.; five minutes to trolley and seven minutes from Fairmount Railroad station; house newly papered and painted throughout; ten rooms, two baths; all improvements. Write or inquire Louis W. Shaffer, Main St. and Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J.

Fanwood houses—We sold 3 of our houses in November and have 3 left; buyers are also selecting plots for building; let us show you what we have. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Springfield, N. J.—Plot 50x150, in the centre of the town; improvements; free and clear; big bargain; will sacrifice, cash or on easy terms. H. Kramer, 106 West 113th St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE on large plot, with right of way to bathing beach and yacht pier; only 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; 115 trains daily; house contains 11 rooms and three baths; an excellent investment; house will rent, furnished, at $200 Summer season; price, $11,500; own terms. BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD, 505 5th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

If you have a good proposition write me. I am in the market for all kinds of Real Estate for purchase or exchange. Tenney, 5 Beekman St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange 100 lots, 215th St., Broadway, for apartment, loft. Edwards, R. 1,002, 35 Nassau.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Concord Av., 325, (142d St., ½ block from Southern Boulevard.)—Three-story 2-family brick house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open basement, fine, electric lights, inlaid floors; rent, $45. Keys 347. Ernst, 35 Nassau St.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Doctor's widow would let part or all, furnished or unfurnished, private house. Demaffuties.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

601 Elmore St., (East 22d St.) corner Farragut Road—Fine residence, 10 rooms, large plot, garage; rent, $75.

1,520 President St., near Albany—Upper floor, electric lights, parquet, with steam heat; $40; both open daily. Brokers' list. Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Sacrifice $15,000 lot equity for $10,000 second mtge. A. N. Gliterman, Singer Bldg.

First mortgage money on incoming property; low rates. Hayden & Co., 346 West 145th.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Office.—Fine light, corner office, modern fireproof building; splendid location for manufacturers' agency. Apply 9th floor, 49-53 East 21st St.

Stores on East 44th St., near 3d Av.; excellent opportunity for grocer, tailor, laundry, &c. Inquire owner, 203-205-207 East 44th St.

Beekman St., 23, near Nassau; for salesroom, light manufacturing; first floor, $1,000; fourth, $850; elevator. Vernon Estate, 65 Duane.

GRAND ST., 137-139, near Broadway. Store, with basement, 80x20, $2,000. 1st loft, light, steam heat, $1,000.

Office and sample room to sublet in half or in full; Germania Life Building, 50 Union Square; rent moderate. M 3 Times.

Floors, offices, and desk rooms to rent from $10 to $150. 1,544 B-way, at Times Square.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

The Burnham, 114-116 West 47th St., near Broadway, newly furnished throughout, one and two large rooms with kitchenette, gas, laundry, maid service included; all light; elevator, telephone service; immediate possession; $4-$15 weekly; respectable people only.

Furnished apartment to let close Broadway, 157th St. Subway; four rooms; all in front; one flight; thoroughly complete for housekeeping; excellent piano. S. S., Room 101, Hotel Wallick. Phone 846 Bryant.

96TH, 330 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano, library; references. Apartment 23.

Living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class apartment; immediate possession. Day, 210 West 108th St.

Attractively furnished, four rooms, housekeeping; $85.00 monthly. Apt. 52, 401 W. 118th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Comfortably furnished four-room apartment for housekeeping, two adults, between 90th and 96th, west side; rent reasonable. Address O. A., 708 Columbus Av.

Wanted.—Six-room furnished apartment for two gentlemen up to April 1 next; near Columbia University; not over $100 per month. Reply, Hardy, 420 4th Av., city.

Sublet until May, six rooms and bath, below 59th St., $90 monthly. Write S. M. Brown, 15 East 38th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Will sublet at sacrifice; leaving city; beautiful, bright, six-room, front apartment; overlooking Hudson; near Subway; exceptional opportunity; will let furnished or unfurnished; references. 310 Riverside Drive, 138th St., Apartment 21.

ACADEMY ST., 606, (near Dyckman St. Subway Station.)—Elegant apartments of 4-5 rooms; heat, hot water, electricity; rent $24-$30; Superintendent on premises; telephone service. 2403 Audubon.

West 77th St., Manhattan Square Hotel.—Two rooms and bath to sublet at once; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 37.

New Markeen, 570 West 156th St.—Finest elevator apartment on Washington Heights, lowest rents, 4 and 5 rooms.

Greenwich Village—Private house; basement, first and third floors; 8 rooms and an extension. Apply 786 Greenwich St.

East Side.

824 St., (Near Park Av.)—Top floor of private house, three or four beautiful rooms, bath; all improvements; one or two refined adults. Write to 74 East 92d St.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Schools.

DRESSMAKING and millinery thoroughly taught; day and evening school; easy terms; estab. 1876. Investigate McDowell School, 25 West 35th St.

Dancing.

Modern dances taught by experienced professional. 71 West 45th St. 1707 Bryant.

Lost

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
$100 REWARD.
PROPERTY OF BROADWAY TAXI CO., TAKEN ABOUT 9 P. M., DEC. 11, FROM 7TH AV., BETWEEN 110TH AND 111TH STS., NEW YORK; WHITE CHASSIS, WITH BURR & CO., LIMOUSINE, CAR NO. 12,090; CHASSIS DARK GREEN, LIMOUSINE, LOWER PART OLIVE GREEN, UPPER, BLACK; UPHOLSTERY, GRAY; NEW YORK LICENSE, B5311; COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. E. B. HOPWOOD, 55 JOHN ST., NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3796 JOHN.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
On Dec. 10, 1913, about 6 P. M., while standing in front of 180 West 59th St., New York City, Ford 1913 touring car, No. 205,784, carrying New York License No. A 664, speedometer registering about 4,400 miles; $100 reward offered for information leading to return of this car. E. S. Burtis, Jr., 95 William St.

LOST.—A gold watch, gold fob attached, with charm initialed "B. D. F.," between Bowling Green subway and Whitehall St., Friday morning. Liberal reward for return, Findaquick Bros. & Co., 15 Whitehall St., room 606.

LOST.—Flexible bracelet, containing 44 diamonds, probably at Cafe de Paris, 42d and Broadway, Saturday night, Dec. 6; liberal reward. N. J. Hess, 907 Broadway.
NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

LOST.—Large diamond cluster ring, left in wash room Enwit-Teller's Tuesday morning, Dec. 9; liberal reward; no questions asked. Ethel Johnson, 18 West 102d St.

LOST.—Gold bracelet-watch; inscription, "Page Burlington from Edmund James," on Cunard Pier; $20 reward. James, Broadway Central Hotel.

LOST.—About Nov. 25 or 26, bar pin, containing 3 diamonds set in platinum. Liberal reward for return to E. Doherty, Plaza Hotel.

LOST.—December 6, between 55th and 31st Sts., string artificial pearls; liberal reward. 30 Church St., Suite 314. Phone 911 Cortlandt.

LOST—Dec. 10, lady's small silver watch, monogram on back; gold seal fob and ruby ring; reward. Crichton, 605 West 116th St.

$100.00 REWARD
for diamond bar pin, (Tiffany make,) eleven diamonds, platinum set, lost Nov. 29 from Cafe de Paris and Empire Theatre to Hotel. Communicate with Mr. Vetter, Hotel Vanderbilt; no questions asked.

$25.00 REWARD.
Diamond pendant, platinum setting with platinum chain. Return Cummings, 59 Reade St.
NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

$10.00 REWARD.
Blue enameled vanity case, left in taxi Monday night. Return 729 Park Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Diamond bar pin; owner can have same upon identification. Apply Superintendent's office, Bonwit, Teller & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St.

FOUND.—Gentleman's pin, Powell Building. Owner may have same upon proper identification. Inquire Starter, 108 Hudson St.

Business Opportunities.

WANTED.
Cleansing and dyeing business, with several stores in New York and Brooklyn. Must be a concern doing a fair amount of work, and with good buildings at works. Address with full particulars, H. P. 56 Times.

State rights are now being offered for a popular European Specialty with unlimited money-making possibilities. Correspondence invited. T 34 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for energetic man with four or five thousand; enter into partnership; established manufacturing business. T 25 Times.

Old-established manufacturing business, new management, wishes financial backing; 10 to 20 per cent. int. guaranteed. T 28 Times.

A good opportunity for a partner; capital $10,000; established business, ladies' coats; excellent possibilities. Box M 7 Times.

Complete furnishings, good will 7 high-class apartments; profit $180 month; all rented; price $2,500. 2907 Gramercy.

Chemical or paint manufacturing business, (small) wanted. C 104 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Multigraph letters; 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 5,000, $6; 10,000, $10. Phone Beekman 3350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018

Let us rent your furnished and unfurnished rooms for you. Hayden & Co., 346 West 145th; tel. 1794 Audubon.

Cameras.

The Special $15 yest pocket kodak solves the Christmas problem. Willoughby, 810 Broadway.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. 670 Bryant.

Vacuum Cleaning

Rooms, 40c up; monthly contract work a specialty. Phone Greeley 4022. Kleenwell Co., 141 West 36th St.

Table Boarders

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF of the Ruptured and Crippled appeals for extended help. Last year's expenditure was $121,270, and a deficit is faced of $26,841, which a benevolent public is asked to remove. The total number of 48,319 separate treatments during the past year affords an idea of the society's usefulness. Contributions may be sent to John S. Melcher, 27 William Street, New York City.

111 WEST 123D ST.
A cuisine of peculiar excellence for people of refinement; $5 weekly.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; heated; running water; excellent table; moderate.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Room with board; references.

71 IRVING PLACE.
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM SUITABLE TWO; PRIVATE BATH; GRAMERCY PARK SECTION; EXCELLENT TABLE; ALSO SMALLER ROOMS.

West Side.

57H AV, 46.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV, 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; steam heated; homelike house; best board.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; excellent board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST. — Accommodations unequaled for price; double rooms $15; single, $8.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, electricity; excellent cooking; parlor dining.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortamle room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; second floor; excellent table; southern house.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Suite of rooms for adults; reasonable. Telephone Columbus 8966.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 129 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; two persons; excellent board; unexpectedly vacated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; subway convenient; excellent table.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.
A comfortably furnished medium room with running water; parlor dining; first-class house; service; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norse Inn and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 133-135 WST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; strictly first-class.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Handsome suite in first-class boarding house; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; plenty heat; hot water; generous table; reference.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; desirable location; references; table guests accommodated.

88TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, bath, connecting; board; table guests; high class.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; homelike surroundings; private house. Strauss.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; with board; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms, unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Large, warm room, elevator apartment; private family; exceptional meals. Peters.

123D, 519 WEST.—Apartment hotel; rooms, suite or singly; good table board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Couple to share elegant rooms; excellent table; references.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS.
106, 108, 110 West 50th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Board Wanted

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN desires quiet room with board in refined private family, above 72d St., west side. R. C., Box S 144 Times Downtown.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

Attractive, large sunny rooms, modern conveniences, private baths, hot water heat, open fires; station auto; 40 minutes New York; elevation 550; booklet; telephone; $10-$14. Murray Hill Park, Murray Hill, N. J. (Adjoining Summit.)

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 28 EAST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; running water; housekeeping rooms; also small room, $1.50; select house and people.

17TH ST., 122 EAST.—Large attic studio, furnished or unfurnished, in the Washington Irving House; references.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Two-room suite, private bath; $7; smaller rooms, moderate.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; subway; $2.50-$5.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; $4 up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; gentlemen; with or without bath; reference.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Large, medium suite; steam, bath; telephone; basement subway. Broadway; gentlemen; refined surroundings; elevator; references. Apt. 64.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Rooms with or without private baths; gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 38 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room to rent; gentleman only.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.
Exclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; medium sized, heated room; running water; breakfast.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 23 WEST.—Fine large room; bath connected; smaller rooms; references required.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Furnished second floor, three desirable rooms, bath; electricity; all conveniences; reasonable. 'Phone 299 Chelsea.

34TH ST., WEST.—A nicely furnished room with private family; elevator apartment; references. M 10 Times.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelor's references required.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Splendid room, private bath, electricity, steam, elevator; select house.

47TH, 407 WEST.—Doctor, dentist office to let; private house; phone; reasonable.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large and small rooms; clean, cheerful; convenient location. Rosseau.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, newly decorated room; southern exposure; also single room; every convenience.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Pleasant medium sized room; comfortable for two; hot, cold water; large closets; hall room; moderate.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Steam-heated, sunny room; suite; private bath; meals optional.

57TH, 155 WEST.—LARGE AND MEDIUM SIZED ROOMS; HEAT; RUNNING WATER; TERMS REASONABLE; GENTLEMAN.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; steam heat; board optional; references.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath, electric lights; reference. 2803 Columbus.

60TH, 12 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms; bath; heat; telephone; all conveniences. Mrs. Stringer.

60TH, 27 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; conveniences; business purposes if desired; Subway, "L"; Columbus—2707.

61ST ST., 28 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Parlor floor, suitable business; furnished to suit; single, double rooms; breakfast if desired. 9947 Columbus.

62D ST., 46 WEST.—Newly furnished connecting bed and sitting room; all conveniences; in small private family. Roderburg. Phone Columbus 9328.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable, handsome rooms, with, without private bath; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable, quiet rooms; running water; surroundings refined; references; $10.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath, private house; references; permanent.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

70TH, 202 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, well heated; every convenience.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished front, suitable two, $6. Telephone 9087 Columbus.

72D, 123 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, near Subway, "L"; references; reasonable.

73D ST., 104 WEST.—Desirable rooms; convenient to "L," Subway; gentlemen; references required.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Pleasant front room; large closet; wash room adjoining; gentleman.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

75TH, 226 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exclusive, beautiful, sunny rooms; suites, single; phone; subway. Salvin.

76TH, 308 WEST.—Room; bath; electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small room; references.

78TH, 170 WEST.—Comfortably furnished front parlor and bedroom; gentlemen; apartment, with modern conveniences, 'phone; two other single rooms. Campbell.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.
Nicely furnished hall room.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges; reasonable; small room.

79TH, 139 WEST.—Exceptionally large parlor bedroom; private house; references; gentlemen preferred.

80TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Unusually attractive second floor as suite or separate; private bath and every improvement in private house. Telephone 1599 Riverside.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One small room, southern exposure, every convenience; references.

82D, 70 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; attractive, small rooms; reasonable; board optional.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, medium; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; electric lights; telephone; conveniences; reference.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, telephone, elevator; reasonable. Haskins.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large second-story front room; lavatory; smaller room, suitable two; private house; telephone.

85TH ST., WEST.—Desirable location; business woman preferred; reasonable; prominent party; references. Y 367 Times.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large front and adjoining room; would rent singly; pleasant; scrupulously clean; private family; reasonable. Rouden.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; references; gentlemen; private house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; select private house; all conveniences; references.

92D ST., 2,498 Broadway, (The Blenheim.)—Double, well-furnished room; one, two gentlemen; elevator; every convenience. Purdy, 3677 River.

93D ST., 107 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; southern exposure; private bath; $8.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large desirable room; private bath; quiet surroundings; owner; references.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; running water; telephone; private residence; family of two.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; apartment; running water; references; $5. Post.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Lady owning elegantly kept apartment will rent attractive suite, with private bath, to clubman, bachelor, or married couple. Apartment 7. 9248 Riverside.

99TH ST., 244 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Outside room; running water, electricity. 4574 Riverside. Butlers.

99TH ST., 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside; running water; elevator; electricity; telephone. Apt. 6. West.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive, newly furnished rooms; warm, sunny; bath, electricity; every convenience; exclusive and quiet; private house.

104TH, 128 WEST.—Private house; front parlor, furnished, unfurnished; suitable studio, club meetings; also bedroom, suitable two. Riverside 5824.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished double, single rooms; elevator. Apartment 24.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Delightful double and single room elevator. Apt. 24. Livingston.

112TH ST., 526 WEST.—Attractive furnished room; electricity; telephone; Broadway Subway; reasonable. Macdonald.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, homelike rooms, single, double; private house; reasonable.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Attractively furnished connecting rooms; adjoining bath; also separate room; telephone.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Furnished front room; modern conveniences; Broadway Subway; electricity. Gatch.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Two very fine rooms; lavatory, hot, cold water; all conveniences.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two attractive single rooms, (bath between,) overlooking park; rooms, $7.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Neat, attractive rooms; elevator, electricity, shower.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; conveniences; opposite Columbia College; references. Apt. 45.

121ST ST., 519, (opposite Columbia University.)—Attractive rooms, elevator, steam heat, electricity, gas, parlor for callers; prices $2.50 to $5. Mrs. M. B. Young.

121ST ST., 2210 Lenox Av.)—Absolutely clean, doctor's private house; gentlemen; highest references required; every convenience; well heated.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 31.

123D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room attached; near Subway and elevated.

132D ST., 2,301 BROADWAY.—Sunny outside room, suitable two; board optional; very reasonable. Apt. 14.

143D ST., 501 WEST, (Apt. 27.)—Two large, light, clean, outside rooms of corner apartment, newly furnished; reference; elevator.

144TH, 601 WEST.—Elevator apartment; attractively furnished; outside room; overlooking Hudson. Gray.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Apt. 2F; furnished room, suitable two; private family; references.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,124.—Desirable room; electricity; shower; Broadway Subway; student preferred. Elken.

CONVENT AV., 425, (Washington Heights.)—Large, medium rooms; private residence; telephone; service.

Elegant rooms, single, en suite, with independent bath, in select apartment Riverside Drive near subway; special rates to single gentleman, with satisfactory references. Riverside 627.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st St., Convent Av.)—Dainty suite; dressing room; $6.50; private residence.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 214, (Telephone Nelson, 222 Morningside.)—Two connecting rooms, facing park.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av., 27th St.
Room and bath, $1, $1.50, $2 and upward per day; special rates for permanents.

Brooklyn.

WILLOW ST., 76, (Heights,)—Large, comfortable room, with private family; adjacent Bridge and Subway; $4. Telephone 6865 Main.

Help Wanted Female.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, 32d St. Side, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
25
YOUNG GIRLS,
16 to 18 years of age,
FOR LIGHT WORK.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR SWEATER DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

NURSE.—White, for two-year-old girl; must have personal city reference. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock mornings and after 7:30 o'clock evenings, 818 West 100th St.

SALESLADIES.—Two young saleslad ies wanted, Americans, through December, in art store; quick and bright are essential. Call to-day, afternoon, 940 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

BOOKKEEPER, middle-aged, wanted in a boarding school; must be a bachelor or widower, with no family incumbrances, and over 40 years old; a good, steady position and home for the right man; state experience and salary expected; send references and latest photograph. Address F. M. S., Box 0, Free-hold, N. J.

BRANCH manager for profitable office specialty enterprise. Address Financial Responsibility, T 29 Times.

ENGRAVER on book stamps; also boy, 16, to make himself generally useful. State salary. 332 West Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

NON-UNION GLASSWORKERS WANTED at the Federal Glass Company, Columbus, Ohio; blown tumbler blowers and gatherers, machine pressers, and gatherers for tableware, &c.; good wages guaranteed; former employes on a strike for union recognition; write or wire for particulars.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN wanted for Middle West to carry $16.50 and $24 lingerie waists in conjunction with other line. Commission basis only. M 18 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for retail city office trade; applicant must state clearly age, experience, present position, salary. C 84 Times Downtown.

TEACHER of double entry bookkeeping and commercial subjects. Must have experience and exceptional ability. State particulars. Box C 76 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of trucking and do bookkeeping; hours 7 to 5:30; good opening to right man; state salary, experience. M 14, Times.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Agents Wanted.

SALES AGENT.—A top-notch salesman, under 45 years of age, a man with brains, determination, energy, and a clean record, can obtain the exclusive selling rights for a well-known office appliance which has been successfully marketed in the New York territory for six years; Broadway office completely equipped; merchandise consigned to agent; liberal commission paid on sales, but nothing advanced on your ability; has no door or chinks he is going to do; man must be a REAL salesman, able to actually make sales himself, and must, furthermore, possess sufficient enthusiasm, executive and managerial ability to successfully direct a selling force; he must finance the selling expenses of the territory, and requires for that purpose approximately $5,000 to $4,000; this is a BIG, dignified, profitable, and permanent proposition for a BIG man; give your age, selling experience, past and present occupations, if you want to learn more of the proposition by definite appointment. Address W. M. Bersae, Hotel Belmont.

Situations Wanted

Female.

A young Swiss woman speaking and writing German, French, and English, with some knowledge of typewriting, shorthand, and bookkeeping, wishes to find a modest position in a house of business; can be well recommended. Address Swiss, Box M 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; bright, energetic, punctual; small salary. S., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office assistant. D. Berry, 38 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY'S WORK.—Laundresses, cleaners, housekeepers. Hudson Guild, 436 West 27th, Chelsea 1481.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Educated lady desires position as housekeeper, house mother, or companion; best testimonials. T 32 Times.

MASSAGE.—General body and Swedish massage for paralyzed people at their residences; references; city, country. Homka, 313 East 29th St.

MASSEUSE.—First class, will treat lady patients at residence. Tel. Morningside 5360.

SCHOOL MOTHER, &c.—Refined middle-aged widow seeks position as school mother or matron in institution; experienced. 207 West 122d St.

SECRETARY.—SUPERIOR STENOGRAPHER; EFFICIENT AID TO EXECUTIVE; EXPERIENCED LAW, TECHNICAL, COMMERCIAL BUSINESS; CAPABLE MANAGING CORRESPONDENCE, INQUIRIES, &c. TACTFUL, ROOM 2,010, 30 CHURCH ST.

SECRETARY, &c. — Morning or afternoon, half-day position as secretary, companion, to keep accounts or to transact any business; typist; good reader; salary, $50 a month. Z 209 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, well educated, desires position; unquestionable references. C 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER — Bright American girl; neat; beginner; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $8. C, 40 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, thorough knowledge office work; can take entire charge; highly indorsed; salary, $18. C 96 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEwriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; familiar office routine; salary, $5. C 78 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, one year's experience; $8. M., 1,289 Chisholm St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience various lines; rapid typist; $15. C 82 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, GENeral Office Assistant.—Thoroughly experienced and competent; takes interest; reliable; references; $15. C 73 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, who has special aptitude for newspaper writing, and who is willing to start at the bottom of the ladder, seeks a position where she can be put to good use; this is a good opportunity for a small publication that seeks the services of a writer for a nominal compensation. Address A 89 Times.

Situations Wanted

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. — Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required by this modern age in the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1880.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; certified statements rendered; investigations conducted; personal service; rates reasonable. Louis Gross, 152 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 378 Broadway. Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, seeks opened, closed, or audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statement, balance sheets, investigations. Auditor, 69 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; auditing, investigations, accounting systems; superior service, moderate charges. Gustav Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone 6970 Cortlandt.

BILL CLERK.—Young man, 21, good penman, exceptional figurer; 3 years' experience; highest references. F., 78 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, CHIEF CLERK, or Assistant.—Recommended as energetic young business man of sterling character, experience, and initiative; good penman; understands modern methods of accounting; rapid, accurate, reliable; excellent education and personality; familiar with foreign exchange, factory costs, &c.; desires employment at moderate salary. James L. Edgehill, 265 85th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER. German-English, 12 years' experience, since 2 years in responsible position, wants evening work, any kind, relative to bookkeeping or typewriting; own machine. C 106 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 35, single, wishes position; reliable, competent; salary $20 per week; reference last employer. Address Maupin, care Watkins, 208 West 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR and use

TIMES SQUARE NOW A BUSINESS CENTRE

Increasing Number of Office Buildings Makes Need of Subway Express Stop Urgent.

MORNING TRAFFIC HEAVY

District Is Thronged at All Hours of the Day and Night by Workers or Amusement Seekers.

In the last few years Times Square and Forty-second Street have entered upon the third stage of their existence. Originally a residential quarter, they became a centre for theatres, hotels, and restaurants. In the last year or two, while they have held successfully their pre-eminence as an amusement centre, they have added to it a number of great business buildings, which are the equal of any in the city.

It is this fact which is of supreme importance in the discussion of the proper arrangement of the new subway systems. It is evident that in calculating where express stations should be established the Public Service Commission must consider the points to which the people of the city want to go, and must also have some thought of the future development of New York. The erection of these great new office and loft buildings should, therefore, be a guide to their deliberations.

As long as Times Square and Forty-second Street was principally an amusement centre its traffic was of a peculiar nature. It was bound to be great in the evening, when the theatres were open and transients were seeking their hotels, and on those afternoons on which matinées were numerous, but it was likely to be comparatively light in the morning hours, when the average citizen was too busy to think of disporting himself. But the immense development of office accommodation in the last few years has leveled the Subway business. The place of the theatregoer is filled in the morning by the business man, and the station which at night is crowded with pleasure-seekers sees in the day the men and women toilers hurrying about their affairs.

Then, however great New York may become, it is not likely that the landmarks established to-day can be altered. The Grand Central Station and the subway and tunnel to New Jersey, which will in a few years run under the North River from Forty-second Street, will insure for all time the importance of that thoroughfare. It is already well equipped with office and loft buildings, and it is impossible to imagine that the immense investment which they represent will be abandoned or rivaled in the vicinity for years to come.

How great that investment is may be realized by noting the appearance in the last two years of the new business centres at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, and at Broadway, from Forty-third to Fortieth Streets. To the two great hotels near the Grand Central Station, the Manhattan and the Belmont, to be added in the next few months the Biltmore, at Forty-third Street and Madison Avenue, while on the other side of the Grand Central Station it is planned to erect a large commercial house.

At Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue is the new Forty-second Street Building, which with its twenty stories runs through to Forty-first Street. Immediately opposite in Forty-first Street another building of twenty or so stories is nearing completion, and at Madison Avenue is the H. W. Manville-Johns Building.

To this may be added the Vanderbilt Avenue Building at Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, and it appears that here is a new centre, which will demand the best possible transit facilities for those who frequent it.

Along Forty-second Street there has been in recent years a great change. The high-grade specialty stores are seeking it, and it has the prestige of such establishments as Stern Brothers and Aeolian Hall. The Times' Building, not so long ago the only office building of importance in the neighborhood, has now many rivals. Across Broadway from it are the Longacre and the Fitzgerald Buildings, and a little to the west is the Candler Building. Then to the south, Fortieth Street has forged its way suddenly to a high position among the business districts of the city. The Tilden Building has been in use now for some time, but to it have been added the Lewisohn Building, which runs back to Forty-first Street, and the twenty-four-story Browning loft just across Fortieth Street from it.

It is also notable that in hotels and restaurants Times Square boasts many new buildings. The Knickerbocker Hotel has taken so large a position in New York's life that its clients forget it is hardly five years old, while the Astor has been so successful that it has had to be practically doubled in size since it opened. Shanley's has found it necessary to cross Broadway to meet its expanding trade, and the rebuilt Rector's has taken a new lease of life as Claridge's. There are so thick around Times Square that it is almost impossible to squeeze in another. Yet next the Candler Building, running back to Forty-first Street, a new house of amusement is in course of construction, and the New York Theatre is likely soon to give way to a modern house.

So wherever the New Yorker turns in Times Square, he finds theatres, restaurants or office buildings full of life and animation, and it is for this reason that there has gone up such a storm of protest against the B. R. T.'s idea of passing over this great centre and denying it an express station and point of transfer to the Interborough.

SAVED HIS TRIP TO EUROPE.

Bartender and His Wife Wounded in Fighting Highwaymen.

Peter Michhaas of 15 Ainslee Street, Williamsburg, a bartender, who had in two years saved up enough money to pay for a holiday for himself and his wife in Europe, drew the money from the bank yesterday, intending to sail on Tuesday. Last night he and his wife visited their neighbors. On their way home Michhaas, leaving his wife on the sidewalk, stepped into a saloon at Ainslee and Rodney Streets, walked up to the bar, and said:

"Drinks for the house."

About a dozen men joined in a toast to Michhaas. Michhaas stripped a bill from the roll he was carrying to pay the score. Then he rejoined his wife. As they were entering the door of their home, at 15 Ainslee Street, three of the young men who had drunk with Michhaas intercepted them. One pointed a revolver at the bartender and ordered him to put up his hands.

But Michhaas resisted. He aimed a blow at the head of the man who carried the revolver. The robber fired, but the bullet instead of entering the bartender's forehead, glanced along his jawbone and entered the right arm of his wife. Mrs. Michhaas screamed, and the three robbers ran away. Patrolman Sidenberg found the bartender and his wife suffering from their wounds, but happy in that that they had managed to keep the price of their trip to Europe. They were taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, where it was said last night that their wounds were not serious.

Steamships Return Many Aliens.

The Uranium Line steamship Campanello, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam via Halifax, had 142 aliens on board who had not been allowed to land by the Canadian officials chiefly because they had not $50 in cash, the minimum now demanded by the Dominion Government. The line will have to take care of them until the steamer returns to Rotterdam. The agents say that the increase of the amount required from $25 to $50 was enforced without notice being given to the company on the other side. The American Line steamship New York, which sailed yesterday for Southampton, had eighty-seven deported aliens on board, which is a big number, it was said, at this season of the year.

MET. PROPERTY "SKINNED."

Counsel Says Equipment Was Run Down When It Was Taken Over.

Commissioner Maltbie and Robert Reid Rogers, counsel for the New York Railways Company, engaged yesterday morning in a discussion of the proper principles of capitalization of railroad equipment. Mr. Rogers appeared before the Public Service Commission to ask for a reconsideration of its order of last Winter with reference to the issue of $2,600,000 bonds, part of which was to be devoted to the purchase of the new stepless street cars.

These cost about $6,000 each, and the point of issue was the proportion of this sum which might be capitalized. Mr. Rogers urged that the amount to be deducted from the cost of each new car should be only the scrap value of an old car, $300, or, at the very most, the value which the commission's own engineers placed on the old cars when they were taken over by the New York Railways Company on Jan. 1, 1912, $800 a car. He laid great stress on the fact that the New York Railways Company is an entirely separate concern from the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which it has succeeded.

"There may be $40,000,000 of difference in the capital of the two companies," said Mr. Maltbie, "but the New York Railways Company has nevertheless issued $20,000,000 more securities than its property is worth. If we permit you to capitalize practically the entire value of your new cars you will be steering in the same direction as the old company."

Mr. Rogers said the commission must remember that when the New York Railways Company took over the Metropolitan property they found it had been "skinned." He did not wish, he said, to use that term in any offensive sense, but it invariably happened that when a company like the Metropolitan was approaching bankruptcy, it allowed its plant to run down and get into bad shape.

The commission will render its decision in a few days.

MRS. ASTOR TO ESCAPE TAX.

Property in Ante-Nuptial Agreement Wrongly Appraised.

The petition of Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor to have the transfer tax report on the estate of the late Col. Astor sent to the appraiser for correction of the tax upon her interest in certain Thirty-fourth Street property was not opposed yesterday when it came up for argument in the Surrogates' Court. Mrs. Astor contends that her interest in the Thirty-fourth Street property, coming to her under an ante-nuptial agreement, is a debt against the Astor estate and therefore not taxable. The amount of the inheritance tax upon her interest in this property would be $39,342.

Lewis C. Ledyard, Jr., of counsel for the executors of the Astor estate, explained that an oversight had been made in the appraisal of the estate, and that the Thirty-fourth Street property had been wrongly included with the rest of the property. Judge Gildersleeve, attorney for Mrs. Astor, submitted papers bringing out points of law on the taxation of property included in ante-nuptial agreements.

Surrogate Cohalan, after deciding that Mrs. Astor should have an opportunity to be heard by the appraiser on the question involved, signed an order remitting the transfer tax to Nicholas Biddle, an executor of the Astor estate, who had filed a petition in which he said that he had erroneously failed to include in his statement to the appraiser an undivided one-fifth interest in five parcels of real estate in Brooklyn and two in Manhattan which were a part of the Astor residuary estate. He asked that the report be remitted to him in order that he might appraise and fix a tax upon this real estate, which, he says, Mrs. Astor did not know was a part of the Astor estate at the time of her examination by the attorney of the State Controller.

END STAPLETON FERRY.

Board of Estimate Did Not Provide Expenses After Jan. 1.

Official announcement was posted in the Municipal ferryboat Stapleton yesterday that on and after Jan. 1 the operation of the ferry between Manhattan and Stapleton, which has had a checkered career of five years, would be discontinued.

The ferry was placed in operation by Mayor McClellan in response to a demand of the taxpayers and commuters residing on the east shore. The operation is discontinued for the reason that the Board of Estimate has failed to provide an appropriation for 1914. Indignant commuters, however, are hopeful that Mayor-elect Mitchel, who in his campaign speech at the Richmond Theatre, Stapleton, promised the voters a better ferry than the present one, will renew the service.

NORTHWESTERN MEN DINE.

University Alumni Association Holds Annual Dinner at the Astor.

The annual dinner of the Northwestern University Alumni Association of New York was given last night in the college room of the Hotel Astor. Public Service Commissioner Maltbie, the President of the Alumni Association, was the toastmaster, and the speakers were Dr. Abraham S. Harris, the President of the university; Judge Henry Wade Rogers of the Federal District Court; Dr. J. H. Wigmore, former President of the university and now dean of its law school; William Hard, Prof. J. A. Coe, and the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Education.

The other officers of the Alumni Association besides President Maltbie are C. D. Lee, Secretary, and Charles W. Lucas, Treasurer.

TO SETTLE FLAGLER DISPUTE

Justice Cohalan Soon to Decide Question of Dower Rights.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan soon will determine the dispute between Andrew Freedman as committee of the property of Ida M. Flagler, divorced wife of Henry M. Flagler, and the executors of Mr. Flagler's estate over certain dower rights to property at 21 West Fifty-fifth Street and thirty-two acres of land.

The executors want Mr. Freedman to release the property. Mr. Freedman insists that the property rightfully belongs to Mrs. Flagler because the divorce Mr. Flagler obtained from his wife in Florida was on the ground of incompetency, which is not ground for divorce in this State. Mrs. Flagler's interest in the property would amount to about $122.33. Mr. Flagler died on May 20 last.

Professional Woman's League Fair.

The annual bazaar of the Professional Woman's League will be held at the Waldorf Dec. 19 and 20. Miss Maida Craigen, the President of the league, has completed a long list of features which will be on exhibition and there will be many booths where goods will be sold for the benefit of the organization. The bazaar will be opened by a procession of actresses and other professional women, which will be led by the Chairman, Dr. Ida C. Nahm, followed by Miss Craigen and Mrs. Sol Smith, a member of the league, who is still appearing on the stage despite her eighty-five years.

Hazelton PIANOS EST. 1849.
One of the few really
ARTISTIC PIANOS
Manufactured to-day.
"We have never made a better Piano in the 64 years of our existence."—Samuel Hazelton.
HAZELTON BROS.,
66-68 UNIVERSITY PLACE,
Bet. 10th & 11th Sts., near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
(Our manufactory and salerooms for over 40 years.)

RENEW $1,000 OFFER FOR MISS M'CANN

Missing Girl's Father Will Give Reward Unconditionally for News of Where She Is.

FORCED TO GIVE UP HUNT

Having Broken Down Under the Strain—Moving-Picture Houses to Show Her Likeness.

After having searched the swamps and ocean front from Sheepshead Bay to Coney Island until he was no longer fit, physically, to even hobble along with the help of the cane that has supported him for the past three days, Robert G. McCann, father of Jessie Evelyn McCann, who has been missing from her home at 438 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, for nine days, gave up the hunt yesterday, and went to bed under orders from the family physician.

When neighbors called at the McCann home yesterday afternoon Mr. McCann told them that he feared the responsibility for keeping up the search must fall on other shoulders than his from now on. The fact that it was three years ago yesterday since Dorothy Arnold disappeared caused many of Mr. McCann's neighbors to comment on the sad plight in which the anniversary date finds both of the bereaved families.

In order to stimulate interest on the part of every one who may by any possibility come upon a clue that may lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of Miss McCann, her father issued a notice of a one-thousand-dollar reward to which practically no conditions were attached. This reward, it was stated, was meant to take the place of the $1,000 reward offered through Thomas J. Gleason, a friend of the McCann family, two days after Miss McCann walked away from her home in a direction opposite to that which she usually took in going to the School for Destitute Children in Sterling Place, Brooklyn, where she was employed as a teacher. The Gleason reward was withdrawn after three wealthy women who had subscribed to the fund canceled their subscriptions.

The announcement of the offer of a new reward was made through the following notice:

One thousand dollars will be paid for definite information leading to the discovery of my daughter, Jessie Evelyn McCann, who disappeared from her home, 438 East Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 4. This reward is free of any condition.

The missing girl is 23 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs 120 pounds, of athletic build, light complexion, brown hair and blue eyes. On day of disappearance she wore a brown satin charmeuse dress, brown cutaway coat, brown velvet hat with small orange plume, a set of black fox furs, and dull black shoes with cloth tops.

Had a gold signet ring with the initials "J. E. M." engraved on the inner side, a gold bracelet engraved with the name "Sis," and a string of coral beads.

ROBERT G. McCANN.

Speaking for the family, Robert G. McCann, Jr., who returned yesterday from a long and fruitless search through Philadelphia for his sister, said that the offer of the reward was meant, among other things, to assure the public in general and his sister's host of friends that the family had nothing to conceal in the case.

"The fact that we offer the reward without condition of any kind should convince every one of our sincerity," said young Mr. McCann.

In the absence of any possible clue through which they might keep at work, Detectives Brierton and States, who have been on the case since it was first reported to the police, suggested yesterday that the moving picture houses be asked to co-operate by showing pictures of Miss McCann in all Eastern cities. The suggestion was eagerly accepted, and a large moving picture concern was informed that it was at liberty to flash the missing girl's picture in moving picture theatres throughout New York State and New England.

Circulars containing a detailed description of Miss McCann were sent broadcast throughout the Eastern States by the Police Department yesterday with a request that they be displayed in railroad stations, Post Offices, and in all public buildings.

The news that Miss McCann's father was not able to continue his daily trips along the Coney Island waterfront, was received with deep concern by members of the congregation of St. Mark's Church, near the McCann home. At a meeting of organizations of young people connected with the church, it was decided yesterday afternoon to send out searching parties along the paths over which Mr. McCann has formerly made his daily search. This move was decided upon on the grounds that whatever might be the result it would at least prove a great comfort to Mr. McCann to know that the search has not been abandoned in the district where he still insists his daughter will one day be recovered.

It is known that out of the whole mass of circumstantial evidence concerning the places Miss McCann went after leaving her home on Dec. 5, the only fully established fact is that she visited with Loretta Dore, a nurse employed in Brighton Beach, on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, on the morning she left home and spent the rest of the day up to 3:55 o'clock at Public School 100 in Coney Island.

As clues pointing to Philadelphia, to Chinatown, to Massachusetts, and to lower Manhattan have been exhausted, Mr. McCann's mind has reverted time and again to the last moment his daughter was seen in Coney Island. This was on Thursday afternoon, when the teachers of Public School 100 saw her walking toward the water front, according to testimony of which Mr. McCann feels absolutely sure. While he believes that his daughter may have been seen again on Friday by Miss Dore, as she has stated, Mr. McCann has refused to abandon faith in his theory that she did not leave the Coney Island district, and was either attracted by her love for children to the home of some family of foreigners, where she is ill, or has met with an accident on some lonely part of the beach.

The searchers who take up Mr. McCann's work in the district where Miss McCann was last positively identified will, of course, keep a close lookout on the water front to see if by any chance a body may have been washed up by the tide. The friends of the family are very loath to admit, even privately, that there is a possibility that Miss McCann has committed suicide, but they will not ignore the possibility in continuing their search.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Sir Edward Elgar's "Falstaff" Played for First Time in America.

Mr. Walter Damrosch has been one of the chief champions of Sir Edward Elgar in this country, at least so far as his orchestral works are concerned; and therefore it was fitting and expected that he should be the one to produce for the first time the latest orchestral composition of the English composer, his "Falstaff." This was played for the first time in the United States yesterday afternoon at the New York Symphony Society's fifth afternoon concert.

"Falstaff" is called a "symphonic study," with two intermezzi. As the composer has been careful to point out in an analysis of his own, the subject is the Falstaff of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV." and "King Henry V.," and not of "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; in other words it undertakes to follow the more consistent development of a dramatic character and not the farcical sketch given in the comedy.

In "Falstaff" for the first time the English composer throws himself heart and soul into the composition of a piece of thorough-going programme music. Not Strauss himself has ever attempted a more detailed delineation in music of successive scenes and incidents, personal character and characteristics. There are four chief divisions, though they are not distinctly marked in the music itself: Falstaff and Prince Henry; Eastcheap, Gadshill, the Boar's Head, revelry and sleep; Falstaff's march, the return through Gloucestershire, &c., and King Henry V.'s progress and repudiation of Falstaff; his death.

For all these characters and events he has detailed and specific themes. He has imagined a continuous series of happenings and for them attempted to give an equally continuous musical representation. Some of his themes are clever and ingenious; the several Falstaff-themes, the theme of Prince Hal, the march themes, the bucolic themes—these and more. Nor need it be said that certain of Sir Edward's instrumental devices are skillful, clever, and appropriately colored.

But as music "Falstaff" may well give his warmest admirers pause. The piece is an ingenious succession of pictures, graphic for those listeners who have taken the trouble to inform themselves beforehand as to what it is all about, what the particular themes represent, what the particular succession of incidents is. But it all has the smallest possible relation to the art of music. There is very little incorporation of all these themes into any symphonic substance. There is no more form to "Falstaff" than to a string of moving pictures. With all the clever use of single orchestral instruments for the purpose of characterization, the texture of the music is very thin. Elgar has to followed the methods of the German symphonic poets in filling his movements with polyphonic combinations and unions of themes, or in attempting to attain any sort of unity, development, or concentration. It seems a rather wide stretch to consider this sort of thing music, in any hitherto accepted connotation of that word. The crassest production of a Richard Strauss in programme music, say the "Symphonia Domestica," is much nearer music than this Symphonic Study of Elgar's. It seems a pity that the foremost English composer should put forth such a composition with his signature, after what he has done in the higher walks of symphonic music. He would do better to leave programme music to Strauss and others who have elaborated and mastered a technique for it that is at least a musical technique.

There were programme notes that provided necessary explanations, without which "Falstaff" would be a meaningless and bewildering phantasmagoria of tones. Besides this Mr. Damrosch gave a little address before he conducted the composition, expounding its purport, and playing on the piano some of the most important themes.

The orchestra also played Dvorak's symphony, "From the New World," somewhat roughly, and with some unfortunate contretemps in the wood wind; but with no little spirit and poetic suggestiveness. There were also three interesting little Russian folksongs, cleverly transcribed for the orchestra by Liadow, that gave pleasure and amusement.

Miss Maggie Teyte was the soloist. She sang an "Ave Maria" by Bruch with much earnestness, that made all that could well be made of a composition not itself of great interest, and songs by Duparc, Grétry, and Dalnyrac, of which the "Rose Chérie" by Grétry was especially charming and charmingly sung. And Miss Teyte's singing was more finished and more artistically controlled than it was at her recent recital.

Perugini to Enter Forrest Home.

Signor Perugini, once a famous light opera tenor, who, after eight years' retirement from the stage, due to deafness, appeared in the rôle of Chorus in "The Yellow Jacket" at the Fulton Theatre just a year ago, is to leave Broadway and his rooms at the Lambs Club at Christmas time and enter the Edwin Forrest Home for Actors in Philadelphia. Signor Perugini, who before he went on the stage, fifty years ago, was named John Chatterton, was the third husband of Lillian Russell. His married life with that actress was brief.

Perugini is more than 60 years of age, but does not show his years by any means. When he announced several days ago that he had decided to enter the Forrest Home plans were set on foot for a benefit, but he refused to give his permission for the carrying out of the idea.

Perugini first appeared on the stage under the name of Johnny Holman as a boy soprano. For two seasons he was Patti's leading tenor.

Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini Arrives.

Luisa Tetrazzini, the Italian soprano, arrived yesterday on the Mauretania from London, and will sing five performances for the Boston Opera Company before going on a concert tour which will last until the end of May. She appears in "La Traviata" next Friday night. Her concert tour is under the management of W. H. Leahey of San Francisco, and her first appearance in New York will be at the Hippodrome on Sunday, Jan. 18. Mme. Tetrazzini will sing at eight concerts during the season with Tito Ruffo, the Italian baritone.

MUSIC NOTES.

Fritz Kreisler will give his second recital of the season this afternoon at Carnegie Hall. He will play a sonata by Handel, an adagio and fugue by Bach for violin alone, Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, a group of seventeenth and eighteenth century compositions, and three modern pieces.

Mrs. Bertha Harmon Force will give a song recital in the Hotel Plaza ballroom this evening, with David and Clara Mannes also appearing.

John C. Freund will deliver a lecture at the von Ende School of Music next Tuesday evening on "The Uplift of Music in America."

Walter Damrosch will be the guest of honor at the National Arts Club this afternoon at a reception.

MME. GERTRUDE AULD SINGS

Gives Pleasure in Songs of the Modern French Writers.

Mme. Gertrude Auld, a new singer, gave first recital at Aeolien Hall last night. Her programme varied in its demands between the florid singing of the early composers to the atmospheric intimacy of the modern French writers for the voice. It was in the latter style that Mme. Auld made her success, and here she did very charming and tasteful singing.

Her coloratura work was not impressive, and she did the other so much better that it seemed a pity her programme did not show a better balance in its favor. In such songs as Bruneau's "L'Heureux Vagabond" and Wekerlin's lilting "Voici Noel," she gave considerable pleasure and in each case the audience's demand for an encore was genuine.

Harry M. Gilbert assisted capably at the piano and L. De Lorenzo played the flute obligato to the "nightingale" aria from Handel's "L'Allegro e il Pensieroso."

DIPPEL GETS AN OFFER?

Says He's Not Going to Buenos Aires to Direct Teatro Colon.

It was said yesterday that Andreas Dippel, last season manager of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, had been offered the direction of the Teatro Colon at Buenos Aires, one of the most important opera houses in the world. The position has been vacant since Signor Giacchi, the Director of the institution for many years, died suddenly in Milan last month while he was assembling a company.

Mr. Dippel was found at the Metropolitan Opera House last night and denied that he was going to Buenos Aires, although he did not seem surprised that his name should have been coupled with that of the institution.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers on Six Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

OLYMPIC (Southampton)—Mrs. L. L. S. Bagg, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Count de Denenfeld, Andreas Dippel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. Ewart, W. H. Gray, Miss M. M. Hanran, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kessler, Mrs. J. S. Lyle, Sir George Croydon Marks, M. P.; Miss L. M. Maynes, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Normand, Mrs. B. G. Rogers, Major George W. Horsfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ward.

CARONIA (Liverpool)—Miss Winifrid Allen, J. D. Armitage, Mrs. H. M. Bemson, Prof. T. G. Brodie, J. G. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Dalgleish, Herbert Ellis, Miss Florence Harper, W. H. Lea, F. W. Sadler, C. A. Roger.

PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Bremen)—Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Brasseri, Mrs. P. H. Dewey, Mrs. L. A. Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Manley, P. M. Palmer, J. H. Rown, Mrs. T. B. Roy, and Rudolph Winter.

LAPLAND (Antwerp)—A. Coates, Miss Helen Coates, F. G. Giller, E. L. Goodsell, J. E. Jamieson, Ernst Martin, Mrs. A. C. Mitchell-Innis, Baron T. Sirclaes, and Mrs. L. Taum.

MINNEHAHA (London)—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Belden, Richard Greaves, J. D. Haag, Mrs. K. C. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jones Nelson, R. Rodefeld, W. H. Williams, and Miss Eardley-Wilmot.

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. S. W. Boyd, Miss Olivi Boyd, W. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. George Low, Capt. I. D. Leitch, Alexander Lyall, James Nelson, and Mrs. A. S. Manage.

ROCHAMBEAU (Havre)—Mrs. S. Le Bran, Anderson Bentley, Miss Ethel Bentley, Mrs. C. Creighton, Miss J. Fara, E. P. Fontaine, Mrs. E. Gay, J. R. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Sanderson, E. W. Sawyer, and Mrs. E. Wright.

Transatlantic liners arriving to-day and some of their passengers are:

MAURETANIA (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Anthony, Robert Barbour, W. A. H. Birley, F. S. Bond, T. D. M. Cardeza, Mrs. Amory Carhart, W. S. Crighton, Viscount Dugan, Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Miss Connie Edias, H. C. Fuller, W. Gibbons, Douglas Grant, George Grossmith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Greenwood, D. H. D. Hamilton, Capt. R. Faulkner Howard, Mrs. Lillian Leslie, Capt. J. P. Lucey, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McFadden, Ernest J. Nash, Miss Gwendolin Nash, T. M. Osborne, Marquis and Marchioness de San Carlos de Peñoso, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Pillsbury, Mrs. James Henry Smith, Howard Sturgiss, Miss Dorothy Sturgiss, W. S. Taylor, W. O. Thomas, Mrs. A. Tiffany, Miss Maud Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin White.

FRANCE (Havre)—Miss M. C. Bishop, Vicomte Jean de Brecey, Comte de Bertier, Mrs. Z. Z. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dickinson, Mrs. W. A. Dargie, Mrs. S. M. Douglas, Baron de la Grange, B. D. Greene, Henry Hall, Mrs. J. Hopp, Mrs. Lee, M. Robinet, Mrs. A. W. Thompson, S. Stanton, R. J. Rendall, Mrs. Florence Robinson, Mrs. H. Bennett.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Bertha Kalich in Rachel Last 2 Times. Mat. To-day.
LYCEUM 45th St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in a New Comedy by Wm. Hurlbut. The Strange Woman
LYCEUM THEATRE.....SPECIAL MONDAY AFT'NOON, DEC. 15 | The STAGE SOCIETY OF N. Y. will present the comedy in 4 acts by ST. JOHN HANKIN, entitled "The Cassilis Engagement" Cast incl. Rosalind Iran, Annie Esmond, Augusta Haviland, Dorothy Hahner, Mrs. Thos. A. Wise, Caree Clarke, Ratheleen McPherson, Wm. Eville, Frank Lacy, Wm. J. O'Neil, H. E. Pritchard, Dorothy Sutton, Arthur J. Wood, Edwin R. Wolfe. Followed by Lady CONSTANCE STEWART RICHARDSON. Proceeds Donated to Actors' Fund.
FULTON, 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. The Misleading Lady "Funniest Play in Town."—Press. MATS. TO-DAY & WED., 2:20.
HARRIS Evs. 8:25. Mat. To-day, 2:20. West 42d St. Louis Mann "CHILDREN OF TO-DAY."
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30. "What Bunty Did" for the Scotch GEN. JOHN REGAN DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.
WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. T'day, Wed., Xmas, N. Y.'s 8:25. A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play, MR. CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
GLOBE Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:20. The Madcap Duchess
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. FANNIE WARD in Madam President "WOULD MAKE A RHINOX LAUGH." —American.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'day & Wed., 2:10. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, The Little Cafe By Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Special Organ Recital and Life of RICHARD WAGNER In Motion Pictures. To-m'r 3 & 8:30; also Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Fri. at 8. All Seats 25c & 50c.
LIBERTY W. 42 St. n'r B'way. YEAR'S BEST CHRISTIE MACDONALD SWEETHEARTS Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Seats for Xmas now.
COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'day & Wed., 2:30 | LAST 2 WEEKS NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. POTASH & PERLMUTTER
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To-day at 2. Butterfly, Destinn, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Rada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30. Richard Wagner Program. Fremstad; Urlus, Braun. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Boris Godunoff. Ober, Braslau, Duchene; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. (double bill.) Cav. Rusticana. Destinn, Duchene; Cristalli, Gilly, foll'd by Pagliacci, Bori; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Weil, Jorn, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 1:30. Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-night at 8. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Bori, Duchene; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, Segurola, Reiss, Rossi. Cond. Polacco.
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